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THE PARISHES OF
MEDIEVAL SCOTLAND

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INTRODUCTION

The basic unit in the organisation of the Medieval Church in Scotland was the parish. No study of that Church could hope to be comprehensive without some account of the parochial system. Moreover, no examination of the parochial system could ignore the appropriation of many of these churches and their revenues to monastic and other ecclesiastical foundations. On either score no reliable works of reference covering the whole of Scotland have as yet been published. A list of parishes appears in Keith, *An Historical Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops*, ed. M. Russell (Edinburgh, 1824), and the *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, ed. H. Scott et alii (9 vols. Edinburgh, 1915-61), also acts as a guide to the parishes of Scotland. Keith's list is, however, unreliable and the later work is essentially concerned with the post-Reformation ministry. Certain parts of the country are indeed better served than others in the provision of parochial accounts and two works in particular deserve honourable mention. These works are *Caledonia*, ed. G. Chalmers (8 vols. Paisley, 1887-1902) and *Origines Parochiales Scotiae* (3 vols. Bannatyne Club, 1851-5). The compiler of the first may well have laboured "under the disadvantages of defective scholarship", but it is unwise to reject this work completely as it maintains a high standard of accuracy in certain parochial accounts, especially in Ayrshire and the south-west and also embodies several rentals which are no longer extant. Likewise, that other valuable and much more scholarly work, the *Origines Parochiales*, contains rentals drawn from the Books of the Assumption of the Benefices which are no longer contained either in the National Library or the Scottish Record Office copies of these valuations.

Both these works give some indication of the growth of the parochial system and the incidence of appropriation in the areas which they cover. Not unnaturally, however, the information available in both these volumes has been vastly supplemented by the large amount of material which has been made available since their publication through the examination of the Vatican Archives. Nevertheless, had such works existed for the whole country, it would have been comparatively easy to examine parochial origins and to have given some indication of the total number of appropriated churches. In the absence of such works, however, it has been necessary in the past to fall back on lists in volumes such as Gordon's *Monasticon* (J. F. S. Gordon, *Ecclesiastical Chronicle for Scotland*, iii. Dumfries 1873) or Walcott's *Scottish Monasticon* (M. E. C. Walcott, *The Ancient Church in Scotland*, London, 1874) both of which are incomplete, undocumented and wholly unreliable.

It was on such lists that the editors of the *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae* appear to have been dependent, and while the supplementary volume 8 does give valuable information on certain parishes, it is again highly selective and no overall picture can be gained.

It was in the light of this rather unsatisfactory evidence that the present attempt has been made to survey all the parishes of medieval Scotland and in so doing to trace who in the final instance employed the revenues of each parish. Such an investigation has been complicated, however, by the fact that in many instances both parsonage and vicarage revenues were diverted from their parish of origin, and this factor which has largely been ignored in the past and has led to many incongruous statements in previous lists, inevitably made this task much more difficult.

This division of parochial revenues technically known as appropriation involved the greater part of the parochial revenues or tithes which properly belonged to the incumbent (parson or rector) of the parish being

granted to a corporation or individual, who henceforth assumed the rectorial right while the residual tithes went to a substitute known as the vicar who ministered in the parish.

The original grant was usually made by the lord of the lands, who might be the king or an ecclesiastic, but before such a grant could become effective, confirmation by the bishop of the diocese in which the church lay was required. The most common form which such grants took was in *provisos* *was* by means of which all the revenues properly belonging to the rector were invested in their new owner. Thereafter, following papal decrees of the twelfth century, it became obligatory to appoint a vicar was normally by the allocation to him of certain tithes. The arrangements whereby this took place were far from static and every type of division between rector and vicar could be illustrated, although one of the most common was by the allocation of the garb or corn tithes to the former and the lesser tithes to the latter. This division normally took place under the bishop's supervision, and such "vicarage settlements" eventually became an integral part of the process of appropriation.

In some instances the process went no further and unless otherwise stated this is the case. On occasions, however, the vicarage also was appropriated, sometimes as part of the original grant and in other instances as a separate transaction. In either case, the parish was served either by a parochial chaplain or by a pensionary vicar, often removable at will and with only a fixed stipend or pension instead of a portion of the tithes. Yet another method of service where a church had been appropriated to a monastic house was for the religious to undertake the task personally. Cloistered monks seldom undertook this duty, but canons regular on occasions did serve in the vicarages of churches annexed to their houses. The incidence of such service was never particularly high, however, and the practice was on the wane in the sixteenth century.

The parochial survey which follows is primarily concerned with recording the varying fortunes of the tithes as outlined above. Some parishes had their revenues appropriated many times over, others always remained free parsonages while the majority once appropriated remained so annexed. Such information is recorded for each parish but it must be stressed that these parochial accounts cannot claim to be definitive nor do they constitute an *origines parochiales* as the first appearance of a parish in this work may not be its first on record. In many instances, however, the origins of the parish are indicated and give some clue to the evolution of the parochial system. The views of the present writer on that subject cannot be adequately discussed in this introduction and for further information reference should be made to the author's article entitled "The Development of the Parochial System in Medieval Scotland" in *Scottish Historical Review*, vol. xl, 43-55.

The exact number of parishes at any given time is hard to determine. On occasions a chapel might be accorded quasi-parochial status and it is often a matter of doubt as to whether these ultimately attain full parochial rights. Some such pendicles never succeeded in severing the links which bound them to their mother church, but in each instance their claims to parochial recognition have been recorded in the lists which follow. Moreover, the dual processes of creation and decay were ever at work and the number of parishes was in a constant state of flux. New parishes such as Glenbuchat and Dalkeith appeared in the fifteenth century while other churches in the course of the centuries completely disappeared. This latter factor was, however, negligible, and normally when a union did take place the identity of both parishes was preserved, although a single priest had the charge of souls. Such unions were most

prevalent in the dioceses of Orkney, Sodor and Icolmra, where the practical difficulties in serving churches must have been great. Only in dioceses, however, did such unions tend to be permanent, those in other the total number of changes which did take place is remarkably small, and it is essentially correct to say that the pattern established by the close of the twelfth century was that which prevailed until the Reformation.

As to the total number of parishes the only reliable figure which can be tentatively suggested is that which prevailed at the Reformation. By this period, of the entries listed hereafter 1136 have been accounted as parishes and even this number was reduced by unions to approximately 1028. The final figure may be a little on either side of that total as much depends upon an individual interpretation of what constituted a permanent union. This figure does, however, provide a basis upon which the incidence of appropriation can be calculated. As will be seen in an appendix only 148 parishes appear to have been free parsonages at the Reformation and thus 880 or approximately 86 per cent. of the parish churches had the parsonage revenues diverted to some other source. Moreover, of the appropriated parishes, it would appear that at least 56 per cent had the vicarage revenues also annexed. When these figures are considered it can scarcely be doubted that the parochial system in medieval Scotland was seriously vitiated by the system of appropriation, which by building up the wealth of other religious institutions to the detriment of the parish and its *curatus* became a major factor in the decline of the medieval church in Scotland.

In listing the parishes, the following procedure has been adopted. Only parishes in existence before 1560 have been included and for information on those of post-Reformation origin, reference should be made to the *Fasli Ecclesiae Scotianae*. Classification is alphabetical and after the name of each parish is given first the name of the diocese and then the name of the deanery in which it lay. The original pre-Reformation name of each parish has normally been adhered to, while as far as possible, cross-references to alternative names have been supplied.

If the parsonage of a parish church was appropriated, evidence is supplied for the earliest possible date at which this could be adduced while proof of continued annexation at the Reformation is supplied where applicable. A similar procedure is followed in the case of vicarage appropriations and unless this is recorded, it can be assumed that the vicarage retained its independence, this in most instances being specifically noted. Finally in an appendix to the list of parishes, religious institutions to which parsonages and vicarages were annexed are themselves listed with the names of their appropriated churches, in addition to which all independent parsonages are also recorded.

In the compilation of the present work, I am under a debt of gratitude to many friends. The staffs of the Scottish Record Office, Public Record Office and the National Library of Scotland proved to be unfailingly helpful and Dr Annie I. Dunlop most generously placed at my disposal her transcripts from the Vatican Archives. Above all, however, I am heavily indebted to Professor Gordon Donaldson of the University of Edinburgh. It was he who initially interested me in this subject while of my thesis patiently listened to all my problems and directed me to likely sources of information. The defects which remain are mine alone and I can but hope that other scholars will not only find these lists useful, but will be stimulated to correct their deficiencies.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN LIST OF PARISHES

(1) In dating—

- c. before date: about.
- + before date: died in.
- before date: before that year.
- + after date: after that year.
- x between dates: not before first date and/or not after second date.

(2) Abbreviations for printed sources of medieval Scottish history follow the *List of Abbreviated Titles* (Scottish Historical Review, October 1963). The following is a full list of these and of manuscript and other printed sources cited in the text. Fuller details of many of these sources can be found in C. S. Terry, *A Catalogue of the Publications of Scottish Historical and Kindred Clubs and Societies* (Glasgow, 1909) and C. Matheson's work under a similar title (Aberdeen, 1928). Further information on volumes published since 1927 will be found in the following list and this may be supplemented by reference to the lists of works issued, appended to the most recent club publications. The names of most of these clubs are given in full, but the following abbreviated forms are used—

SBS: Scottish Burgh Records Society.
SHS: Scottish History Society.
SRS: Scottish Record Society.
STS: Scottish Text Society.

Abdn. Fasti

Abdn. Reg.

Aberdeen-Banff Coll.

Aberdeen-Banff Illustrations

Aberdeenshire Place Names

Acta Dominorum Concilii et Sessionis

Acts and Dec. to benefices

ADA

ADC

ADCP

Additional Campbell of Jura Papers

Airth Writs

Alisa Muniments

Anderson, Early Sources

AFS

Arb. Lib.

Fasti Aberdeenshire: Selections from the Records of the University and King's College of Aberdeen (Spalding Club, 1854).

Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis (Spalding Club, 1847-69).

Collections for a History of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff (Spalding Club, 1843).

Illustrations of the Topography and Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff (Spalding Club, 1847-69).

The Place-Names of Aberdeenshire (Third Spalding Club, 1932).

MS. in GRH, Edinburgh.

Acts and Decrets (MS. in GRH, Edinburgh).

MS. in GRH, Edinburgh.

The Acts of the Lords Auditors of Causes and Complaints, ed. T. Thomson (Edinburgh, 1839).

The Acts of the Lords of Council in Civil Causes, ed. T. Thomson and others (Edinburgh 1839 and 1918-).

Acts of the Lords of Council in Public Affairs, 1501-1554: Selections from Acta Dominorum Concilii, ed. R. K. Hannay (Edinburgh, 1932).

MS. in GRH, Edinburgh.

MS. in GRH, Edinburgh.

Archivio di Stato

Arnol, History of Edinburgh

Assumptions

Aven. Reg.

Ayr Chrs.

Ayr-Galloway Coll.

Balmorino Liber

Banff Trans.

Bannatyne Misc.

Barnbarroch Papers

Beauch. Chrs.

Bell-Brander Writs

Benholm and Heddewick Writs

Boswell Writs

Brech. Reg.

Brown Charters

BUK

Burnet-Stuart Coll.

Camb. Reg.

Cameron, Apostolic Camera

Cant. Coll. of St. Salvador

Cant. University of St. Andrews

Cardross Writs

Cassillis Charters

Caudor Bk.

CDS

Chalmers, Caledonia

Chron. Bower

Chron. Extracta

Chron. Melrose (Stevenson)

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Transcripts from the Archivio di Stato held at the Public Record Office, London (MSS. in Vatican Archives).

H. Arnol, *The History of Edinburgh from the earliest accounts to the present time* (1778) (Edinburgh, 1779).

MS. Book of the Assumption of the Benefices (GRH, Edinburgh).

Avignon Register (MS. in Vatican Archives).

Charters of the Royal Burgh of Ayr (Ayr-Galloway Coll., 1883).

Archeological and Historical Collections relating to Ayrshire and Galloway (1879-99; volumes for 1878-84 bear the title . . . relating to the Counties of Ayr and Wigton).

Liber Sancte Marie de Balmorino (Abbotsford Club, 1841).

Transactions of the Banffshire Field Club (1880-).

The Bannatyne Miscellany (Bannatyne Club, 1827-55).

MS. in GRH, Edinburgh.

Charters of the Priory of Beaulieu (Grampian Club, 1877).

MS. in GRH, Edinburgh.

MS. in GRH, Edinburgh.

MS. in GRH, Edinburgh.

Registrum Episcopatus Brechinensis (Bannatyne Club, 1856).

MS. in GRH, Edinburgh.

Acts and Proceedings of the General Assemblies of the Kirk of Scotland from the year 1560 (Booke of the universal Kirk of Scotland) (Bannatyne and Maitland Club, 1839-45).

MS. in GRH, Edinburgh.

Registrum Monasterii S. Marie de Cambuskenneth (Grampian Club, 1872).

The Apostolic Camera and Scottish Benefices, 1418-88, ed. A. I. Cameron (Oxford, 1934).

R. G. Cant, *The College of St. Salvador* (Edinburgh, 1950).

R. G. Cant, *The University of St. Andrews* (Edinburgh, 1945).

MS. in GRH, Edinburgh.

See Alisa Muniments.

The Book of the Thanes of Caudor (Spalding Club, 1859).

Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland, ed. J. Bain (Edinburgh, 1881-8).

G. Chalmers, *Caledonia*, 8 vols. (Palaeo, 1887-1902).

Johannis de Fordun Scotichronicon cum Supplementis et Continuacione Walteri Bower, ed. W. Goodall (Edinburgh, 1759).

Extracta e Variis Cronicis Scocie (Abbotsford Club, 1842).

Chronica de Melros (Bannatyne Club, 1835).

<i>Chron. Picts-Scots</i>	<i>Chronicles of the Picts: Chronicles of the Scots</i> , ed. W. F. Skene (Edinburgh, 1867).
<i>Chron. Piscardien</i>	<i>Liber Piscardensis</i> , ed. F. J. H. Skene (Edinburgh, 1877-80).
<i>Cockburn, Medieval Bishops of Dunblane</i>	J. H. Cockburn, <i>The Medieval Bishops of Dunblane and Their Church</i> (Edinburgh 1929).
<i>Coldingham Corresp.</i>	<i>The Correspondence, Inventories, Account Rolls and Law Proceedings of the Priory of Coldingham</i> , ed. J. Raine (Surtess Society, London, 1841).
<i>Coldstream Cartulary</i>	<i>Chartulary of the Cistercian Priory of Coldstream</i> (Grampian Club, 1879).
<i>Coll. de Rebus Alban</i>	<i>Collegiance de Rebus Albanicis</i> (Iona Club, 1847).
<i>Collectorie</i>	<i>Collectorie</i> (MSS. in Vatican Archives).
<i>Complete Petage</i>	<i>The Complete Petage</i> , edd. Vicary Gibbs and others (London, 1910).
<i>Comp. Sub. Coll. of Thirde, Fortfar</i>	Account of sub-collector of Thirde of Benefices for Fortfar (MS. in GRH, Edinburgh).
<i>Coupar Angus Chrs.</i>	<i>Charters of the Abbey of Coupar Angus</i> , ed. D. E. Easson (SHS, 1947).
<i>Coupar Angus Rental</i>	<i>Rental Book of the Cistercian Abbey of Coupar Angus</i> (Grampian Club, 1879-80).
<i>CPL</i>	<i>Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland: Papal Letters</i> , edd. W. H. Bliss and others (London, 1893-).
<i>CPP</i>	<i>Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland: Petitions to the Pope</i> , ed. W. H. Bliss (London, 1896).
<i>Craigans Writs</i>	MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.
<i>Craik Register</i>	<i>Register of the Collegiate Church of Craik</i> (Grampian Club, 1877).
<i>Cramond, Church and Churchyard of Cullen</i>	W. Cramond, <i>The Church and Churchyard of Cullen</i> (Aberdeen, 1883).
<i>Crosraguel Chrs.</i>	<i>Charters of the Abbey of Crosraguel</i> (Ayr-Galloway Coll., 1886).
<i>Crown Writs</i>	MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.
<i>CSSR, i</i>	<i>Calendar of Scottish Supplications to Rome, 1418-22</i> , edd. E. R. Lindsay and A. I. Cameron (SHS, 1934).
<i>CSSR, ii</i>	<i>Calendar of Scottish Supplications to Rome, 1423-28</i> , ed. A. I. Dunlop (SHS, 1936).
<i>Cunninghame of Corsenhill Writs</i>	MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.
<i>Dalgely, History of the Church of Foulis-Easter</i>	A. B. Dalgely, <i>History of the Church of Foulis-Easter</i> (Dundee, 1935).
<i>Dalgue Muniments</i>	MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.
<i>Dalquharron Writs</i>	MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.
<i>Deeds</i>	<i>Register of Deeds</i> (MS. in GRH, Edinburgh).
<i>Diplom. Norw.</i>	<i>Diplomatium Norvegicum</i> (Kristiania, 1849-1919).
<i>Diversorum</i>	Transcripts from the Archivio di Stato held at the Public Record Office, London (MSS. in Vatican Archives).
<i>Dowden, Bishops</i>	J. Dowden, <i>The Bishops of Scotland</i> (Glasgow, 1912).
<i>Dryburgh Liber</i>	<i>Liber S. Marie de Dryburgh</i> (Bannatyne Club, 1847).

<i>Dumfriesshire Trans.</i>	<i>Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society</i> (1862-).
<i>Dundee Chrs.</i>	<i>Charters, Writs and Public Documents of the Royal Burgh of Dundee</i> , ed. W. Hay (Dundee 1860).
<i>Dunfermline Registrum</i>	<i>Registrum de Dunfermelyn</i> (Bannatyne Club, 1842).
<i>Dunglass Writs</i>	MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.
<i>Dunkeld Rental</i>	<i>Rental Dunkeldense</i> (SHS, 1915).
<i>Duntrach Muniments</i>	MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.
<i>Dunvegan</i>	<i>The Book of Dunvegan</i> (Third Spalding Club, 1938-9).
<i>Easson, Religious Houses</i>	D. E. Easson, <i>Medieval Religious Houses, Scotland</i> (London, 1957).
<i>Edin. Text</i>	Edinburgh Testaments in GRH, Edinburgh.
<i>Edinburgh Trinity Chrs.</i>	<i>Charters and Documents Relating to the Collegiate Church and Hospital of the Holy Trinity, and the Trinity Hospital</i> , Edinburgh SBRS, 1871).
<i>Elgin Recs.</i>	<i>The Records of Elgin</i> (New Spalding Club, 1903-8).
<i>ER.</i>	<i>The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland</i> , edd. J. Stuart and others (Edinburgh, 1878-1908).
<i>Erroll Chrs.</i>	Erroll Charters (MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh). Also printed in Erroll Papers and Charters (<i>Spalding Club Misc.</i> , vol. ii, 1842).
<i>Erskine Beveridge, Abers and Invers of Scotland</i>	Erskine Beveridge, <i>The 'Abers' and 'Invers' of Scotland</i> (Edinburgh, 1923).
<i>Familie of Innes</i>	<i>Ane Account of the Familie of Innes</i> (Spalding Club, 1864).
<i>Family of Rose</i>	<i>A Genealogical Deduction of the Family of Rose of Kintock</i> (Spalding Club, 1848).
<i>Ferretius, Historia</i>	<i>Ferretii Historia Abbatum de Kynlos</i> (Bannatyne Club, 1864).
<i>Foedera</i>	<i>Foedera, Conventiones, Litterae et Cuiuscunque Generis Acta Publica</i> , ed. T. Rymer, Record Commission edition (London, 1816-69).
<i>Forbes Colln.</i>	MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.
<i>Fraser, Annandale</i>	W. Fraser, <i>The Annandale Family Book</i> (Edinburgh, 1894).
<i>Fraser, Buccleuch</i>	W. Fraser, <i>The Scots of Buccleuch</i> (Edinburgh, 1878).
<i>Fraser, Carlaverock</i>	W. Fraser, <i>The Book of Carlaverock</i> (Edinburgh, 1873).
<i>Fraser Charters</i>	MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.
<i>Fraser, Colquhoun Cartulary</i>	W. Fraser, <i>Cartulary of Colquhoun of Colquhoun and Luss</i> (Edinburgh, 1873).
<i>Fraser, Douglas</i>	W. Fraser, <i>The Douglas Book</i> (Edinburgh, 1885).
<i>Fraser, Grandtully</i>	W. Fraser, <i>The Red Book of Grandtully</i> (Edinburgh, 1868).
<i>Fraser, Lennox</i>	W. Fraser, <i>The Lennox</i> (Edinburgh, 1874).
<i>Fraser, Menzies</i>	W. Fraser, <i>The Red Book of Menzies</i> (Edinburgh, 1890).
<i>Fraser Papers</i>	<i>Papers from the Collection of Sir William Fraser</i> (SHS, 1924).

- Fraser, *Southesk*
 Glasgow Charters
 Glasgow Friars Munimenta
 Glas. Reg.
 Glasgow St. Mary Liber
 Glasgow Univ. Munimenta
 GRH. Chrs.
 GRH. Papal Bulls
 GRH. Supp. Chrs.
 GRH. Vat. Trans.
 Gunn, *Church and Monastery of the Holy Cross of Peebles*
 Gunn, *The Book of Lyne and Megget Church*
 Gyseburne
 Hawick Trans
 Herkless and Hannay, *College of St. Leonard*
 Highland Papers
 Hist. Chapel Royal
 HMC.
 Hodgson, *History of Northumberland*
 Holme Cultram
 Holyrood Liber
 Inchaffray Chrs.
 Inchaffray Liber
 Incheolm Chrs.
 Instrumenta Publica
 James IV Letters
 James V. Letters
 Keith, *Bishops*
- W. Fraser, *History of the Carnegies, Earls of Southesk, and of their kindred* (Edinburgh, 1867).
 MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.
 Munimenta Fratrum Predicatorum de Glasgu (Maitland Club, 1846).
 Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis (Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs, 1843).
 Liber Collegii Nostre Domine: Registrum Ecclesie B. V. Marie ad S. Anne infra Muros Civitatis Glasguensis 1549 (Maitland Club, 1846).
 Munimenta Alne Universitatis Glasguensis (Maitland Club, 1854).
 Calendar of Charters in H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.
 Calendar of Papal Bulls in H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.
 Calendar of Supplementary Charters in H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.
 Vatican Transcripts in H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.
 C. B. Gunn, *The Church and Monastery of the Holy Cross of Peebles* (Peebles, 1909).
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 Cartularium Prioratus de Gyseburne (Surtees Society, 1889-94).
 Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society (1863-).
 J. Herkless and R. K. Hannay, *The College of St. Leonard* (Edinburgh, 1905).
 Highland Papers (SHS, 1914-34).
 History of the Chapel Royal of Scotland (Graham Club, 1882).
 Reports of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts (London, 1870-).
 J. Hodgson and J. H. Hinde, *A History of Northumberland* (Newcastle, 1820-58).
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 Liber Cartarum Sancte Crucis (Bannatyne Club, 1840).
 Charters, Bulls and other Documents Relating to the Abbey of Inchaffray (SHS, 1908).
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 The Letters of James V, ed. R. K. Hannay and D. Hay (Edinburgh, 1954).
 R. Keith, *An Historical Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops*, ed. M. Russel (Edinburgh, 1824).

- Kelso Liber
 Kinross Recs.
 Laling Chrs.
 Laling, *Lindores Abbey*
 Lawrie, *Charters*
 Lees, St. Giles
 Lennox Cartularium
 Lind. Cart.
 Lindores Liber
 Lindsay Papers
 Linrose Writs
 Lockhart, *Church of Scotland in the 13th century*
 Lords Appeal Cases
 McDowall, *Chronicles of Lincluden*
 Macfarlane, *Geographical Coll.*
 MacGlashan Writs
 MacGregor Colln.
 MacGregor Transcripts
 MacKinlay, *Ancient Church Dedications*
 Macphail, *Pluscaryn*
 MacPherson, *Church and Priory of Monymusk*
 Maitland, *History of Edinburgh*
 Maitland Misc.
 May Recs.
 Melrose Liber
 Melrose Recs.
 Menzies Writs
 Mey Papers
 Midlothian Chrs.
 Moir Bryce Chrs.
 Monreith Chrs.
- Liber S. Marie de Calchou (Bannatyne Club, 1846).
 Records of the Monastery of Kinross, ed. J. Stuart (Edinburgh, 1872).
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 A. Laling, *Lindores Abbey and its Burgh of Newburgh* (Edinburgh, 1876).
 Early Scottish Charters prior to 1153, ed. A. C. Lawrie (Glasgow, 1905).
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 Liber Sancte Marie de Melros (Bannatyne Club, 1837).
 Selections from The Records of the Regality of Melrose (SHS, 1914-17).
 MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.
 MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.
 Charters of the Hospital of Solvay, of Trinity College, Edinburgh, and Other Collegiate Churches in Midlothian (Bannatyne Club, 1861).
 MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.
 MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Monro, Western Isles	D. Monro, <i>Description of the Western Isles of Scotland, called Hybrides</i> , in 1549; with the genealogy of the chief clans of the Isles (Edinburgh, 1884).
Monumenta Historica Britannica	H. Petrie, <i>Monumenta Historica Britannica</i> (London, 1848).
Moray Reg.	<i>Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis</i> (Bannatyne Club, 1837).
Morris, Provost of Melhuon	T. Morris, <i>The Provosts of Melhuon</i> (Edinburgh, 1875).
Morton, Monastic Annals	J. Morton, <i>The Monastic Annals of Teviotdale</i> (Edinburgh, 1882).
Morton Papers	MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.
Morton Registrum	<i>Registrum Honoris de Morton</i> (Bannatyne Club, 1853).
Munro Writs	<i>Calendar of Writs of Munro of Foulis 1299-1823</i> , ed. G. T. McInnes (SRS, 1940).
Myln, Vitae	A. Myln, <i>Vitae Dunkeldensis Ecclesiae Episcoporum</i> (Bannatyne Club, 1831).
Nat. MSS. Scot.	<i>Facsimiles of the National Manuscripts of Scotland</i> (London, 1867-71).
Newbattle Colln.	MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.
Newbattle Registrum	<i>Registrum S. Marie de Newbattle</i> (Bannatyne Club, 1849).
New Statistical Account	<i>The New Statistical Account of Scotland</i> , ed. J. Gordon (Edinburgh, 1845).
Nisbet, A System of Heraldry	A. Nisbet, <i>A System of Heraldry, with the true Art of Blazon</i> (Edinburgh, 1782).
NLS. MS.	Manuscript in the National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh.
North Berwick Carte	<i>Carte Monialium de Northberwic</i> (Bannatyne Club, 1847).
Old Aberdeen Recs.	<i>Records of Old Aberdeen</i> (New Spalding Club, 1899-1908).
Old Edinburgh Bk.	<i>Book of the Old Edinburgh Club</i> (1908-).
Old Statistical Account	<i>The Old Statistical Account of Scotland</i> , ed. Sir J. Sinclair (Edinburgh, 1791-9).
OPS.	<i>Origines Parochiales Scotiae</i> (Bannatyne Club, 1851-5).
Orkney Recs.	<i>Records of the Earldom of Orkney</i> (SHS, 1914).
Pais. Reg.	<i>Registrum Monasterii de Passelet</i> (Maitland Club, 1832: New Club, 1877).
Pannure Registrum	<i>Registrum de Pannure</i> , ed. J. Stuart (Edinburgh, 1874).
Paterson, History of the County of Ayr	J. Paterson, <i>History of the County of Ayr</i> (Ayr, 1847-52).
Patrick, Statutes	<i>Statutes of the Scottish Church</i> , ed. D. Patrick (SHS, 1907).
Peebles Chrs.	<i>Charters and Documents relating to the Burgh of Peebles</i> (SBRs, 1872).
Peterkin, Rentals	A. Peterkin, <i>Rentals of the Ancient Earldom and Bishoprick of Orkney</i> (Edinburgh, 1820).
PRO.	Public Record Office (documents in).
PSAS	<i>Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland</i> (1851-).
Prot. Bk. Anderson	<i>Protocol Book of Herbert Anderson 1541-50 1560-9</i> (Dumfriesshire Trans., 3.ii-iii).

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Prot. Bk. Carruthers	<i>Protocol Book of Mark Carruthers 1531-61</i> , ed. R. C. Reid (SRS, 1956).
Prot. Bk. Corbet	<i>Protocol Book of Sir William Corbet 1529-55</i> (SRS, 1911).
Prot. Bk. Crawford	<i>Protocol Book of Sir John Crawford</i> (MS. in GRH, Edinburgh).
Prot. Bk. Cristione	<i>Protocol Book of Sir John Cristione 1518-51</i> , ed. R. H. Lindsay (SRS, 1930).
Prot. Bk. Dalrymple	<i>Protocol Book of Sir Thomas Dalrymple</i> (MS. in GRH, Edinburgh).
Prot. Bk. Foular	<i>Protocol Book of John Foular 1501-28</i> , ed. W. Macleod and M. Wood (SRS, 1930-55).
Prot. Bk. Glasgow	<i>Abstracts of Protocols of the Town Clerks of Glasgow</i> , ed. R. Renwick. (Glasgow, 1894-1900).
Prot. Bk. Gray	<i>Protocol Book of Duncan Gray</i> (MS. in GRH, Edinburgh).
Prot. Bk. Grole	<i>Protocol Book of Gilbert Grole 1532-73</i> (SRS, 1914).
Prot. Bk. Harlaw	<i>Protocol Book of James Harlaw</i> (MS. in GRH, Edinburgh).
Prot. Bk. Ireland	<i>Protocol Book of Thomas Ireland</i> , in archives of the city of Dundee.
Prot. Bk. Johnson	<i>Protocol Books of Dominus Thomas Johnson 1528-78</i> (SRS, 1920).
Prot. Bk. Lumisdane	<i>Protocol Book of Robert Lumisdane</i> (MS. in GRH, Edinburgh).
Prot. Bk. Nicolson	<i>Protocol Book of James Nicolson</i> (MS. in GRH, Edinburgh).
Prot. Bk. Robeson(e)	<i>Protocol Book of John Robeson(e)</i> (MS. in GRH, Edinburgh).
Prot. Bk. Rollok.	<i>Protocol Book of Sir Robert Rollok 1534-52</i> , ed. W. Angus (SRS, 1931).
Prot. Bk. Ros	<i>Protocol Book of Gavin Ros 1512-32</i> (SRS, 1908).
Prot. Bk. Simon	<i>Liber Protocolorum M. Guthberti Simonis Notarii Publici et Scribae Capituli Glasgwenis 1499-1513</i> (Grampian Club, 1875).
Prot. Bk. Thounis	<i>Protocol Book of Nicol Thounis 1559-64</i> (SRS, 1927).
Prot. Bk. Young	<i>Protocol Book of James Young 1485-1515</i> , ed. G. Donaldson (SRS, 1952).
Raine, North Durham	Appendix to J. Raine, <i>History and Antiquities of North Durham</i> (London, 1852).
Regesta Regum Scottorum	<i>Regesta Regum Scottorum</i> , ed. G. W. S. Barrow and others (Edinburgh, 1960-).
Reg. of Abbrev. of Feu Chrs.	<i>Inventory of the Register of the Abbreviates of Feu Charters of Kirklands</i> (MS. in GRH, Edinburgh).
Reg. of Greenfield	<i>The Register of William Greenfield 1506-15</i> (Surrea Society, 1931-40).
Reg. of John le Romeyne	<i>The Register of John le Romeyne</i> , 1286-96 (Surrea Society, 1913-17).
Reg. of Ministers	<i>Register of Ministers, Exhorters and Readers, and of their stipends after the period of Reformation</i> (Maitland Club, 1830).
Reg. of Pres.	<i>Register of Presentations to Benefices</i> (MS. in H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh).

Reg. of Sigs in Comptrolery	Register of Signatures in the Office of the Comptroller (MS. in H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh).
Reid, Royal Burgh of Forfar	A. Reid, <i>The Royal Burgh of Forfar</i> (Paisley 1902).
Rep. on State of certain parishes	<i>Reports on the state of certain parishes in Scotland, made to His Majesty's Commissioners for Plantation of Kirks in pursuance of their ordinance dated April 12, 1627, (Maitland Club, 1835).</i>
Retours	<i>Inquisitionum ad Capellum Domini Regis Retorndarum, quae in publicis archiepiscopatus adhibeantur, abbreviatio</i> , ed. T. Thomson (1811-16).
RMS.	<i>Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scottorum</i> , ed. J. M. Thomson and others (Edinburgh, 1882-1914).
Robertson, Index	<i>An Index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of Charters</i> , ed. W. Robertson (Edinburgh, 1798).
Rolment of Courtis	<i>Habakkuk Bisset's rolment of courtis</i> (STS, 1920-6).
Rossie Priory MSS.	MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.
Rot. Scot.	<i>Rotuli Scotiae in Turri Londinensi et in Domino Capitulari Westmonasteriensis Asserviti</i> , ed. D. Macpherson and others (1814-19).
RPC.	<i>Register of the Privy Council of Scotland</i> , ed. J. H. Burton and others (Edinburgh, 1877).
RS.	<i>Register of Supplications</i> (MS. in Vatican Archives) (MS. Calendar of Entries held by department of Scottish History and Literature, University of Glasgow).
RSHS.	<i>Records of the Scottish Church History Society</i> (1923-).
RSS.	<i>Registrum Secreti Sigilli Regum Scottorum</i> , ed. M. Livingstone and others (Edinburgh, 1908-).
RSS.	<i>Registrum Secreti Sigilli Regum Scottorum</i> (MS. in GRH, Edinburgh).
Rutherford of Edgerston Muniments	MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.
St. Andrews Charters	MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.
St. Andrews Formulare	<i>St. Andrews Formulare</i> 1514-46, ed. G. Donaldson and C. Macrae (Sair Society, 1942-4).
St. Giles Reg.	<i>Renale Sancti Andree</i> (SHS, 1913).
St. Giles Reg.	<i>Registrum Cartarum Ecclesie Sancti Egidii de Edinburgh</i> (Bannatyne Club, 1859).
St. Nich. Cart.	<i>Cartularium Ecclesiae Sancti Nicholai Aberdonensis</i> (New Spalding Club, 1888-92).
Scone Liber	<i>Liber Ecclesie de Scon</i> (Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs, 1845).
Scot. Notes and Queries	<i>Scottish Notes and Queries</i> (1887-1935).
Scots Peerage	<i>The Scots Peerage</i> , ed. Sir J. Balfour Paul (Edinburgh, 1904-14).
Scott, Fasti	<i>Fasti Ecclesiae Scotticanae</i> , ed. H. Scott, revised edition (Edinburgh, 1915-).
Smyngour Inventory	<i>Inventory of Documents Relating to the Smyngour Family Estates</i> 1611 (SRS, 1912).
Shieldhall Writs	MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.
SHR.	<i>Scottish Historical Review</i> (1908-28, 1947-).

SHS. Misc.	<i>Miscellany of the Scottish History Society</i> (SHS, 1893-).
Skirling Writs	MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.
Smythe of Methven Writs	MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.
Spalding Misc.	<i>Miscellany of the Spalding Club</i> (Spalding Club, 1841-52).
State Papers during Reign of Henry VIII	<i>State Papers</i> —vol. iv, <i>Henry VIII Part iv. Correspondence relative to Scotland and the Borders</i> 1513-34 (London, 1836).
Swinon Charters	MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.
Taymouth Bk.	<i>The Black Book of Taymouth</i> (Bannatyne Club, 1855).
Testament of George Clapperton, Edinburgh	MS. Testament in GRH, Edinburgh.
Testament of Mathew Fleming	MS. Testament in GRH, Edinburgh.
Thirds of Benefices	MS. Testament in GRH, Edinburgh.
Torphichen Chrs.	<i>Accounts of the Collectors of the Thirds of Benefices</i> , 1561-72, ed. G. Donaldson (SHS, 1949).
Trans. Scot. Ecclesiol. Soc.	<i>Abstracts of Charters and other papers recorded in the Chantry of Torphichen from 1581 to 1596</i> , ed. J. P. Grace (Edinburgh, 1830).
Univ. Evidence	<i>Transactions of the Scottish Ecclesiological Society</i> (1903-).
Valor Ecclesiasticus	<i>Evidence, oral and documentary, taken and received by the Commissioners for visiting the Universities of Scotland</i> (London, 1837).
Val. Reg	<i>Valor Ecclesiasticus, temp. Hen. VIII</i> (Rolls Series, 1810-17).
Vaus of Barnbarroch Papers	Vatican Register (MS. in Vatican Archives).
Vet. Mon.	MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.
Warden, Angus, The Land and People	<i>Vetera Monumenta Hibernorum et Scotorum Historiam Illustrantia</i> , ed. A. Theiner (Rome, 1864).
Wigtown Charter Chest	A. J. Warden, <i>Angus or Forfarshire, the Land and the People</i> (Dundee, 1880-5).
Wodrow Misc.	<i>Charter Chest of the Earldom of Wigtown</i> (SRS, 1910).
Yester Writs	<i>The Miscellany of the Wodrow Society</i> (Wodrow Society, 1844).
Yule Collection	<i>Calendar of Writs Preserved at Yester House</i> 1166-1503, ed. C. C. H. Harvey and J. Macleod (SRS, 1930).
	MSS. in GRH, Edinburgh.

THE PARISHES OF MEDIEVAL SCOTLAND

Abbey St. Bothans (St. Andrews, Merse).

The church lay within the runny of the same to which both parsonage and vicarage revenues would accrue from its foundation in the thirteenth century (Basson, *Religious Houses*, 124; *Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 23).

Abbotrule (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

Originally Rule Hervey or Rule Abbatis, the church was probably granted to Jedburgh by David I (1124-53) (*Nat. MSS. Scot.*, i. no. xxxviii). Certainly held by 1220, when the abbey lost to the vicar all but five shillings per annum (*Glas. Reg.*, no. 114). The church subsequently resumed status of a parsonage with its patronage pertaining to Jedburgh (RS 401, 159^v; *Ib.*, 1866, 194; Assumptions, 212^v).

Abdie (St. Andrews, Fife).

Known also as Lindores, it was granted to that abbey by David, earl of Huntingdon c.1198 and confirmed to its proper uses (1198 x 1202) (*Lind. Cart.*, nos. ii, cvii; Assumptions, 38^v). Served by a chaplain in 1253, a monk held the vicarage portionary at the Reformation (*Lind. Cart.*, no. lxi; Assumptions, 344^v; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 162).

Aberbrandy (Moray, Strathspey).

Appears only in taxation roll of Moray and is unidentified. It might be the church later known as Knockando (q.v.), which was dedicated to St. Brendan and was closely connected with Inveravon, as apparently was this church (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 229, 232, 278, 281).

Aberbreachy.—See Bona.

Aberbrothock.—See St. Vigeans.

Aberbuthnott.—See Aberlethnott.

Aberchirder, (Moray, Strathbogie).

Now known as Marnoch, the church was granted to Arbroath (1203 x 14) by William the Lion, Glíchrist, earl of Mar and Brice, bishop of Moray. The bishop's successor confirmed it to the uses of the abbey with which the parsonage remained, while the cure remained a vicarage RS 295, 93; Assumptions, 330, 411).

Abercorn (Dunkeld, South of Forth).

Freed from the patronage of John Avenale by Richard, bishop of Dunkeld (1170-78), the church then apparently became mensal. It was certainly a vicarage in 1274 as it was at the Reformation, when the parsonage pertained to the bishop's table (Myln, *Vitae*, 6; *SHS Misc.*, vi. 48; Assumptions, 160, 316^v).

Abercrombie (Dunkeld, Fife and Strathearn)—See Crombie.

Abercrombie (St. Andrews, Fife).

Granted in 1319 by William de Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews to St. Andrew's priory for the lighting of the High Altar, the cure was a vicarage perpetual (NLS. MS. 15.1.18, no. 19; Assumptions, 20, 80v).

Abercrombi:—See Applectross.

Aberdalgie (Dunkeld, Fife and Strathern).

Apparently closely connected with the mensal church of Tibermore, this church also pertained to the bishop of Dunkeld at the Reformation (*Dunkeld Rental*, 195; Assumptions, 317).

Aberdeen—St. Machar (Aberdeen, Aberdeen).

The cathedral church which was "baptismal and parochial" was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157 along with authority to institute a chapter, records of earlier grants being probably spurious (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 5-7, 28, ii. 50). The church which was that of the vill of Old Aberdeen was also known as Kyrikton. By 1256 the church, both in parsonage and vicarage, had been assigned as the dean's prebend, the cure being served by a pensionary vicar (*Ib.* ii. 39, 48; *CPL* vii. 371, *Abdn. Fasti.*, no. 95).

Aberdeen—St. Nicholas (Aberdeen, Aberdeen).

This, the church of New Aberdeen was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157, along with authority to erect his chapter (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 5-7). By 1256, the church with all its fruits had become the bishop's prebend (*Ib.* ii. 40, 252). A perpetual vicarage was first erected in 1345, part of its fruits being diverted to two chaplains in 1427, while on the erection of the collegiate church in 1540, the vicarage was annexed to the provostry with provision for six choir boys (*Ib.* i. 226; ii. 108, 114; *St. Nich. Cart.*, ii. 381; *Reg. of Pres.* i. 151).

Aberdeen—Snow (Aberdeen, Aberdeen).

The parish, which was that of the New Town of Old Aberdeen, was erected by Bishop Elphinstone in 1498, following upon a Papal Bull of 1497 (*Scot. Notes and Queries*, June 1906, 182-3; *Old Aberdeen Recs.*, ii. 266). In 1499 the parish was annexed to the University, later King's College, while the vicar, later styled parson, as prebendary was to lecture in canon law. The cure was served by a curate (*Abdn. Fasti.*, nos. 16, 17, 46, 68; *RSS*, v. no. 3089; Assumptions, 387).

Aberdeen—Spittal (Aberdeen, Aberdeen).

The parish appears to owe its foundation to the partial suppression of the hospital of St. Peter in 1427, when one of two chaplains founded on its revenues was to administer sacraments to the "parishioners" (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 226-227). Both parsonage and vicarage revenues pertained to the sub-chapter of Aberdeen, an office which first appears in sixteenth century (*Ib.* ii. 112; Assumptions, 379v).

Aberdour (Dunkeld, Fife and Strathern).

Granted to Inchcolm in the reign of Alexander I, probably on the abbey's foundations c. 1123 (*Inchcolm Chrs.*, nos. ii, v; Assumptions, 73). Vicarage served by canons, remained unappropriated, but appears to have been portionary (*Morton Register*, ii. 231; Assumptions, 100).

Aberdour (Aberdeen, Boyne).

Henry Cheyne, bishop of Aberdeen is credited with the creation of this church as a cathedral prebend in 1318. It certainly was so in 1432 (*Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 252; *CPL*, vii. 407). Both parsonage and vicarage were

appropriated, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (*RSS* v. no. 617; Assumptions, 378v).

Aberlloch:—See Arbricht.

Aberfoyle (Dunblane).

The parsonage was a prebend of Dunblane Cathedral by 1500, while cure was a vicarage perpetual (*RSS*, no. 595, *Ib.*, ii. no. 1292; *Burnet-Stuart Coll.* no. 25; *Fraser, Menteth*, ii. 315-16).

Aberlathry:—See Bona.

Aberlathry:—See Abergermy.

Abergermy (Aberdeen, Mar).

The church known as Glengairn appears in origin to have been a chapel of Glenmuck and was annexed as such to the Hospital of St. Germans, passing with fruits of that hospital to the University of Aberdeen in 1497 (q.v. Glenmuck; *Abdn. Fasti.*, nos. 4-9). The grant included both parsonage and vicarage tithes, and became fully effective in 1505 (*Ib.* no. 46; Assumptions, 386v).

Aberlady (Dunkeld, South of Forth).

The lands of Aberlady belonged to the bishops of Dunkeld from at least the mid-twelfth century (*Dryburgh Liber*, 70), and the parsonage would appear to have likewise pertained, for only a vicarage appears in Baginrod (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 48, 72). Still a mensal church at the Reformation (Assumptions, 317). The vicarage was reputed to have been erected into a prebend of Dunkeld by Bishop Thomas Lauder (1452-81), and was certainly so by 1469 (*Myln, Vitae*, 24; *RMS* ii. no. 1056; *RSS* iv. no. 1034; v. no. 2314).

Aberlenn (St. Andrews, Angus).

Granted to Jedburgh c. 1242 (*St. A. Lib.*, xxviii. no. 41), the parsonage revenues appear to have been devoted to the use of the dependent cell of Restennot by at least fifteenth century (Warden, *Angus, The Land and People*, ii. 288; Assumptions, 218).

Aberlethnot (St. Andrews, Meams).

Now known as Marykirk, the church was held by Hospital of St. Germans by 1418, but probably held since its foundation in early thirteenth century (*CSSR* i. 13; *RS* 297, 32v). The vicarage was served by one of brethren (*CPL* xii. 337). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits annexed to University of Aberdeen, later King's College, in 1497, becoming fully effective in 1505 (*Abdn. Fasti.*, nos. 4-9, 46; *GRH Chrs.*, no. 2490).

Aberlour (Moray, Strathogie).

Known in sixteenth century as Skirdustan, the parsonage tithes were assigned for erection of prebend of Moray in 1224, and this was subsequently effected by conjunction with the parsonage of Bottrichie before 1238 (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 31, 61, 67, 69). The prebend continued to be known as Aberlour, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (Assumptions, 301v, 415).

Abermilk:—See Castlemilk.

Abernethy (Dunblane).

Laurence, son of Orm de Abernethy, apparently lay abbot of Abernethy, granted church and chapels to Arbroath with exception of tithes pertaining to Keledei (1189 x 99) (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 34, 35). In 1239, altarage was ceded to bishop of Dunblane, and abbot of Arbroath became

a canon of his cathedral (Ib. no. 241). The parsonage continued with the abbey, although attempts were made to annul union in fifteenth century (CPL xii. 42, 79, 593; Assumptions, 330^v). It appears that the tithes reserved to the Culdees eventually fell to the collegiate church of Abernethy (cf. *Arb. Lib.*, i. no. 35; Assumptions, 302^v).

The vicarage was united to the episcopal mensa of Dunblane c. 1425, but had become a prebend 1427 × 1465 (CSSR ii. 100-101, 171-2; RS 587, 227^v; GRH Chrs. no. 1105).

Abernethy (Moray, Strathspey).

Following upon a composition in 1226, the church was granted by Andrew, bishop of Moray to the common fund of the canons of Elgin Cathedral with whom it remained, both parsonage and vicarage being apparently annexed (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 41, 70; *Thirds of Benefices*, 6).

Abernyte (Dunkeld, Angus).

According to Myln assigned to four choral vicars in the Cathedral of Dunkeld by Bishop Bruce in 1446, this is confirmed from other sources, although original intention was to unite church to Collegiate Church of Forluis (Myln, *Vitae*, 19-20; CPL x. 21; RS 423, 186; Ib. 439, 272). Parsonage and vicarage teinds appropriated and cure served by vicar-pensioner (Assumptions, 296).

Abernethy (Moray, Inverness).

Known also as Kilchunim, the parsonage was granted to Beaully by William Bysset and confirmed by Andrew, bishop of Moray, 1230 × 42 (*Beaully Chrs.*, 33, 38, 236-7). Vicarage retained identity though served by canon of Ardochattan in fifteenth century (RS 269, 153^v; Assumptions, 414^e).

Aboyne (Aberdeen, Mar).

The church also known as Oboyne was confirmed by Bishop Randolph of Aberdeen c. 1240 to the proper uses of the Knights Templar at Culter, this following upon grant by Walter Bysset. (*Abdm. Reg.*, ii. 271-2). It passed c. 1314 to Knights of St. John at Torphichen with whom parsonage remained (*Torphichen Chrs.*, 9; Assumptions, 381, 386).

Abriachan:—See Bona.

Aburthven (Dunblane).

Granted by Gilbert, earl of Strathern to Inchaffray on its foundation c. 1200, and confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Bishop Abraham c. 1211, the parsonage remained annexed while cure was a vicarage perpetual (*Inchaffray Chrs.*, nos. iii, iv, xxx; App. no. xi; GRH Chrs., no. 1901).

Adunnes:—See Duness.

Advie (Moray, Strathspey).

In conjunction with church of Crondale, the church of Advie was erected into a prebend of Elgin Cathedral in 1226, both parsonage and vicarage being annexed (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 69, 81; Assumptions, 411).

Affleck:—See Auchinleck.

Airlie (St. Andrews, Angus).

Leased to Coupar in 1220 by Robert de Haya, the church was granted c. 1226 by Alexander II, under proviso of pension to Cîteaux, which was

compounded in 1448 (*Coupar Angus Chrs.*, nos. xxvi, xxvii, cccxxv). Both parsonage and vicarage annexed, and cure served by vicar-pensioner (Assumptions, 327-8; *Coupar Angus Rental*, ii. 87).

Airth (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

The church of Hereh was granted to Holyrood by David I and confirmed to the abbey by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews, c. 1130 (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 1-2). A vicarage settlement took place in 1275, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (Ib. no. 75; Assumptions, 104^v, 163-4; Airth Writs, nos. 26, 49).

Aithsling in Shetland (Orkney).

United with Sandsting in sixteenth century, the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn teind of the parsonage, the residual teinds being the vicar's (*PSAS* vol. xlv. 306).

Aldbarr:—See Audbar.

Aldcambus (St. Andrews, Merse).

The church was granted 1199 × 1200 by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews, to the uses of the monks of Durham (Raine, *North Durham, App.*, no. cccclix). Almost immediately corn tithes assigned to monks of Farne again with Durham (Ib. no. dccxii; *Coldingham Corresp.*, App. xcix; 1368 × 1444, in which latter year the priory petitioned for appropriation of vicarage, although evidently without success (*Coldingham Corresp.*, 1; CPL ix. 471-2; Assumptions, 199^v; Reg. of Pres., ii. 169^v).

Aldhame (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

A parsonage in Baginmond, the church remained unappropriated (*SHS Misc.* vi. 33; CPL ii. 245; Assumptions, 184^e).

Althamstocks:—See Oldhamstocks.

Alford (Aberdeen, Mar).

Confirmed to Monymusk by John, bishop of Aberdeen (1199 × 1207) as the grant of Gilchrist, earl of Mar, the church was regranted by Thomas Durward before 1228 (*St. A. Lib.*, 365, 375-6). The parsonage remained annexed to the priory while cure was a vicarage perpetual (Assumptions, 389, 391).

Allos (St. Andrews, Forth).

A chapel of Clackmannan, pertaining to Cambuskenneth as such, it was still a pendicle of that parish at the Reformation, although probably quasi-parochial (*Camb. Reg.*, nos. 19, 21; *RMS* vii no. 1222).

Alloway (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

The church, which appears to have been a pendicle of Ayr, passed with certain fruits of that church to the Chapel Royal at Stirling in 1501, as Ayr Secundo (*Hist. Chapel Royal*, 14; RSS iii. no. 2013; *Thirds of Benefices*, 21; Reg. of Pres. i. 56).

Alness (Ross).

The parsonage was probably a prebend of Ross in 1226/7 and was certainly so by 1445 (*Moray Reg.*, no. 65; RS 402, 81^v; *Menno Writs*, no. 109). Three chaplainries of cathedral were also endowed from parsonage fruits (Assumptions, cited OPS II. ii. 473).

Alter:—See Kilmarack.

Altemunin (Glasgow, Lennox).

Granted by David, earl of Huntingdon to Kelso 1165 x 1189 (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 13, 386), the church ceased to be a parish, becoming but a chapel of Campsie, passing with that church from Kelso to the chancellor of Glasgow (q.v. Campsie; Duntrath Muniments, ii. no. 102).

Altyre (Moray, Elgin).

Granted as a common church to the canons of Moray by Bishop Andrew in 1239, it was regranted by Bishop John in 1331 for the support of the chaplains of the cathedral (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 41, 227; *CPP* i. 200). A vicar's portion was reserved, but whole fruits appear to have been annexed (*Moray Reg.*, no. 227; *Thirds of Benefices*, 6).

Alva (Dunkeld, Fife and Strathern).

Granted to Cambuskenneth by Bishop Richard of Dunkeld 1170 x 1179, the church was confirmed by Celestine III in 1195, and to the uses of the abbey with authority to serve by a chaplain by Bishop Hugh 1214 x 29, all fruits thus being annexed (*Camb. Reg.*, nos. 15, 25; *RMS* vii. no. 1222).

Alvah (Aberdeen, Boyne).

The patronage was granted by Marjory, countess of Atholl c. 1308 to the abbey of Coupar, which obtained church to its own uses in 1314, ii. 286-8; *Coupar Angus Chrs.*, nos. 6, cvx, cxviii; *Abdn. Reg.*, i. 41). All fruits were annexed and a perpetual vicar pensioner served the church (*Coupar Angus Chrs.*, nos. cxviii, cxlix; *GRH Supp. Chrs.*, 31st January 1539/40; *Coupar Angus Rental*, ii. 124).

Alves (Moray, Elgin).

This church was assigned to the chanter of Moray by Bishop Brice (1208 x 15) along with church of Lhanbryde (*Moray Reg.*, no. 46). Both parsonage and vicarage pertained, the cure being served by a pensionary vicar (Assumptions, 410e).

Alveth:—See Alva.

Alvie (Moray, Strathspey).

Known also as Skeiralloway or Lochalvie, the church was granted by Thomas Randolph, earl of Moray, in 1331 to support chaplains of cathedral of Moray with whom parsonage remained. The cure was a vicarage perpetual (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 225, 227; *CPP* i. 200; *Thirds of Benefices*, 6; *Reg. of Pres.* i. 124e).

Alvth (Dunkeld, Angus).

A menial church of Dunkeld probably from an early date, as it does not appear in Baginmond. It was certainly one in 1469, when the vicarage, reputedly erected as a prebend of Dunkeld by Bishop Thomas Lauder (1452-81) appears as such, the cure thenceforth being served by a vicar-pensioner (Assumptions, 291, 359e, Myln, *Vitae*, 24; *RMS* ii. no. 1056; *RSS* v. no. 3036).

Ancrum (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

Confirmed to the episcopal mensa of Glasgow in 1170, the church had become a prebend of the cathedral by 1401 as it so continued, both parsonage and vicarage being annexed (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 26, 111, 320; Assumptions, 239e).

Annan (Glasgow, Annandale).

Granted to Guisborough by Robert de Brus c. 1170, and confirmed by his son William 1191 x 1215, the church was frequently in dispute between the canons and the bishops of Glasgow, to whom the patronage was ceded in 1223, while the "parsons" received increased emoluments (*Gyseburne*, i. nos. 1176, 1185, 1186, 1188). The church was still connected with the priory in 1330, but thereafter resumed status of independent parsonage within the patronage of the bishop of Glasgow (Ib. no. 1188; *RMS* vii. no. 1600).

Anstruther (St. Andrews, Fife).

The church belonged to the priory of May alias Pittenweem by 1225 (*St. A. Lib.*, 395-6; *Dryburgh Liber*, no. 192). Both parsonage and vicarage revenues were annexed, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (Assumptions, 29, 29e, 88).

Anternony:—See Altemunin.

Anwoth (Galloway, Desmes).

Confirmed by John, bishop of Galloway (1189 x 1206) to the uses of Holyrood as grant of David, son of Terris, the parsonage fruits appear to have been devoted to the use of the dependent cell of St. Mary's Isle (*Holyrood Liber*, no. 49; *GRH Chrs.*, no. 1910; *RMS*, v. no. 1397; *RSS*, xv. 5).

Applecross (Ross).

Known also as Abercrossan and later as Comarich, the church, both in parsonage and vicarage, became a common church of the cathedral of Ross shortly after 1255/6, it being one of the churches of "Argyll" then *RSS*, v. no. 3173).

Applegarth (Glasgow, Annandale).

Unappropriated, the church remained an independent parsonage in the patronage of the Jardines of Applegarth (*RS* 400, 298; *RSS*, iii. no. 615).

Araisaig (Argyll, Morven).

Also known as Kilmaroy in Araisaig, the church was united to that of St. Congan of Knoydart by the early sixteenth century, it apparently having been so before 1427 (*RSS* i. no. 1338; *CSSR* ii. 180-1). Attempts have been made to identify this church with that of Moidart (q.v.) since the lands of Moidorthie and Knodworthie with that of Moidart (q.v.) since were granted in the reign of Robert I to Roderick, son of Alan (*OPS*, ii. i. 200; Robertson, *Index*, 2, no. 53). Nevertheless, it is clear that this cannot be so, as at the Reformation, Moidart is to be clearly distinguished from the united church, whose patronage then lay with the crown. It remained an independent parsonage, quarter of whose tithes pertained to the bishops of Argyll, while that of Moidart pertained to Iona (*Colt. de Rebus Albaen*, 3-4; *RSS*, i. no. 2896; Argyll Inventory, cited, *OPS*, II. i. 200).

Arbriot (St. Andrews, Angus).

The church confirmed to Arbroath by William the Lion (1211 x 14) as the grant of Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (1197 x 1202), continued as an annexed parsonage while cure was a vicarage perpetual (*Arb. Lib.*, i. no. 1; Assumptions, 331v, 358e).

Arbroath:—See St. Vigeans.

Arbutnot (St. Andrew, Mearns).

The church, both in patronage and vicarage, was a prebend of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary on the Rock, St. Andrews, by 1447, the cure being served by a vicar-pensioner, as it continued to be at the Reformation, when the union to the dean of Aberdeen was purely personal (RS 420, 233^v; RSS v. no. 3554; Assumptions, 363^v).

Archattan (Argyll, Lorn).

Known also as Ballibodan or Killbodan, the church belonged to the priory of Archattan, probably from its foundation 1230-1, but certainly from 1420, when a monk was holding the vicarage (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 70; CSSR i. 175; *Retours*—Argyll, nos. 40, 90).

Arclach (Moray, Elgin).

The church also known as Fotheray or Ferens was assigned in 1226, along with church of Radford, by Bishop Andrew of Moray to the sub-chapter of his cathedral with whom patronage teinds continued (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 69, 81; Assumptions, 404).

Ardeonaig (Dunkeld, Athole and Drumalban).

Unappropriated in Baginod, the church remained an independent patronage in the patronage of the Laids of Merchiston and Gleneagles *per vices* (SHS Misc. vi. 73; RMS ii. no. 2235; *Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 180).

Ardesier (Ross).

A canon of Ross was parson of this church in 1227, when it was confirmed as lying within the diocese of Ross (*Moray Reg.*, no. 65). In 1255/6, it was re-assigned to the dean with whom it continued, both patronage and vicarage revenues being apparently thus annexed (*Vet. Mon.*, no. cxxxii; SHS Misc. vi. 49; *Lords Appeal Cases* (1814) x. 637; Assumptions, cited OPS II. ii. 594-5).

Arduinallie:—See Arndilly.

Arduamurchan (Argyll, Morvern).

An independent patronage in lay patronage in the fifteenth century, the church, also known as Kilchoan in Arduamurchan, remained unappropriated at the Reformation. It then apparently lay within crown patronage, although as customary one quarter of the revenues fell to the bishops of Argyll (CPL vii. 457; viii. 10; RS 290, 114^v; RSS i. no. 2670; Argyll Inventory, cited OPS II. i. 194).

Arduosan (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

The church pertained to Kilwinning in 1226, when a compromise was reached between bishop of Glasgow and the abbot, and the right to serve by a chaplain granted (*Glas. Reg.*, no. 140). At Reformation, the patronage and the majority of vicarage tithes remained annexed, while a vicar portioner served cure (MS Rental, 60, 65, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi. 547; *Thirds of Benefices*, 109; RSS, lxi. 146^v).

Arduress:—See Duness.

Arisaig:—See Arasaig.

Arndilly (Moray, Strathbogie).

Known also as Arduinallie or Attyldole, William, son of William Freskyn, granted church as common to canons of Moray 1203 x 24, and

this was confirmed with the exception of the chapel of Boharm, by Andrew, bishop of Moray in 1239. The patronage thereafter remained with the chapter, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 23, 31, 41; *Thirds of Benefices*, 6; *Reg. of Pres.* ii. 87^v).

Argask (St. Andrew, Fotherly).

The whole fruits of the church were confirmed to Cambuskenneth, with whom they remained, by Bishop William Fraser of St. Andrews in 1281, following upon grant of patronage by Gilbert, lord of Fourgy (*Camb. Reg.*, nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; RMS vii. no. 1222).

Ashtkirk (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

Confirmed to the episcopal mensa of Glasgow in 1170 by Pope Alexander III, similar confirmations continue to be made, throughout the twelfth century (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 26, 32, 51, 57, 62). Before 1390, however, the patronage was erected into a prebend of Glasgow cathedral, the cure then becoming a vicarage perpetual. This in turn was annexed to the prebend in 1448, the charge thereafter being served by a vicar pensioner (Ib. no. 332; CPP i. 574; Assumptions, 212^v; RSS iv. nos. 612, 1739).

Askshenness:—See Hillswick.

Assynt (Caithness).

Not included in Bishop Gilbert's constitution of 1224 x 45, being probably part of Criche at that time, the church had become a prebend of Caithness by 1274. Both patronage and vicarage revenues were apparently annexed, while cure was a vicarage pensionary. (*Bannatyne Misc.*, vol. iii 17-21; SHS Misc. vi. 51, 69; CPP i. 572; Assumptions, cited OPS II. ii. 694; Sutherland Chs. cited OPS II. ii. 693; Deeds, viii. 186).

Athle:—See Eithie.

Athelstaneford (St. Andrew, Haddington/Lothian).

The church with all its teinds was confirmed to nuns of Haddington in 1359, as donation of Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163-78), but (RMS ii. no. 610; Assumptions, 166). Described as a "chapel" in 1298 served by removable chaplain. A vicarage appears to have been erected in the fifteenth century (CPL, xii. 114-6; SHR, xxxii. 93).

Auchindoir (Aberdeen, Mar).

The church of Davachyndore was united to the prebend of Invernochty in 1361 by Bishop Alexander at the instance of Thomas, earl of Mar, and so continued until its disjunction in 1513/14, when it was erected, both in patronage and vicarage, into a prebend of King's College, Aberdeen, the cure thereafter to be a vicarage pensionary (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 89; *Abdn. Fasti.*, nos. 57, 68, 104, 110, 122; Assumptions, 388).

Auchinleck (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

Known also as Affleck, the church was confirmed to Paisley by Walter (2) son of Alan, steward of Scotland c. 1238 (*Pais. Reg.*, 18). Confirmed was therein made for a vicarage perpetual, the patronage in 1239, provision remaining so annexed (Ib. 225-6, 308; MS Rental, fo. 28, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi. 524; RMS v. no. 2070).

Auchterarder (Dunblane).

Granted by Gilbert, earl of Strathern to Inchaffray on its foundation c. 1200, and confirmed in 1203 by Pope Innocent III and to the uses of the abbey by Abraham, bishop of Dunblane c. 1211 (*Inchaffray Chrs.*, nos. iii, ix, xxxi). A vicarage settlement was confirmed in 1239, while in this same charter it is stated that certain garbal tithes of this church had been assigned for the erection of a prebend within the cathedral of Dunblane (Ib. no. lxvii). It is uncertain whether this erection ever took place, but the vicarage, which was apparently independent in 1274 was annexed before the Reformation to the common fund of the canons of the cathedral, the personage remaining with the abbey (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 54; Assumptions, 318, *Inchaffray Chrs.*, App. no. xi).

Auchterderran (St. Andrews, Fothrie).

The church of Harklyndorath was granted to the Culdees of Loch Leven by Fothad, bishop of St. Andrews, 1059 x 93 (*St. A. Lib.* 117), but it does not appear to have passed to the priory of St. Andrews. In the fifteenth century the patronage was in dispute between Livingstones of Drumry and Boswells of Balmullo, and was still so in sixteenth century, although latter evidently victorious (Boswell Writs, nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 18, 46).

Auchtergaven (Dunkeld, Athol and Dymalbane).

A manseal church of the bishop of Dunkeld in the sixteenth century, it was probably so from an early date as it does not appear in Baginmond (*Dunkeld Rentals*, 12; Assumptions, 316^o). The vicarage was united to the prebend of Inchmagranachan at the Reformation, but there is no indication when this union took place, although prebend itself was in existence by 1274 (Ib. 296^o; *Thirds of Benefices*, 14; *SHS Misc.* vi. 49). Within this parish lay the lands and church of Obney (q.v.), the latter being usually identified with Auchtergaven, but was in fact separate from, although possibly dependent upon, the mother church (*Dunkeld Rentals*, 76).

Auchterhouse (Dunkeld, Angus).

According to Myin, the church was granted as a common church of Dunkeld by Bishop Geoffrey (1236-49), and it was certainly only a vicarage in 1274 (Myin, *Vitae*, 10; *SHS Misc.* vi. 48). Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed and cure served by vicar pensioner (Assumptions, 289^o, 314^o; Reg. of Pres. i. 15).

Auchterless (Aberdeen, Garioch).

The church was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157, along with authority to erect his chapter (*Abdn. Reg.* i. 5-7). By 1256, the church with all its fruits had been annexed to the prebend of the chanter of Aberdeen, as it so remained, the parochial duties being discharged by a vicar pensioner (Ib. ii. 39, *Thirds of Benefices*, 7; Assumptions, 381).

Auchtermoonie:—See Moonzie.**Auchtermuchty (St. Andrews, Fothrie).**

Granted to Lindores by Duncan, earl of Fife in 1350, the gift was confirmed by William, bishop of St. Andrews in 1352. The parsonage remained annexed while cure was a vicarage perpetual (*CPL* iii. 539-540; GRH. Vat. Trans. i. no. 9; Assumptions, 39^o, 89^o, 100^o).

Auchtertool (Dunkeld, Fife and Strathern).

Confirmed to Inchcolm by Pope Alexander III in 1178, the church appears to have been granted by some unknown donor within the previous

decade (*Inchcolm Chrs.*, nos. i, ii). The church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey with faculty to serve by chaplains or canons by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (c. 1251 x 72). One of these courses was evidently followed, the entire fruits thereafter remaining with the abbey (Ib. nos. xiv, xxii; Assumptions, 73^o, 74).

Aulbar (St. Andrews, Angus).

Granted to the Collegiate Church of Methven on, or shortly after, its foundation in 1433 by Walter Stewart, earl of Athole and Strathern, the whole revenues of the church were to be utilised by provost and chaplains of the college with provision for a perpetual vicar pensioner (NLS.MS. 34-3.11, 12; *St. Andrews Formulare*, no. 129; RS. 335, 49^o). A reckoning of the revenues of this church must have been slight, as its parsonage revenues remained with the provost of Methven at the Reformation, while the vicarage likewise appears to have remained annexed to the College (*RSS*, i. nos. 2782, 2798; Assumptions, 287-8).

Auldcaithy (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

In origin a private chapel allowed certain rights by the priory of St. Andrews to whom its mother church of Linlithgow pertained from the early twelfth century, this church had attained parochial status before the fifteenth century (Great Register of St. Andrews, no. 50, cited *St. A. Lib.*, xxviii; cf. *St. A. Lib.*, 321-2; *CSSR* ii. 50-1). As such the church was confirmed to the priory in 1421 and 1471, but already by 1431 in dispute between the canons and Sir Robert Lauder of the Bass (*St. A. Lib.*, 413-4; *RMS*, ii. no. 1039; RS. 266, 122; *CPL*, vii. 376). The death of Lauder before 1436 meant his claim now rested with three grand-daughters and the next fifty years saw a series of conflicting claims to the patronage by the priory, the Crown and James, lord Hamilton, until in 1483/4 Sir Robert Lauder of the Bass appears as rightful patron, until church thereafter continuing as an independent parsonage in lay patronage (*HMC 12th Rep.* App. vii. 109; *Scots Peerage*, iv. 447; *RMS*, ii. no. 1178; *CPL* xiii, 41, 492, 649, 843; GRH Chrs. no. 949A).

Auldern (Moray, Elgin).

The church with its chapel of Invermain was granted 1189 x 90 to Richard, bishop of Moray by William the Lion, and assigned with its chapel as the prebend of the dean by Bishop Brice 1208 x 15 (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 6, 42, 46). The altarage of the church was later, in 1226 assigned to the sub-dean, and the vicarage appears to have been thus appropriated. It remained so annexed at the Reformation, while the parsonage tithes of the church and Invermain (q.v.) continued as the dean's prebend, the cure itself being a vicarage pensionary. (Ib. nos. 69, 81; Assumptions, 417; *RMS*, iii. no. 303; vi. no. 1714).

Auld Roxburgh:—See Old Roxburgh.**Avoch (Ross).**

The church belonged to Kinloss by 1274 and in virtue of its possession the abbot was a canon in the cathedral of Ross by at least 1324/5 (*SHS Misc.* vi. 50; *Kinloss Recs.*, 120). The parsonage remained annexed at the Reformation, while a stallar was maintained from the tithes and the cure served by a vicar perpetual (Ib. 159; *Retiours*, Ross and Cromarty, no. 25; Reg. of Pres. i. 29^o).

Avondale:—See Strathaven.

Ayr (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

The parsonage had been erected into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral by 1327 and so continued, while cure was a perpetual vicarage pensionary (*Glas. Reg.*, no. 276; Collectorie 14, fo. 17^v; *Prot. Book Ros.*, no. 870; apparently Alloway, Coynton, Dalmeillington and Dalrymple were annexed to the Chapel Royal at Stirling, six prebends being subsequently created from their fruits, while the prebend being subsequently created continued to be maintained from certain residual fruits (*Hist. Chapel Royal*, 60-66). The exact division of those fruits remains obscure. The of Ayr Primo and Ayr Sexto, while Alloway (q.v.) and Dalmeillington (q.v.) provided the revenues of Ayr Secundo and Tertio respectively Ayr Quarto and Quinto were maintained from certain fruits of Ayr itself and Dalrymple (q.v.), but no definite identification can be made between the two, while the actual relationship between the cathedral prebend and that of the Chapel Royal is also obscure.

Ayton (St. Andrews, Merse).

The lands of Ayton were granted to Durham at the beginning of the twelfth century, shortly after which a chapel was erected which was dependent on the church of Coldingham (*Raine, North Durham*, App. no. ii; *Coldingham Corresp.*, no. lxxvii). As a pendicle of Coldingham, the church remained annexed to the priory which in turn was dependent upon Durham and then Dunfermline (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 49-50; Assumptions, 199^a-200; RS 401, 257). The church would appear to have had no separate parochial existence before Reformation, although it may have possessed certain parochial rights.

Badermanoch:—See Monkland.**Balandradoch:—See Temple.****Baldernock (Glasgow, Lennox).**

An independent parsonage, the patronage of which pertained to the lordship of Bardowie (RSS ii, no. 3102; *Thirds of Benefices*, 20).

Balfon (Glasgow, Lennox).

Granted to Inchaffray by Sir Thomas de Crommenane c. 1303, the church was confirmed to the abbey, both in parsonage and vicarage fruits, by the bishop of Glasgow in that year, the charge to be served by canon or chaplain (*Inchaffray Chrs.*, no. cxlix; *Inchaffray Liber*, 136).

Balle Mhaolain:—See Ardcathann.**Ballaista (Orkney).**

One of the three parish churches of Unst, the church was united with Lund and Norwick in sixteenth century, the bishop of Orkney possessing half the corn teind of the parsonage, the residual teinds being the vicar's (PSAS, vol. xlv, 306).

Ballaistræ:—See Kirkcudbright-Innertig.**Balibodan:—See Ardcathann.****Ballnagry (St. Andrews, Forthic).**

A chapel of Auchterderran in the thirteenth century, the church had become parochial by 1461 when it is designated as a prebend of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary on the Rock, St. Andrews (Scott, *Fassi*, viii).

416; RS 538, 166; Ib. 548, 172). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits appear to have continued as a prebend, the cure being served by a vicar-pensioner (GRH Chrs., no. 2225; Assumptions, 90, 101).

Ballunby (St. Andrews, Angus).

In origin a chapel of Lundie, and always closely associated with it, the church is designated a parish church in 1470, while at the Reformation it appears both as a chapel and a parsonage (CPL xii, 795; Assumptions, 344, 360^v). The revenues of the church were erected into a prebend of the collegiate church of Forth Easter before 1538 and so continued, the incumbent probably also serving the cure (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 180; Prot. Bk. Ireland, 7; Prot. Bk. Gray, 3).

Balmacellan (Galloway, Glenken/Deane).

The church was appropriated to Dundrumman by Thomas, bishop of Whithorn 1450 x 54, but this appears to have been non-effective (CPL x, 156). In 1501, on the erection of Chapel Royal at Stirling, the church was annexed as a prebend. Both parsonage and vicarage teinds were included, and the parish was thereafter served by a vicar-pensioner (*Hist. Chapel Royal*, 14-15; RSS v, nos. 1490, 2691).

Balmagle (Galloway, Glenken/Deane).

Known also as Kirkandrews Balmaceth or simply Kirkandrews, it would appear to be this church rather than Kirkandrews in Deane, which was granted to Holyrood by William the Lion as a church previously belonging to Iona. A confirmation of John, bishop of Galloway (1189-1209) speaks of it, however, as a grant of Uchtre, prince of Galloway (1160 x 74) (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 49, 51). The church was entirely annexed in 1287, and while a vicarage appears to have been subsequently erected, it would seem to have been served at all times by a canon of Holyrood with the abbey of which the parsonage fruits continued at the Reformation (Ib. nos. 83, 120; CPL xii, 217-8, 735; Prot. Bk. Young, no. 859; Assumptions, 105; Acts and Dec., xxxiv, 392).

Balmakiel:—See Uig in Lewis.**Balmerino (St. Andrews, Fife).**

The right of patronage of this church was relinquished in 1225 to Emergarte, mother of Alexander II, who founded the abbey of Balmerino c. 1227 (*Balmerino Liber*, nos. 4-5; Easson, *Religious Houses*, 62). The entire revenues of the church pertained to the abbey, one of whose members served the parish (*Balmerino Liber*, 78-9; Assumptions, 71; RSS, lxii, 188^v).

Balnacross (Galloway, Deane).

Granted by William the Lion to Holyrood, as a church previously belonging to Iona, a further confirmation by John, bishop of Galloway (1189-1209) designates it as a chapel of Kirkcormack and speaks of the original grantee as Uchtre, prince of Galloway (1160 x 74) (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 49, 51). Nevertheless, the church appears to have attained separate parochial status before the fourteenth century, it being then granted as the "Kirk of Michies within the town of Bal-na-cross" to the abbey of Tongland by Robert I, while it is evidently this church, which as that of St. Michael of Stenagar was confirmed to the abbey in 1431 (Robertson, *Index*, 3, no. 14; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 105). The church thereafter appears to have been merged into the parish of Tongland itself, its revenues being thus retained by the abbey, although the church had no separate parochial existence at the Reformation (APS, iv, 306).

Balquhider (Dunblane).

The parsonage was a prebend of Dunblane cathedral by 1432 while cure was a vicarage perpetual (*CPL* viii, 453; Assumptions, 306, 308, 356^a). One quarter of fruits were held by the bishop in accordance with an agreement of 1237 (*Vet. Mon.*, no. xci; Assumptions, 285^a, 322).

Banchory-Devenick (Aberdeen, Aberdeen).

The church was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157, along with authority to erect his chapter (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 5-7). By 1256 the church with all its fruits had been erected into a prebend of the cathedral of Aberdeen, although a perpetual vicarage later appears and the prebend is maintained from the parsonage revenues alone (*Ib.* ii. 40, 379; Assumptions, 380^a, 384^a; *Reg. of Abbrev. of Feu Chs. of Church Lands*, ii. 103).

Banchory-Ternan (Aberdeen, Aberdeen).

Also known as Banchory-Trinity, the church was granted to Arbroath by William the Lion in 1178. It was subsequently confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Mathew, bishop of Aberdeen 1178 × 99 (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 1, 30, 197; ii. p. 534). A vicarage settlement was confirmed in 1257, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 22; Assumptions, 330^a; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 87).

Banchory-Trinity:—See Banchory-Ternan.**Bandneath:—See Kirkintilloch.****Banff (Aberdeen, Boyne).**

Confirmed to the uses of Arbroath by Mathew, bishop of Aberdeen (1178-99), the church was confirmed to the abbey (1212 × 14) by William the Lion, who was probably the original donor (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 1, 26, 197). A vicarage settlement was confirmed in 1257 by which a conjunction with the church of Inverboyndie was effected. A single vicarage then-certainly existed, while parsonage revenues remained with the abbey (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 22; Assumptions, 330, 393).

Baraven:—See Braeven.**Bartwell (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).**

The Trinitarian house of Feil stood within this parish, and the entire parochial revenues, which certainly pertained to that house in 1498, must have been annexed on its foundation before 1335 (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 91; *Prot. Bk. Simon*, no. 85). The appropriation remained effective, while the church was served by a curate (*MS Rental Book*, 48, 51-2, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi. 516; *Thirds of Benefices*, 95).

Barra (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

Alexander St. Martin, the patron of the church granted 5s. from its revenues to the priory of St. Andrews 1178 × 1180 (*St. A. Lib.*, 333-4). The patronage passed by marriage to family of De Morham, one of whom granted patronage to Holyrood before 1327 when church was granted to the proper uses of the abbey (*Holyrood Liber*, no. 90; Assumptions, 104). Vicarage served by canons in fifteenth century, retained its identity (*CPL* xii. 217-8; *Prot. Bk. Robesone*, 1558-63, 32).

Barra (Isles):—See Kilbarr.**Barry (St. Andrews, Angus).**

Known originally as Fethmures, the church was granted to Arbroath by William the Lion (1178 × 89) (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 1, 21). Lands of

Fethmures were granted, however, to Balmerno by Alexander II on that abbey's foundation c. 1227 and following upon this, Arbroath was induced in 1230 to lease the church to Balmerno for the annual payment of forty marks (*Balmerno Liber*, nos. 1, 9; *SHS Misc.* vii, 5-6). The monks of Balmerno were relieved of this payment through a grant of land in Tarves made to Arbroath by Alexander II in 1235, but the latter continued to be responsible for repairs and episcopal dues, an imposition which caused a protest by Arbroath in 1461 (*Arb. Lib.*, i. no. 102; *Balmerno Liber*, nos. 70-1; *CPL* i, 235; *RS*, 544, 283). This resulted in a fresh agreement in 1464 by which the burden of repairs was lessened, but Arbroath continued to be responsible for certain dues, as well as the presentation and payment of a vicar pensioner, who served the cure, while Balmerno continued to enjoy both parsonage and vicarage fruits (*Arb. Lib.*, ii. nos. 147, 152, 323, 783; *Balmerno Liber*, nos. 75, 81; Assumptions, 70, 331).

Barvas (Isles).

One of the four parish churches of Lewis described by Archdeacon Monro in 1549, the parsonage appears to have remained independent (Monro, *Western Isles*, 61-2; *RSS*, ii. no. 2045; *Dunvegan*, i. 34).

Bass (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

The chapel on the Bass, consecrated as a parish church in 1542, was newly erected as such in 1493, having been disjoined from North Berwick *Extracra*, 255; *GRH*, *Papal Bulls*, no. 39). It continued as an independent parsonage (*Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 65^a).

Basendean (St. Andrews, Mearns).

The church was endowed by the family of Melville of Basendean, one of whom, William, granted the church to the nunnery of Coldstream at the end of the twelfth century. It remained so annexed and while only designated as a chapel in a confirmation of 1457/8, it appears to have regained full parochial status before the Reformation. The cure was then a vicarage perpetual although in reality the duties were discharged by a pensioner (*Coldstream Chantry*, nos. 43-7; *GRH*, *Chrs.* no. 359; Assumptions, 189; *RSS*, lxvii. 122; lxxi. 236).

Bathgate (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

Confirmed to Holyrood by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (1126-1159), a vicarage settlement took place in 1251 (*Holyrood Liber*, no. 75; Appendix II, no. 1). In 1316, however, the church was transferred to Newbattle in lieu of a pension due to the monks by the canons of Holyrood. This arrangement proved to be permanent, the parsonage remaining annexed to Newbattle (*Newbattle Registrum*, no. 161; Assumptions, 116^a, 159).

Beath (Dumfries, Fife and Strathclyde).

Although designated a parish church in 1429/30, the church appears to have been only a chapel of Dalgety, belonging as such to the abbey of Inchcolm from at least 1178 to the Reformation (*Inchcolm Chrs.*, nos. xxii, xlix; *RSS* iii. no. 2215; Assumptions, 73).

Bedrule (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

Unappropriated throughout the centuries, the patronage of the church was in dispute in the sixteenth century between the female descendants of Ruthford of that ilk, the family of which had received the patronage from William, earl of Douglas 1449 × 52 (*RMS*, ii. no. 1511; Ruthford of Edgerston Muniments, Bundle I, no. 4; Bundle II, no. 10; Bundle III, no. 8; *GRH*, Supp. Chs. 27 March, 1503; Newbattle Colln, *Papal Bulls*, no. 12, *Ib.* ii. 2 (21)).

Belth (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

The parsonage was appropriated to Kilmwinning before 1286, in which year Robert, bishop of Glasgow, granted the vicarage to the monks, a transaction which was confirmed in 1333 and so continued (*CPL* ii. 310-11, 383; *Vat. Mon.* 248, 255; *RSS* 62, 147; *MS Rental Book*, 61, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi. 557).

Belchies (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

The barony of Belchies lying within the parish of Ancrum belonged to Jedburgh, as did its church or chapel, which nevertheless does not appear to have attained full parochial status (*OPS* I, 305; Assumptions, 220).

Belhelvie (Aberdeen, Aberdeen).

The church was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157, along with authority to erect his chapter (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 5-7). By 1256 the church with all its fruits had been erected into a prebend of the cathedral of Aberdeen, as it so remained, the parochial duties being discharged by a vicar pensioner (*lb.* ii, 40; Assumptions, 386, 387^v).

Belle (Moray, Elgin).

Both parsonage and vicarage were appropriated to Pluscarden at the Reformation, it being uncertain when the original annexation took place. As the church itself does not appear in any of the early taxation rolls it would appear, however, that in origin it may have been a pendicle of Urquhart (q.v.), belonging originally to the priory of that name and passing to Pluscarden with the union of the two houses in 1454 (Assumptions, 405; *CPL*, x. 253-4).

Bell Kirk (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

The church here was apparently only a chapel of Castletown, its revenues thus pertaining to Jedburgh (*Hawick Trans.* 1921, 18-20).

Benbecula (Isles).

The church of St. Columba in Beandmoyll or Buchagla was one of the five parish churches of Uist described by Archdeacon Monro in 1549 and appears to have been an independent parsonage (Monro, *Western Isles*, 48-9, *RSS* ii. nos. 1881, 4880).

Bendochy (Dunkeld, Angus).

The church appears to have been confirmed to Dunfermline by Hugh, bishop of Dunkeld (1214-29), but subsequently a dispute appears to have arisen between Coupar and Dunfermline c. 1220. This was resolved shortly afterwards, part of the agreement being that Coupar should hold the church from Dunfermline at an annual rent of two and a half marks (*Dunfermline Register*, nos. 128, 217; *Coupar Angus Mss.*, nos. xxxii-iii). Both parsonage and vicarage tithes thereafter accrued to Coupar, while cure was a vicarage pensionary (Assumptions, 327; *Coupar Angus Rental*, ii. no. 127).

Benholm (St. Andrews, Mearns).

In lay patronage in 1349 both parsonage and vicarage constituted a prebend in the Collegiate Church of St. Mary on the Rock, St. Andrews, (*Collectore*, 14, fo. 161; Assumptions, 362; Benholm and Heddewick Writs, no. 118).

Bervie (St. Andrews, Gowrie).

A parsonage in Baginmond, the patronage of the church was held from 1293 by the Scrymgeours of Dundee, who in that year received

a feu of the lands of Bervie and Balrudie from William de Maule of Panmure, in whose family the superiority continued (*Panmure Register*, 152-165; *Scrymgeour Inventory*, nos. 1, 16, 17, 21, 35, 36, 46, 50).

Bertanshotts (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

In spite of an attempt to erect this chapel into a parish church in 1476, it appears to have remained a pendicle of the parish church of Bothwell. The cure was served by a vicar maintained by the provost of the Collegiate Church to whom both parsonage and vicarage revenues pertained (*CPL* xlii. 489; *RMS* ii. nos. 1784, 3635; *Edin. Test.*, ii. 108).

Bervie—See Inverbervie.**Berwick—Holy Trinity (St. Andrews, Merse).**

This church, which can be regarded as Scottish until 1482, was the parish church of the town of Berwick by 1242 and was probably so from an earlier date (Lockhart, *Church of Scotland in the 13th Century*, 48). This would appear to be one of the churches of Berwick confirmed to Durham by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163-78), its revenues being allocated to the uses of Coldingham (Raine, *North Durham*, App. no. cccclvi; *Coldingham Corresp.*, cxii). A vicarage settlement took place in 1368 and was maintained in the fifteenth century (Hodgson, *History of Northumberland*, ii. 145; *RS* 596, 127^v). During this period the parsonage revenues, which seem to have now included those of the other churches of Berwick, accrued to either Coldingham or Durham dependent upon the actual possession of town itself, these falling permanently to the latter after 1482 (*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, v. 301).

Berwick—St. Laurence (St. Andrews, Merse).

Granted to Kelso by Robert, son of William, before 1147-50, and confirmed to the abbey by Malcolm IV and Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163 x 1173). The church was later ceded by the abbey to the priory of Durham (1173 x 78) the latter being confirmed in their title by Bishop Richard (Raine, *North Durham*, App. no. cccclii-vi, cxliii; *Kelso Liber*, nos. 439, 445). Thereafter the church, in conjunction with that of Berwick—St. Mary's, appears to have formed the parish of Bondington (q.v.). This parish in turn appears to have merged into that of Holy Trinity in the fourteenth century, the revenues throughout remaining with Durham and Coldingham. (See *Bondington*).

Berwick—St. Mary's (St. Andrews, Merse).

Granted to Durham by David I (1130 x 33) in exchange for the church of Melrose, it was one of the churches of Berwick confirmed to Durham by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163-78) (Raine, *North Durham*, App. nos. xviii, cccclvi). Thereafter the church, in conjunction with that of Berwick—St. Laurence, appears to have formed the parish of Bondington (q.v.). This parish in turn appears to have merged into that of Holy Trinity in the fourteenth century, the revenues throughout remaining with Durham and Coldingham. (See *Bondington*).

Bethelmy (Aberdeen, Buchan).

Granted to Arbroath by William Comyn in 1221, the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Gilbert, bishop of Aberdeen, (1228 x 36) (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 130-1). A vicarage settlement was confirmed in 1257, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey. The union of the vicarage to the chancellorship of Aberdeen Cathedral at the Reformation was purely personal (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 22-3; Assumptions, 330^v, 382^v; *RSS*, i. no. 1164; v. no. 1975).

Biggar (Glasgow, Lanark).

An independent parsonage in the fifteenth century, when a patronage dispute was resolved in favour of Robert, Lord Fleming, the church was made collegiate in 1545/6 at the instance of Malcolm, Lord Fleming (CPL, xii. 319, 633, 663, 812; *Yester Writs*, nos. 139-140, 146-8, 155-7; *Wigtown Charter Chest*, no. 417; *Spalding Misc.* v. 296-308). Both rectory and vicarage fruits were divided among prebendaries of the college, one of whom was to be vicar-pensioner of Biggar (Ib. v. 296-308; *Wigtown Charter Chest*, no. 390; *Prot. Bk. Johnson*, no. 342).

Binning (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

Known also as Binny, the church in origin was a chapel of Linlithgow, and as such belonged, by the gift of David I (1124-53) to the priory of St. Andrews, to which it was confirmed by name in 1266 (*St. A. Lib.* 29, 38, 169, 188). Before 1548, the church had become parochial, with a vicar perpetual, although the parsonage tainds which continued with the priory were still uplifted with those of Linlithgow (GRH Chrs. no. 1435; Assumptions, 20; *Prot. Bk. Johnson*, no. 678).

Birnie (Moray, Elgin).

Granted to Kelso in 1203 x 22 by Brice, bishop of Moray, and confirmed to that abbey by Innocent IV 1243 x 54, the gift was nevertheless ineffective by that date, the church having been granted in common to the canons of Elgin Cathedral in 1239 (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 371, 460, *Moray Reg.* no. 41). Nevertheless, it was as a mensal church that it was granted in portion (Ib. no. 227, *CPP* i. 200). This arrangement persisted till the Reformation, the vicar's pension being met from the parsonage and vicarage revenues (Assumptions, 413^v; *Twids of Benefices*, 32).

Blisay (Orkney).

United to Harray by at least 1535, the parsonage tainds pertained to the mensa of the bishop of Orkney at the Reformation, as they had before the re-constitution of the cathedral chapter in 1544 (*Orkney Recs.* 141; archidiaconal rights, which had apparently included the united vicarage, were now confirmed to the archdeacon, who had possessed such rights since at least 1448. The cure itself remained a vicarage pensionary (RMS iii. no. 3102; *CPL* x. 194; *Twids of Benefices*, i. *Reg. of Ministers*, 55).

Blise (Aberdeen, Mar).

The church of Brasse was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157, along with authority to erect his chapter (*Atdn. Reg.* i. 5-7). By 1236 the church with all its fruits had been annexed to the prebend of the chancellor of Aberdeen. It remained so annexed, the vicar's fee being met from the parsonage and vicarage revenues (Ib. ii. 39; Assumptions, 382, 382^v).

Blair in Atholl (Dunkeld, Athole and Drumalban).

Unappropriated in Baginmond, the church, though frequently held by canons of Dunkeld, one of whom appears to have erected a vicarage pensionary in the early sixteenth century, seems to have remained an independent parsonage in the lay patronage of the earls of Atholl (SHS Misc. vi. 47, 73; RS 549, 276^v; *Myin, Vitae*, 63-4; Assumptions, 301; *James V Letters*, 6).

Blargowrie (St. Andrews, Gowrie).

A pension of a hundred shillings from this church was confirmed by Innocent III in 1207 to Cambuskenneth, the grant apparently having been

made after 1195, since it does not appear in a confirmation of that year (*Camb. Reg.*, nos. 25, 26, 46-48). In 1356/7 the church was annexed to Scoon in lieu of the church of Carrington (9.v.). Blair itself was thenceforth to be served by a vicar pensioner while the pension to Cambuskenneth was to continue. (*Scoon Liber*, nos. 174-6, 185, 193). These arrangements were maintained at the Reformation (GRH Chrs. no. 287; Assumptions, 309, 309^v).

Blaket (Glasgow, Densness/Nithsdale).—See Kirkbride.**Blantyre (Glasgow, Rutherglen).**

There is little to distinguish this church from the priory founded here in the mid-thirteenth century, and upon which had been bestowed the revenues of the original parish church (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 74; OPS, I, 59-60). Both parsonage and vicarage revenues continued to be annexed to the priory at the Reformation, the church then being served by a curate (Assumptions, cited OPS, I, 60; *Prot. Bk. Glasgow*, no. 248).

Blaranyich.—See Fodderty.**Boharm (Moray, Strathogie).**

A chapel of Arndilly throughout the pre-Reformation period, certain tithes of the chapel were reserved to its own chaplain (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 23, 41, 64). The church of Arndilly latterly stood at Boharm, the parish acquiring this name.

Boleskine (Moray, Inverness).

Although lands within this parish were held by the bishops of Moray nos. 73-4). It does not appear in Baginmond's Roll and it is not found as an independent parsonage until the early sixteenth century. It continued as such at the Reformation, it then lying within the patronage of the bishops of Moray (RSS, i. no. 2416; *Twids of Benefices*, 5, 214; RMS, v. no. 2280).

Bolside (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

Although a church or chapel undoubtedly stood on this site, there seems to be little justification for the assumption that it ever formed a separate parish later united with that of Lincdean, to which on the contrary it always appears to have remained conjoined (Chalmers, *Caledonia*, iv. 1001; Scott, *Fasts*, ii. 176; OPS, I, 277-8).

Bolton (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

Probably William de Vipont or his wife Lady Emma of St. Hilary granted this church to Holyrood to which it was confirmed by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163 x 1178), Pope Alexander III (1159-1181) and William de Vipont, son of the original donor (c. 1200) (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 32-3, App. i. no. 2; Assumptions, 104). A vicarage settlement took place in 1251, and vicarage thereafter retained its identity (*Holyrood Liber*, no. 75; Assumptions, 179^v).

Bona (Moray, Inverness).

The church stood at Killionan of Abriachan, being known until the fifteenth century, when the name Bona was adopted, by the forms Abriachan, Abrioch or Aberbreachy (RS, 330, 235; *CPL* xi. 286; Erskine Beveridge, *Abers and Invers of Scotland*, 15). It was granted as a common church to the canons of Elgin cathedral in 1239 by Bishop Andrew, but this appears to have been ineffective. It remained instead an independent

parsonage within the patronage of the bishops of Moray, although the cure was evidently served by vicar portioner (*Moray Reg.*, no. 41; Archivio di Stato—Formulario, Alexander VI (1492), 24^v, lb—Diversum, Julius II (1509-10), 182^v; Acts and Dec. cxxxv, 310).

Bondington (St. Andrews, Merne).

The churches of St. Laurence and St. Mary of Berwick (q.v.) appear to have constituted this parish, which served the area adjoining Berwick upon Tweed. (Chalmers, *Caledonia*, iii. 350, *Keiso Liber*, 467; Mackinnay, *Ancient Church Dedications, Non-Scriptural*, 394). The tithes belonged to Durham by its right to the two constituent churches, these being devoted to the uses of the priory of Coldingham (Raine, *North Durham*, App. no. dcii; *Coldingham Corresp.*, cx). The parish ceases to appear after thirteenth century, and it was probably absorbed into that of Berwick-Holy Trinity (q.v.).

Bonhill (Glasgow, Lennox).

The parsonage tithes formed at the Reformation part of the provostry of the collegiate church of Dunbarton to which they had presumably been annexed at its foundation c. 1454. The parish itself was served by a perpetual vicar (MS Rental Book, 36-7, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi. 906; NLS. MS. 31.3.13, 12; RSS. lvi. 109).

Borgue (Galloway, Desnes).

The church of *Moris* was granted to Dryburgh by Hugh de Morville c. 1150 (*Dryburgh Liber*, no. 68). This gift was apparently ineffective and a further grant was made to the abbey by Sir Ralph de Campana at the beginning of the thirteenth century. Not until a series of confirmations c. 1230-c. 1254, which included two granting the church to the uses of the abbey by Gilbert and Henry, bishops of Galloway, does the grant appear to have become effective, corporal possession being obtained by the abbey c. 1267 and a perpetual vicarage thereafter erected (lb. nos. 64-7, 69-70). By 1427, however, the revenues of the church had been transferred to the priory of Whithorn, who were then serving the vicarage by one of their own canons, as they had evidently done since the beginning of the fourteenth century. This evidence tends to suggest that the transfer must have been negotiated about the same period as that of Sorbie (q.v.) which took place in 1282 (lb. no. 238; CSSR ii. 170; RS 268, 130^v). The parsonage thereafter remained with the priory, who continued to serve the vicarage by one of their number, one of whom in 1539 gave his consent to the erection of a prebend within the collegiate church of Biggar from certain of the vicarage fruits (Acts and Dec. xviii. 29, 440; xix. 212, 375; Deeds, xl. 205; Testament of Mathew Fleming, *James V Letters*, 368-9).

Borthwick (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

Known earlier as Lochorworth or Locharghart, the church was confirmed to Scone by Malcolm IV in 1163 x 64 as a donation of David I (1144-53) (*Scone Liber*, nos. 5, 18, 44). The church was confirmed to Scone as late as 1283, although an attempt was made to grant it to the bishop of Glasgow c. 1150 and Papal confirmations to the mens of that bishop appear between 1174 and 1181, when they cease (lb. no. 117; *Glas. Reg.*, nos. 11, 32, 51, 57). It may be that Glasgow grant preceded that to Scone, and subsequent confirmations were common form.

Scone itself may simply have held the patronage of the church as confirmations cease in 1283 and, shortly after, parsons appear on record (Chalmers, *Caledonia*, iv. 821(c); *CPL*, ii. 385). At all events the church remained independent until 1449 when on the foundation of the collegiate

church of Crichton by William, Lord Crichton, the parsonage and certain of the vicarage tithes were annexed and utilised, amongst other things, for the maintenance of three, later four prebends in the College, while the cure was a vicarage portionary (*Midlothian Chrs.*, 304-12; *CPL* xi. 92-3, 289-90; *RMS*, vi. no. 425; *APS*, iv. 327; *Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 33-4; Assumptions, 124^v).

Botarie (Moray, Strathbogie).

The church, in conjunction with that of Elchies, was erected into a prebend of Elgin Cathedral by Bishop Brice 1203 x 22, and this was subsequently confirmed by Bishop Andrew in 1226 (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 69, 81). The conjoint parsonages henceforth continued as a prebend, while at some point before the Reformation the vicarage perpetual appears to have been linked with that of Botriphnie to form a single cure (Assumptions, 410, 412^v, 414^v; RSS vi no. 2942; lb. xlii. 67^v).

Bothans (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

Dedicated as Yestirith, the church is known early as Bothans. As such it was made collegiate in 1421, when both parsonage and vicarage fruits were annexed to the provostry with certain reservations including a vicar's fee, the holder of which was to be a member of the college (Lockhart, *Church of Scotland in 13th Century*, 46; *Yester Writs*, nos. 53, 55; Assumptions, 177; Swynon Charters, no. 110).

Bothkennar (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

Both parsonage and vicarage fruits pertained to the nunnery of Ecclies at the Reformation period. It is possibly this church which was granted or confirmed to the nuns by Bishop David of St. Andrews in 1250: 65, viii. nos. 132, 146; *St. A. Lib.*, xxix—Great Register of St. Andrews, no. 60).

Bothwell (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

The parish church was made collegiate in 1397/8, on petition of Archibald, earl of Douglas, the parsonage and vicarage fruits being assigned to the provostry with which they continued, while cure was served by a vicar pensioner (GRH. Vat. Trans., ii. 30 ff; Assumptions, cited *OPS* I. 54-5; *Reg. of Pres.* ii. 52).

Botriphnie (Moray, Strathbogie).

The parsonage tithes were assigned for erection of prebend of Moray in 1224, and this was subsequently effected by conjunction with the parsonage of Aberlour before 1226, the prebend itself being known by this latter name. The vicarage perpetual of Botriphnie appears at some point before the Reformation to have been linked with that of Botarie to form a single cure (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 31, 61, 67, 69; Assumptions, 30^v, 410; RSS, xlii. 67^v).

Bourlie (Aberdeen, Garioch).

Granted to the priory of St. Andrews by William de Lamberton, the church was confirmed to the uses of the priory by Matthew, bishop of Aberdeen (1172-99) (*St. A. Lib.*, 266-7, 299). In spite of many further confirmations at the beginning of the thirteenth century, it was not until a further confirmation of the church to the uses of the priory by Randolph, bishop of Aberdeen in 1240 that the annexation became finally effective. A vicarage settlement took place in 1244, and the parsonage remained thereafter with the priory. The identification of this church with a prebend of Aberdeen cannot be substantiated (lb. 303-6; NLS. MS. 15.1.18 no. 34; Assumptions, 20; RSS, xxxiv. 37; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 200).

Bowden (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

The lands of Bowden were granted to the abbey of Selkirk on its foundation by David, earl of Cumbria (c. 1113) and these were confirmed to the abbey on its transference to Kelso in 1128 (*Classon, Religious Houses*, 60; *Kelso Liber*, nos. 1-2, 12). It appears likely that the church was built by the monks on these lands, as in 1180, the parsonage of the church of Bowden was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow (Ib. nos. 279, 409, 413, 470). A vicarage perpetual was thereafter erected, but this was possibly portionary, as certain revenues of the vicarage, as well as the parsonage, would appear to have pertained to the abbey at the Reformation (RSS, iv. no. 336; Assumptions, 224^e-225).

Bower (Galloway).

Assigned along with the church of Watten as the prebend of the archdeacon in the constitution of Bishop Gilbert 1224 x 45 (*Barnard's Misc.*, iii. 19). Both parsonage and vicarage teinds were annexed, the parish being served by a vicar pensioner (Assumptions, cited OPS, II. ii. 626; Mey Papers, no. 235; RSS, ii. no. 4517).

Boynlie:—See Inverboynlie.**Braeven (Moray, Inverness).**

Now known as Cawdor, the church of Breven was confirmed to Scone in 1225, but this appears to have been ineffective. Instead the church was granted by Bishop Andrew in 1239 as a common church of Elgin cathedral to which the parsonage pertained at the Reformation while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (*Scone Liber*, no. 103; *Moray Reg.*, no. 41; *Thirds of Benefices*, 6; Reg. of Pres. i. 413).

Bracadale (Isles).

Although this parish is usually identified with that of Minginish (q.v.), it may have possessed a parish church of its own before the Reformation. The chapel of Saint Assind in Bracadail, which appears in 1632, was possibly one of the twelve parishes of Skye known to Archdeacon Monro in 1549 (*Monro, Western Isles*, 37-39; *Dunvegan*, i. 111-12).

Brachle (Moray, Inverness).

Erected in conjunction with the parish church of Petty into a prebend of Elgin Cathedral c. 1224 by Bishop Andrew with assent of Walter de Moravia, the patron (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 61, 67, 81). The parsonage fruits formed prebend, while cure was served by a united vicarage (Ib. no. 61; RSS, 264, 1289; RSS, lviii. 169). The residual fruits of the prebend were annexed in 1501 to the Chapel Royal at Stirling, but it is doubtful whether this was effective, the prebend itself remaining with a canon of the Cathedral (*Hist. Chapel Royal*, 14, 64-66, 71, cxxxiv; *Moray Reg.*, xxiv).

Braemar:—See Kindrocht.**Brass:—See Birse.****Brechin (Brechin).**

The cathedral church was also parochial, the parsonage revenues of which accrued to the bishop, who held the church as his prebend in 1435, no. 15; ii. no. xxiv; *CPL*, ix. 247). Revenues had no doubt pertained from early date and so continued. (Ib. no. 274; Assumptions, 352). The vicarage fruits also supported a prebend, this apparently being the one referred

to in 1372 as the vicarage, while it is likewise evident that the prebend called the pensionary was so named because it was maintained forth of the vicarage fruits. As both these prebends were evidently without cure, it would appear that the parochial altar within the cathedral must have been served by a chaplain (*Brechin Reg.*, i. no. 15; ii. no. cclxxix; *CPL*, vii. 242; *ADC*, 121-2; Assumptions, 340^v, 342, 344^v, 361, 361^v).

Bressa (Orkney).

United in the sixteenth century with Quarff and Burra, the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn teind of the parsonage, the residual teinds being the vicar's (PSAS, vol. xlv. 306).

Bron:—See Urray.**Broughton (Glasgow, Peebles).**

A chapel dependent upon the mother church of Stobo (q.v.) from at least 1175 x 1180 until the late sixteenth century. It is then described as one of the pertinents of that prebend (*Glas. Reg.*, no. 48; *Wigtown Charter Chest*, no. 399).

Brydekirk (Glasgow, Annandale).

Granted to Gushborough by Alice, its patron, this was confirmed by the Pope in 1218, the church then lying, it is stated, within the diocese of Carlisle (*CPL*, i. 54). The church was at some period united to that of Annan (q.v.) which was itself annexed to Gushborough. Thereafter it became and remained a chapel of Annan, the church of which regained independent status in the fourteenth century (Chalmers, *Caledonia*, v. 190 (h)).

Buchanan:—See Incheiloch.**Buchanli:—See Bonhill.****Buittle (Galloway, Deesee).**

Annexed to Sweetheart abbey by Bishop Simon of Galloway in 1347 at request of Edward III and Balliol, the grant, though confirmed in 1351, was not immediately effective due to disputes between Balliols and Douglasses (*CPL*, iii. 396). The church was regranted to Sweetheart abbey by Archbishop Douglas with consent of Earl William in 1369, but in spite of confirmation by Bishop Adam, it was not fully effective until 1381, when both parsonage and vicarage teinds were annexed to the abbey. The appropriators agreed to appoint a vicar-pensioner, and this they continued to do. (GRH Vat. Trans. i. nos. 18, 47; Fraser, *Carlisle and Orkney*, ii. 427; *CPL*, i. 556; *RMS*, v. no. 1286; viii. no. 572).

Bunkle (Dunkeld, South of Forth).

The parsonage was a mensal church of the bishopric of Dunkeld by 1275 and had probably been so from at least the early twelfth century. The cure was a vicarage perpetual (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 72; Assumptions, 194^v, 290^v).

Burness:—See Sanday.**Burnisland:—See Kinghorn Wester.****Burra (Orkney).**

United in the sixteenth century with Quarff and Bressa, the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn teind of the parsonage, the residual teinds being the vicar's (PSAS, vol. xlv. 306).

Burray (Orkney).

United by 1440 to the two churches of South Ronaldsay (q.v.), the parson of which appears as a canon in 1488, the united charge may have been an original prebend of Kirkwall Cathedral, although it was not one of the six prebends referred to in the re-constitution of 1544 (RS. 368, 115; *Orkney Recs.*, 198, 363; *PSAS*, vol. xvi, 195). In the reconstitution of the chapter in 1544, the vicarage of Ronaldsay was assigned to the provost with the maintenance of church of Barvik, and the prebend of the Holy Trinity, which appears to have consisted of the parsonage teinds of the united parishes. Part of the corn teind, however, pertained to the bishop, while the charge itself was served by a vicar pensioner (*Orkney Recs.*, 364; Peterkin, *Rentals*—Bishopric Documents, 56, 84-5; Reg. of Pres. ii. 20; *Thirds of Benefices*, 42, 151).

Buttergill (Brechin).

Both parsonage and vicarage were erected as a prebend of Brechin Cathedral before 1372, this annexation so continuing at the Reformation, while charge was evidently served by a curate (*Brechin. Reg.* i. no. 15; RS. 302, 84; 589 192^v; RSS. v. no. 649; Assumptions, 356).

Cabrach (Aberdeen, Mar).

Known also as Cloveth or Strathdeveron, the church figures in a spurious grant to the bishopric of Mortlach in 1063, while that monastery firm'd with five churches, of which this was undoubtedly one, was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1137 (*Abdn. Reg.* i. 3, 5-7). The original charter though spurious may thus embody fact. The church appears to have remained mensal until 1266, when the grant by Bishop Richard of this church as a common possession of the cathedral was confirmed (Ib. i. 29). The church was united to Kildrumny (q.v.) in 1362/3, following upon which both parsonage and vicarage fruits continued to belong in common, while the united cure was served by a vicar pensioner (Ib. i. 102, ii. 85-7, 384, Assumptions, 385).

Cadder (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

The lands of "Cadder" and "Badernonoc" were granted to the see of Glasgow by Malcolm IV (1153-64) and shortly after the churches of these two places were similarly confirmed by Pope Alexander III in 1170 (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 26, 29). These two churches formed the prebend of the sub-dean of Glasgow by 1350 and probably had since at least 1266 when the office first appears (Ib. nos. 212, 320; *CPL*, iii. 381). The vicarage of the Archbishop Blacader in 1506 and again by Archbishop Gavin Dunbar in 1537. Nevertheless, while both Cadder and its pedicle of Monkland (q.v.) were served by curates at the Reformation, this is of earlier standing than either appropriation of the vicarage teinds, neither apparently being successful (*Glasgow Univ. Munimenta*, i. no. 21, pp. 493-5; *Prof. Book Simon*, nos. 180, 248; *Glas. Reg.*, no. 489; Assumptions, cited, OPS. I. 50).

Cadonell:—See Alvie in Cadonell.**Cadzow:—See Hamilton.****Caerlaverock (Glasgow, Nithdale).**

Annexed to the provostry of Lincindun collegiate church by 1494 (*ADC*, 333-4), it was already a vicarage in 1427 and may have been possessed originally by the nunnery of Lincindun (*CSSR*, ii. 161; McDowall, *Chronicles of Lincindun*, 114). Certain revenues of the church also accrued to the sacristan and eight chaplains, while the vicarage was apparently pensionary (Ib. 114; *Thirds of Benefices*, 24).

Calder-Ciere (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

Now known as East Calder, the church was granted to Kelso by Ralph de Ciere c. 1170. Subsequent confirmations include one to the uses of the abbey, 1188 x 1200, and a vicarage settlement c. 1251 (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 83, 348, 430). The parsonage was set by the Abbey at the Reformation, while a separate vicarage continued (Assumptions, 233^v; RSS v. no. 2819).

Calder-Comitis (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

The ancient parish of Calder-Comitis is now composed of Mid-Calder and West Calder, neither of which had any separate identity before the Reformation, although the church does appear as that of West Calder during the twelfth century (*Dunfermline Register*, nos. 94, 596). The designation of Earl's Calder arose from that of its possessors who were dour to Dunfermline (1154 x 56). This was confirmed by Elna, his Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (1154 x 56) (Ib. nos. 47, 91, 153). Further confirmations were made in 1163 and by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163 x 78). Nevertheless the annexation appears to have been ineffective, of Fife until the fourteenth century. It then passed from the Douglasses, who were holding the barony from the earls, to the family of Sandilands, with whom it remained in spite of an unsuccessful attempt to unite the church to the proposed collegiate church of Linlithgow in 1430 (Ib. nos. 84, 237; Fraser, *Douglas*, iii. nos. 18, 318-21; *RMS*, iv. no. 1798).

Callander (Dunblane).

Walter Comyn, earl of Menteith, surrendered his rights in this church in 1238 to Bishop Clement of Dunblane, whose successors continued to hold parsonage as a mensal church, while cure was a vicarage perpetual (*Inchaffray Liber*, xxxi; Fraser, *Menteith*, ii. no. 74; Assumptions, 285, 312^v, 321^v).

Cambuskenneth (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

The abbey of Cambuskenneth evidently possessed parochial status, reference being made in 1436 to the "ecclesie parochialis monasterii de Cambuskyneth", the entire revenues of which would pertain to the abbey (*Camb. Reg.* no. 209).

Cambuslang (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

Both parsonage and vicarage were erected into prebend of Glasgow in 1429, this following upon a grant of the church by Archbishop, third earl of Douglas. A vicarage pensionary was created in 1438, and the cure continued to be served in this fashion (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 335, 382; Assumptions cited OPS I. 61; Reg. of Pres. i. 55^v, 80; RSS Iri. 24^v).

Cambusnethan (St. Andrews, Gowrie).

Confirmed with all its pertinents to Scone by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1165 x 78), the church had undoubtedly passed to the priory, or had been constructed by them, as a result of the grant of the lands of Cambusnethan made by David I (1124-53). The church was later confirmed to the uses of the priory by Hugh, bishop of St. Andrews (1178-88). Both parsonage and vicarage were apparently annexed from then until the Reformation, while the cure was probably served by a canon or a chaplain (*Scone Liber*, nos. 18, 48, 50, 193; Assumptions, 311^v).

Cambusnethan (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

Granted to Kelso by William de Finemund, and confirmed by Malcolm IV in 1159, the church was re-granted to the monks by Ralph de Ciere

at the end of the twelfth century, and to the uses of the abbey by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow in 1180 (*Kelso Liber*, p. vi, nos. 12, 272, 279, 413). By c. 1300, however, church had been lost to Kelso and had evidently become a menial church of the bishopric of Glasgow to which the parsonage pertained at the Reformation (Ib. 470-3; Assumptions, cited OPS. I. 57; RSS. lxiii, 107; *Thirds of Benefices*, 18).

Camphle (Glasgow, Lennox).

Granted by David, earl of Huntingdon to Kelso, along with church of Altermunin 1165 x 1189. Although confirmed by William the Lion and Bishop Joceline of Glasgow, the grant was challenged by Alwyn, earl of Lennox, who in 1208 x 14 granted the church to the bishopric of Glasgow (*Glas. Reg.* nos. 101-3; *Kelso Liber*, nos. 226, 386, 413). A composition took place in 1221, by which abbot quitted his rights in the church, which had been already confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow by Pope Honorius III in 1216. Its revenues, both parsonage and part vicarage, had been annexed to the chancellorship of Glasgow cathedral before 1266, while the cure was a vicarage portionary (*Glas. Reg.* nos. 111, 116; *Kelso Liber*, nos. 229-30; Dunreath Muniments, II. no. 134; RSS. v. no. 1469; Ib. ix. 20).

Canna (Isles).

The island belonged to Godfrey, son of John, lord of the Isles 1389 x 1401, but had passed to Iona by 1428. It appears likely that the parsonage of the church, two thirds of the revenues of which belonged to Iona, and one third to the bishop of the Isles in 1561, passed also into the monks' hands about this time, although the bishop's third had been owed since at least 1231 (*Coll. de Rebus Alton.* 3-4, 297-8; CSSR. II. 199; SHR. viii. 258-63).

Canishay (Cathness).

Assigned as a prebend of Dornoch cathedral by Bishop Gilbert in his constitution of 1224 x 45, both parsonage and vicarage continued to support a prebendary, while cure was served by a vicar pensioner (*Bannatyne Pres.* I. 76v, 79v; *May Papers*, no. 67).

Canonbie (Glasgow, Eskdale/Annandale).

The church of Liddel, as it was originally known as, should not be confused with the similarly named church of Castletown (q.v.). It is first mentioned in 1220 when a prior is recorded, as is a chaplain serving the church, which is evidently the religious house of Liddel granted previous to this date to Jedburgh by Turgot de Rosedale (*Reg. Glas.* no. 114; *RMS.* I. App. I. no. 94). The prior, which would thus appear to have possessed a parochial aisle, remained a cell of Jedburgh, though not until the seventeenth century as it clearly established that parish and priory were interdependent. (*Fasson, Religious Houses*, 75; Assumptions, 221; *RMS.* vii. no. 290).

Canongate (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

The parochial aisle, at which one of the canons would serve, lay within the nave of the abbey of Holyrood to which all revenues would accrue from its foundation in 1128 (*Prot. Bk. Young*, no. 55; *Prot. Bk. Robeson* (1551-57), 143v; Assumptions, 106v; *RMS.* vii. no. 2225).

Caputh (Dunkeld, Angus).

According to Myin, the parish church was erected from that of Little Dunkeld by Bishop George Brown of Dunkeld (1484-1505/06), while a

small vicarage annexed to the bishopric was assigned to the vicar (Myin, *Vitee*, 42; *Dunkeld Rental*, 17). On its erection, the parsonage revenues, which had hitherto belonged to the bishop as part of the menial church of Little Dunkeld, continued with the bishopric (Assumptions, 290, 291). Similarly, the vicarage revenues of Little Dunkeld (q.v.) appear to have previously been annexed to the treasurer's office of Dunkeld, and the vicarage pensioner (*Reg. of Pres.* I. 106v). The cure was served by a vicar been founded on lands and not upon tithes (*CPP.* I. 584; Assumptions, 300v).

Carbuddo:—See Kirkbuddo.

Cardross (Glasgow, Lennox).

Granted, subject to the rights of his brother, by Maldoven, earl of Lennox, as a menial church of the bishopric of Glasgow (1208 x 33), the church had become a prebend by 1394 (*Glas. Reg.* no. 108; *CPP.* I. 583). Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed, while a vicar-pensioner served the cure (Assumptions, cited OPS. I. 27; *RMS.* IV. no. 2664).

Cargill (Dunkeld, Angus).

A menial church of the bishopric of Dunkeld by 1505/6, it was already a vicarage in 1425, and it is probable that the parsonage pertained to the bishops from early times, as it continued to do at the Reformation (*Dunkeld Rental*, 17; CSSR. I. 88; Assumptions, 290v; *Thirds of Benefice*, 15).

Carlike (Glasgow, Lanark).

Known also as Eglsmalesoch or Forest Kirk, the church was granted by Robert I to Kelso. This was confirmed by chapter of Glasgow and to the uses of the abbey by Bishop John of Glasgow in 1321, both parsonage and vicarage being annexed (*Glas. Reg.* no. 268; Robertson *Index* 3, 3; *Kelso Liber*, nos. 366, 477). The church continued with Kelso at the Reformation, though revenues were devoted to uses of the cell of Lesmahagow. The cure was a vicarage pensionary (Assumptions, 233v, 236, 248; RSS. v. no. 871).

Carmichael (Glasgow, Lanark).

Also known as Kirkmichael, attempts have been made to identify the lands of Carmichael with those of Planmichel held by the see of Glasgow in the Inquest of c. 1120, but this identification appears doubtful (*Glas. Reg.* no. 1; Lawrie, *Charters*, 302). The church of "Cherniech" similarly been associated with this church. No definite identification can be made, however, until the confirmation to Joceline, bishop of Glasgow in 1179 (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 24, 51). Confirmations continue until 1186, but the church had become independent by 1296 and the patronage was subsequently granted by Robert I to Sir James Douglas, one of whose descendants attempted to unite the parsonage to the proposed collegiate church of Douglas (Ib. nos. 57, 62; *Instrumenta Publica*, 159; *Rot. Scot.* I. 25; CSSR. II. 16). This attempt proved abortive, and the church remained independent within lay patronage (Fasson, *Religious Houses*, 186; *CPL.* xl. 460-1; Assumptions cited OPS I. 151).

Carmunnock (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

Henry, son of Anselm, granted the church of Carmunnock to Paisley c. 1180, and it was confirmed to the uses of the priory by Bishop Joceline of Glasgow (1174-90) (*Pais. Reg.*, 105-6, 109). A vicarage settlement took place in 1227 and a perpetual vicarage thereafter continued (Ib. 321; *Reg. of Pres.*, I. 9). In 1552, an attempt was made by Archbishop Hamilton of St. Andrews, as abbot of Paisley, to unite the parish church to the

collegiate church of Hamilton, while the vicarage patronage was to pass to the Duke of Chatehault (*HMC Xth Rep.*, App. Pt. vi. 49). This was ineffective and patronage remained with Paisley (*Assumptions*, cited *OPS*, I. 64; *RMS* v. no. 2070; Reg. of Pres., i. 9).

Carnegie (St. Andrews).

Spoken of as a church pertaining to Arbroath in the early seventeenth century, this was only a chapel, which may have possessed quasi parochial rights. It was erected in 1300/1 and did not become fully parochial until 1609 when it was disjoined from Panbride, St. Vigeant's, and Inverkeilor, all of which had belonged to Arbroath (*Assumptions*, 330v; *RMS*, ii. no. 3684; vi. no. 2705).

Carnbee (St. Andrews, Fife).

Known until the thirteenth century as Kellin, the alternative name of Canbee was in use by the early fifteenth century (*Dunfermline Register*, no. 40; *CSSR*, ii. 192). The church was confirmed to Dunfermline by Malcolm IV (1153-65) and Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163-78), and continued to be held in patronage at the Reformation (*Dunfermline Register*, nos. 40, 94, 99, 237; *Assumptions*, 440, 80).

Carnesnot:—See Kirkinner.

Carnock (St. Andrews, Forth).

The church of "Kerneth" was granted to the Hospital of Loch Leven by William de Malvoisin, bishop of St. Andrews (1202-38), and passed with that hospital to Scotlandwell in 1230/1 by grant of Bishop David vicarage appear to have been annexed, as they were at the Reformation, while cure would be served by one of the brethren (*Assumptions*, 68).

Carnwath (Glasgow, Lanark).

Built originally within the bounds of Libberton parish, the church was granted by its founder, William of Sumerville to Ingelram, bishop of Glasgow (1164-74). This was confirmed to the bishop and his successor by Pope Alexander III (c. 1165, 1174 and 1179), and the original donor re-confirmed his grant (1180 x 89) (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 24, 32, 51-2). In virtue of this grant, the church was erected into a prebend of Glasgow cathedral, this being confirmed by Pope Urban III (1185 x 87) who further affirmed its independence of Libberton as stipulated by Pope Lucius III in his confirmation of the church to the dean and chapter of Glasgow in 1181 (Ib. nos. 53, 57). The prebend had been annexed to the treasurer's office of the cathedral by 1438, but this probably dates from the erection of that dignitary before 1196 (*CPL*, ix. 2, RS. 352, 54; *Chron. Melrose* (Stevenson), 102). Both patronage and vicarage teinds appear to have been annexed to the prebend, the cure being a vicarage pensionary, there being no collegiate church of Carnwath (*RSS* iv. no. 1441; v. no. 2791; *Assumptions*, cited *OPS*, I. 126-7; *MS Rental Book*, fo. 12, 16, cited Chalmers, *Caladonia*, vi. 719-20; *Prot. Bk. Glasgow*, xi. no. 3413).

Carra (Isles).

The church here was only a chapel of Gigha (Monro, *Western Isles*, 17).

Cariden (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

Granted to Holyrood by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews 1147-53, a vicarage settlement took place in 1251, while the patronage remained with the abbey (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 9, 75; *Assumptions*, 104v, 162v; *Prot. Bk. Johnson*, no. 759).

Carrington (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

The church of Kerithun was confirmed to Scone by Malcolm IV (1163 x 64) as the grant of David I, while Richard, bishop of St. Andrews confirmed the church as granted in days of Alexander I and Malcolm IV (*Scone Liber*, nos. 5, 48). Further confirmations, including one by Pope Alexander III in 1164, followed. The revenues, however, do not appear to have been annexed until a confirmation made to the uses of the abbey by Cardinal James in 1220, and ratified by Pope Honorius III in 1225 (Ib. nos. 18, 23, 102, 103, *Vet. Mon.*, 20). Both patronage and vicarage revenues were thus annexed, the cure being served by a chaplain. The annexation was not permanent and in 1356/7 the revenues of the church were exchanged for those of Blahgowrie (q.v.), this being ratified in 1373/4 (*Scone Liber*, nos. 48, 174-6, 183; *Newbattle Register*, no. 35). With this exchange, Carrington again became a free patronage, the patronage being henceforth exercised, not by the lord of the barony, but by the bishops of St. Andrews, with whom it continued at the Reformation (*CPL* i. 506; *RSS* iii. nos. 2603, 2607; Reg. of Pres., i. 44, 118).

Carruthers (Glasgow, Annandale).

An independent patronage in Baginmond, the church remained unappropriated, its patronage being granted to Adam Hepburn, earl of Bothwell in 1511 (*SHS Misc.*, v. 98; *RMS* ii. no. 3635; *RSS* xxxvii. 49).

Carstairs (Glasgow, Lanark).

The church of "Castletarras" was confirmed to the bishopric of Glasgow in 1170 by Pope Alexander III (*Glas. Reg.*, no. 26). Subsequent confirmations of the church to the bishopric appear up to 1216, but by 1401 it had become a prebend, as it so continued, while a vicar perpetual served the cure (Ib. nos. 32, 51, 57, 62, 111, 320, 542; *Assumptions*, cited *OPS* I. 124; *Thirids of Benefices*, 267).

Castletarras:—See Carstairs.

Castlenilk (Glasgow, Annandale).

Also known as Abernilk and latterly as St. Mungo, the Glasgow Inquest c. 1120 recorded "Abernilk" as one of the possessions of the see, while in 1170 the church of "Castelnilk" was confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 1, 26). Disputes, however, between bishops and family of Bruce took place over certain churches in Annandale, and at settlement c. 1187 x 89, the donation of this church was confirmed to the bishops of Glasgow with whom patronage henceforth remained, the church itself remaining an independent patronage. (Ib. nos. 73, 111; *CPL* ii. 53; *RSS*, iv. no. 437; Reg. of Pres., i. 124v).

Castletown (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

The church of St. Martin of the Valley of the Liddel was granted by Ranulf de Soules to Jedburgh 1147 x 51 (Crown Writs, nos. 1-3; *Dumfriesshire Trans.*, xxvi. 153-5). This church, later known as Castletown, was that of the Scottish barony of Liddel held by the family of De Soules, and should not be confused with the English barony of Liddel, near Canonbie, whose church of Liddel, afterwards known as the priory of 191, *Glas. Reg.*, no. 114; *RMS* i. App. i. no. 94). At the Reformation the revenues of the patronage of Castletown were devoted by Jedburgh to the uses of their cell of Canonbie, while a perpetual vicar served the cure (*Assumptions*, 221; Newbattle Collection, ii. xi. no. 25).

Caterline (Brechin).

Confirmed to Arbroath by Turpin, bishop of Brechin (1178-98), royal confirmations were granted in c. 1200 and 1211 x 14 (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 1,

30, 177). Confirmations of this church continued to be made by successive bishops of Brechin until episcopate of Bishop Albin when controversy broke out over this and five other churches, which the bishop claimed as pertaining to his mensa. This was apparently resolved in 1248 when the bishop renounced all right in these churches and a vicarage settlement followed (Ib. i. nos. 185-7, 239-40, 243; RS 544, 93^p). The controversy still continued however, and eventually William de Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews, who had been appointed as arbitrator between the bishop and the abbey, decided in 1304 that of the six churches in dispute that those of Caterline and Maryton should belong to the bishops of Brechin while those of Panbride and Maryton should belong to the bishops of Brechin pertain to Arbroath (*Arb. Lib.*, i. no. 244; RS 544, 93^p). The suits were renewed in 1461, 1467 and 1517, when the Bishops of Brechin attempted to regain all the churches. The agreement of 1304 appears to have been maintained, however, the parsonage of Caterline remaining with the bishops of Brechin as a mensal church until the Reformation, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (RS 615, 272; *Arb. Lib.*, ii. nos. 135-6; Assumptions, 351, 359).

Cathcart (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

Granted by Walter Fitz-Alan to Paisley 1165 x 73, the church was confirmed to the uses of the priory by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow 1175 x 99 (*Pais. Reg.*, 5, 109). A vicarage settlement took place in 1227, the parsonage remaining with the abbey at the Reformation (Ib. 321, Assumptions, cited OPS I. 65; RMS v. no. 2070; Reg. of Pres., i. 149^p).

Cavers Magna (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

Granted by William, earl of Douglas to Melrose in 1338, this was confirmed by Thomas, earl of Mar, David II and William, bishop of Glasgow, who made provision for a vicar-pensioner (*Melrose Liber*, 429-30, 432-3, 436). It was not however, effective at this time, and though frequent attempts were made to implement the union both by anti-Popes Clement VII and Benedict XIII, it does not appear to have been successful until 1419 (Brown Charters, no. 3; GRH Papal Bulls, no. 47; CPL vii, 127; xii, 277). Both parsonage and part of the vicarage continued with the abbey, while cure appears to have been a vicarage portionary, Assumptions, 207^p).

Cavers Parva (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

A parsonage in Baginmond, the church, which was apparently in the patronage of the family of Lovel, appears until the end of the thirteenth century, when it disappears from record probably to re-appear in the sixteenth century as the parish of Kirktown (q.v.) (*Heriwick Towns*, 1946, 7; SHS Misc., v. 88; CDS i. 322).

Ceres (St. Andrews, Fife).

The church, both in parsonage and vicarage, was annexed to the provostry of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary on the Rock, St. Andrews by 1274. It so continued, the cure being served by a vicar-pensioner (SHS Misc., vi. 364; CPL i. 391, 578; Assumptions, 67; GRH Chrs., nos. 1258, 2105).

Channel Kirk (St. Andrews, Merse).

Granted by Hugh and Robert de Morville to Dryburgh 1150 x 1161, the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey c. 1220, while a vicarage settlement took place in 1268 (*Dryburgh Liber*, nos. 6, 40, 234, 237, 255). The parsonage remained with the abbey at the Reformation (Assumptions, 193; SHR xxxii, 94).

Chanoury:—See Fortrose.

Chapel-of-Garioch:—See Logie-Durno.

Chirnside (St. Andrews, Merse).

The parsonage and vicarage were erected into a prebend of Dunbar collegiate church in 1342, with provision for a vicarage pensionary (SHS Misc., vi. 93; Assumptions, 188; RMS vi. no. 1773; Reg. of Pres., i. 143-143^p). The prebend of this name within the collegiate church of Dunbar was founded upon land within the parish (*HMS XIIIth Rep.*, App. Pt. viii, 126; GRH Chrs., no. 469; Reg. of Pres., i. 144).

Cill Christol:—See Kilchrist.

Cill Mo Charnaig:—See Kilmachornik.

Clachan:—See Dalry.

Clachandysart:—See Glenorchy.

Clackmannan (St. Andrews, Fotherie).

Granted to Cambuskenneth by David I 1147 x 53, a vicarage was thereafter erected. This in turn was annexed to the abbey by Pope Clement V in 1306, although this was not finally effected until 1350, following upon confirmation by William, bishop of St. Andrews (*Canth. Reg.*, nos. 23, 56-8, 62-3; SHS Misc., vi. 62; CPL iv. 236, 240). Attempts were made to revoke union, but parsonage and vicarage remained with the abbey, while cure was served by a canon or chaplain, who also served the annexed chapel of Alloa (q.v.) (CSSR i. 212; *Canth. Reg.*, no. 21; RMS vii. no. 1222).

Clatt (Aberdeen, Mar).

The church was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157, along with authority to erect his chapter (*Abdm. Reg.*, i. 5-7). By 1256 the church with all its fruits had been erected into a prebend of Aberdeen, with which both parsonage and vicarage teinds remained, while a vicar pensioner served the parish (Ib. i. 448-9; ii. 40, 379; Assumptions, 384).

Clashant (Galloway, Rhinns).

The parsonage was annexed to the priory of Whithorn, by Alexander, bishop of Galloway c. 1427, and so continued. The vicarage appears to have been served from time to time by canons of Whithorn (CPL vii, 526; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 95; RSS ii. no. 4316; v. no. 1872; Testament of Matthew Fleming).

Cleish (St. Andrews, Fotherie).

Malcolm, earl of Fife, quitted his rights in the chapel of Cles to Dunfermline (1204 x 28), and thereafter the church achieved parochial *ferme* (*ferme* *Registrum*, no. 145; SHS Misc., vi. 61). The parsonage remained with the abbey at the Reformation, its revenues pertaining to the sacristan, while the cure continued as a vicarage (Assumptions, 84; *Dunfermline Registrum*, no. 518; RSS xlii. 135^p).

Clerkington (St. Andrews, Lothian/Haddington).

Granted by Dame Christian Byseth to Newbattle c. 1338, and confirmed by her in 1357, it was nevertheless ineffective. The church remained independent until 1444 when it was assigned with all its fruits to the provostry of the collegiate church of Corstorphine by James Kennedy, bishop of St. Andrews. Both parsonage and vicarage remained so annexed, while cure was served by a vicar pensioner (*Newbattle Registrum*, App. nos. viii, ix; Newbattle Collection, no. 55; HMC 6th Rep.,

App., 690; *Midlothian Chrs.*, 298-304; Assumptions, 113; *Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 93; *APS v.* 433).

Closeturn (Glasgow, Nithsdale).

Granted to Kelso by Edgar, son of Dovald c. 1200, it was confirmed to the uses of the abbey, by Walter, bishop of Glasgow in 1232. A controversy between the abbey and the family of Kirkpatrick resulted in (Kelso Liber, nos. 279, 340-43). These revenues continued with the abbey, although they were devoted to the uses of the cell of Lesmahagow. A curate apparently served cure (Assumptions, 241, 247^v; RSS v. no. 871).

Clova (St. Andrews, Angus).

The church here remained a chapel of Glamis (q.v.) until after the Reformation (*Arb. Lib.*, ii. no. 296; Assumptions, 330^v, 356^v; RMS vi. no. 2075).

Cloveth:—See Cabrach.

Clunle (Dunkeld, Angus).

According to Myln, the church with that of Inchaidden was erected by Bishop Geoffrey of Dunkeld (1236-49) as the prebend of the dean of Dunkeld (Myln, *Vitae*, 10). It certainly appears as such in 1275, the patronage remaining annexed at the Reformation (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 73; Assumptions, 290, 318).

Cluny (Aberdeen, Mar).

A pendicle of the patronage of Kincardine O'Neil, the church appears to have passed to the hospital of that name by the grant of Alan Durward in 1233-4 of the church of Kyncardin in Mar with its pertinents (*Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 268, 274). Cluny was certainly only a vicarage in 1274, while the hospital master was taxed "pro omnibus ecclesiis" (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 41-2).

In 1330 the hospital with its annexed chapels was erected, with the consent of Duncan, earl of Fife, into a prebend of Aberdeen Cathedral by Bishop Alexander de Kynmunnud (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 51, 64, 65, 83; ii. 252). The patronage of the church of Cluny passed to William, earl of Sutherland and his wife in 1346, although in the sixteenth century patronage was undoubtedly exercised by the prebendary with consent of the crown, who held the patronage of Kincardine O'Neil (*Midland Misc.*, i. 361; RSS i. no. 2885, v. no. 827).

Both patronage and vicarage teinds pertained to the prebend of Kincardine at the Reformation, the charge apparently being served by a curate, although a vicarage appears to have existed in 1516/17 (Assumptions, 386; GRH Chrs., nos. 1721, 1825; RSS i. no. 2885; *Prot. Book Cristisone*, 19, 65).

The residual fruits of the prebend with its four annexed chapels were appropriated in 1501 to the Chapel Royal Stirling, provision being made for vicar pensioners, but it is doubtful whether this was effective, the prebend itself remaining with a canon of the cathedral (*Hist. Chapel Royal*, cxxxiv, 14-15, 64-66, 71).

Clyne (Caithness).

Assigned as part of the prebend of the dean of Caithness in the constitution of Bishop Gilbert 1224 x 45 (*Baronatus Misc.*, iii. 18). Both patronage and vicarage fruits were annexed, while cure was served by a vicar pensioner (Sutherland Chs. cited, *OPS II*, i. 617, 723; *Moray Reg.*, nos. 322, 371).

Cockburnspath.

A chapel of Oldhamstocks (q.v.) (*Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 102).

Cockpen (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

Also known as Dalwolsy, the church was granted to Newbattle by Patrick de Ramsay, lord of Dalwolsy in 1356, this being confirmed by David II and William, bishop of St. Andrews in 1357 (*Newbattle Regis-trum*, App. nos. xxii-xxiv; Newbattle Collection, no. 56). Both patronage and vicarage were thus annexed, provision being made for a vicar pensioner who henceforth served the cure, the fruits of which remained with the abbey (Ib. ii. xi (33); Assumptions, 116^v).

Coldingham (St. Andrews, Merse).

The lands of Coldingham were granted c. 1098 to the monks of Durham by King Edgar and a church, not yet monastic, built c. 1100. The priory itself was in existence by 1139 and the parochial revenues were annexed from this point (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 49; Raine, *North Durham*, App. nos. iv, ix, xx). The church, which possessed several dependent chapels including Ayton (q.v.), remained annexed at the Reformation, though the revenues of the priory itself were finally united to those of Dunfermline after a long struggle with Durham and an abortive attempt to found a collegiate church on its revenues (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 49-50; *CPL*, xiv. 44-50; Assumptions, 199-199^v). By 1298 the vicarage was annexed to the sacristanship of the priory, the holder serving the cure (*Coldingham Corresp.*, App. cxiii; RS 263, 134^v; RSS lxiv, 21).

Coldstone:—See Colstone.

Coldstream:—See Lennel.

Collington:—See Hailes.

Coll (Isles).

The patronage of this church which possibly stood at Crossapoll, belonged to the nunnery of Iona in 1433, the vicarage also being annexed to the priory in or about that year by John, bishop of the Isles (*Highland Papers*, i. 84; *CPL* viii. 469; ix. 337-8). The vicarage annexation did not pass unchallenged however, and it appears to have been revoked. The patronage evidently remained with the nunnery, while the bishops of the Isles would likewise appear to have enjoyed their customary third of the revenues, as confirmed to them in 1231 (*CPL* ix. 337-8; x. 501-2; *SHR* viii. 258-63).

Collace (St. Andrew's, Gowrie).

A patronage in Baginmond, the church remained unappropriated within the patronage of the archbishop of St. Andrews (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 38, 63; *CPL* viii. 141, 630; RSS iii. no. 2442; Assumptions, 302; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 60^v).

Collesie (St. Andrews, Fife).

Granted to Lindores by Roger de Quincy in 1262, the patronage was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Bishop Gamelin of St. Andrews in nos. cxli-cxlv; Assumptions, 39, 97, 103).

Colmalle:—See Klimale.

Colmonell (Argyll):—See Kilcalmonell.

Colmonell (Glasgow, Carrick).

Also known as Kilcolmonell, the church was confirmed to the bishopric of Glasgow in 1179 and 1216, becoming a common church of the chapter to whom the parsonage pertained at Reformation (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 51, 111; *Thirds of Benefices*, 21). The vicarage was annexed to support six boys in choir of Glasgow in 1506, a vicar pensioner being appointed (*Prot. Br. Simon*, no. 175). The vicarage was re-annexed to the College of Glasgow in 1537, though this was apparently unsuccessful and yet another grant in 1557/8 was required before this became operative (*Glasgow Univ. Munimenta*, i. 493; *Univ. Evidence*, ii. 236, 244; *RSS* iv. no. 1640; Dalquharron Writs, no. 20).

Colmonell (Glasgow, Deserues/Nithsdale).

Granted with its chapel of St. Constantine to Holyrood by Uchtred, prince of Galloway (1160 x 74), the church was confirmed to the abbey by Engelram, bishop of Glasgow (1164-1173/4) (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 23, 52). In the thirteenth century the abbey was confirmed in possession by members of the Balid family, by which time the church was known as parative sources, as well as that of the dedication, shows that this is the church later known as Urr, the revenues of which pertained to Holyrood at the Reformation. (See:—Urr.)

Colonsay (Isles).

Later known as Kilchattan, the parish included the islands of Colonsay and Oronsay (Monro, *Western Isles*, 29). The church was confirmed to Iona in 1203, but was subsequently lost by that abbey apparently having passed to the priory of Oronsay, which certainly held both parsonage and vicarage teinds in the parish, while a canon presumably served the cure (*Highland Papers*, i. 83; Argyll Inventory cited *OPS* II. i. 281-2; *RSS* lxi. 20). One-third of the revenues of the church did, however, pertain, as was customary, to the bishops of the Isles, this having been confirmed to them in 1231 (*SHR* viii. 258-63).

Colstone (Aberdeen, Mar).

Granted to Lindores in 1402 by Isabella de Douglas, Lady of Mar, but apparently ineffective, since parsonage was erected into a prebend of Aberdeen by Bishop Henry de Lychnone in 1424. It appears as such in 1430 and so continued. The cure was a vicarage perpetual (*Lindores Liber*, 49; *Aberdn. Reg.*, ii. 253, 255; *CPL* viii. 150; *RSS* v. no. 2759).

Colvend (Glasgow, Deserues/Nithsdale).

Annexed to the provostship of Lincluden by 1494 (*ADC*, 333). The church was already a vicarage in 1275 and it thus appears that the parsonage had originally pertained to the nunnery of Lincluden, thence passing to the college in 1389 and so remaining (*SHS Misc.*, v. 105; *CPL* xiii. 118; McDowall, *Chronicles of Lincluden*, 114; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 20).

Comar (Moray, Inverness).

Although treated as parochial at the Reformation, the church appears to have been only a pendicle of Convent, its revenues belonging as such to the priory of Beaulieu, while a chaplain served the cure (*Assumptions, cited Beaulieu Chrs.*, 236-7; Auchinagrain Papers, cited Scott, *Fassi*, vi. 471).

Comaralich:—See Applecross.**Comrie (Dunblane).**

The parsonage was a prebend of Dunblane cathedral by 1534/5, while the bishop apparently held one quarter of its fruits in accordance with an

agreement of 1237 (*GRH Chrs.*, no. 1105; *RSS* iv. no. 2914; Burnett-Stuart Coll., no. 25; *Assumptions*, 297; *Vet. Mon.*, no. xci). The vicarage at the Reformation was held with the provostship of Innerpefferay, but as far as can be seen this was a purely personal union (*Assumptions*, 312; *Thirds of Benefices*, 15; *RSS* lxx. 5).

Conth (Ross).

Probably a prebend of Ross by 1227, when its holder may have been one of the undesignated canons subscribing to an episcopal agreement. It was certainly one in 1344 and so continued at the Reformation when both parsonage and vicarage fruits appear to have been annexed to the prebend (*Moray Reg.*, no. 65; *CPL* iii. 183; *Assumptions* cited *OPS* II. ii. 505; *RSS* iv. no. 846; *Id.* iv. 89).

Convent (Moray, Inverness).

Also known as Conway or Glenconvinth, the patronage of the church was ceded, after a composition with Bric, bishop of Moray, to John Byseth (1203 x 21) and was apparently granted by him shortly after this to the priory of Beaulieu, as the church appears as a vicarage in 1274 (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 21, 51; *SHS Misc.*, vi. 46, 76). The vicarage was united to that of Wardlaw c. 1330 and was still so in 1430. It appears to have been disjoined thereafter, the vicarage retaining its independence, while the parsonage continued with the priory (*RS* 251, 274v; Fraser Charters, no. 64; *Assumptions*, 417).

Convent (Moray, Strathogie).

This, the church of the thanage of Convent was from earliest times either incorporated with or alternatively designated, Inverkeithny (q.v.).

Convent (St. Andrews, Mearns).

Now known as Laurencekirk, the church was granted to the priory of St. Andrews by Unfridus de Berkeley in the reign of William the Lion, and confirmed in 1206 by Pope Innocent III (*St. A. Lib.*, 72, 151). The patronage was alone exercised by the priory and church remained independent until Archbishop Hamilton annexed both patronage and vicarage to the college of St. Mary's at St. Andrews in 1530. It remained, so annexed with cure served by a vicar pensioner (*Univ. Evidence*, 359-60; *Assumptions*, 75; *RSS* iv. no. 187).

Cookston (Brechin).

In origin probably a chapel of Farnell, this church had become parochial by 1440 (*RS* 364—12th January). At the Reformation, both parsonage and vicarage teinds formed the prebend of the sub-dean of Brechin, while the charge was served by a curate (*RMS* vi. no. 1730; *APS* iv. 358; *RSS* iii. no. 1865; *Id.* lxx. 113; *Assumptions*, 340v). After the Reformation, the church, which was "ruinous and decayit" was rebuilt by Carnegie of Kinnaird and became parish of Kinnaird (*APS* iv. 358).

Corrie (Glasgow, Annandale).

An independent parsonage, which in the sixteenth century lay within the patronage of the Johnstones of Corrie (*HMC Rep* XV, App. Pt. viii. 51; *Prot. Book Simon*, no. 424; *RSS* i. no. 2029, iii. no. 925).

Corstorphine (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

In origin a chapel of St. Cuthberts, it passed with the mother church to Holyrood by the grant of David I (1128 x 36) while a further grant by Norman, sheriff of Berwick appears c. 1142 (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 1, 8). Considered to have become parochial in reign of Alexander II, it was still regarded as a chapel of St. Cuthberts in 1446. It was then served by a

canon from the abbey, and this probably continued at the Reformation when the revenues of the church, by now parochial, were still held by the canons (Lawrie, *Charters*, 383; RS 441, 1560; cf. *ER* iv. 426; Assumptions, 104^e; RSS *lvi*. 46).

Cortach (Brechin).

Granted to Inchaffray by Malise, earl of Strathearn in 1257, this appears to have been non-effective, the church continuing as an independent parsonage. The patronage of the church in 1362 passed by marriage to Sir Archibald Douglas, whose son in turn resigned the same in 1409 in favour of Walter, earl of Atholl, who in 1429 granted the church to the chapter of Brechin Cathedral (*Inchaffray Chrs.*, no. 13xxvi; *Scots Peerage*, vii. 257-8; *Brech. Reg.*, i. nos. 19, 32). This was confirmed to the uses of the chapter by John, bishop of Brechin in that same year, both parsonage and vicarage being annexed. This they continued to hold, in spite of a crown claim in 1443, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (Ib. nos. 35, 54; ii. nos. xviii, cccxviii; Assumptions, 356; *Times of Benefices*, 11; *Comps. Sub Coll. of Thirds, Forfar*).

Conl (Aberdeen, Mar).

Granted to Arbroath by William the Lion (1189 × 99), the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by John, bishop of Aberdeen (1199 × 1207), the cure becoming a vicarage perpetual, and the parsonage remaining with abbey (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 1, 29, 198; *SHS Misc.*, vi. 65; Assumptions, 330, 379^e).

Coupar (Dunkeld, Angus).

The bishop of St. Andrews surrendered any rights which he might have possessed in this church to the monks of Coupar Angus on the foundation of their house by Malcolm IV (1161 × 2) (*Regesta Regum Scottorum*, i. no. 226). Church was evidently earlier than the abbey, but thereafter its parochial existence was co-existent with it. After the Reformation, the abbey church was accounted as lying within the parish of Bendochy, and was not disjoined from it until 1618 (Ib. 217; *RMS* vii. no. 1926).

Covington (Glasgow, Lanark).

The church remained, from its foundation in the twelfth century, an independent parsonage in the patronage of the lords of the manor, who from the early fifteenth century were the Livingstones of Covington (*CDS* i. no. 2676; *RMS* i. App. ii. no. 893; Fraser, *Buccleuch*, ii. 35; *RSS* ii. no. 1371).

Coygach (Ross).

There is no indication that this district of Lochbroom ever formed a separate parish (*OPS* II. ii. 407).

Coylton (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

In origin a pendicle of Ayr, the revenues of this church passed with those of the other annexed chapels of that parsonage to the Chapel Royal at Stirling in 1501 (*Hist. Chapel Royal*, 14-15, 60-66). Two prebends of the Chapel Royal were erected from the parsonage and vicarage fruits of this church, these prebends being designated as "Coylton Primo and Secundo" or alternatively as "Ayr Primo and Sexto" (*RSS* i. no. 2688, iii. no. 476; *Prov. Book Ros*, nos. 683, 1328, *Hist. Chapel Royal*, cxxiii).

Craig—See Inchbrayock.

Craigern (Aberdeen).

Although described as a parish united to that of Kenmoy c. 1500 in the *Fasts Ecclesiae Scotticae*, no reference to such a parish has been found, nor is it recorded in any known taxation roll of this diocese (Scott, *Fasts*, vi. 165).

Craigie (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

Granted to Paisley by Walter Hose of Craigyn (c. 1177) and confirmed by Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow (1175 × 99). Only the patronage appears to have pertained to the monks until a further grant, following a dispute between Paisley and heirs of grantee, made to the uses of the abbey by Pope Clement IV in 1267, corporeal possession being finally obtained in 1276 (*Pais. Reg.*, 114, 231-36, 308). A vicarage settlement had already been made in 1226 and this appears to have been supplemented, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (Ib. 321; *RSS* iii. nos. 2756, 3026; *MS Rental Book*, 27, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi. 512-3; *RMS* v. no. 2070).

Craighish (Argyll, Lorn or Glassary).

Known also as Craighinch and Kilmore in Craighish, the church appears to have always remained an independent parsonage (*CPP* i. 584; *RMS* ii. no. 346; Argyll Chs. cited *OPS* II. i. 96; Deeds, ii. 127).

Craill (St. Andrews, Fife).

Although the church of Craill was confirmed to Cambuskenneth in 1207, this appears to have been in error, since the parsonage appears to have been held by the nunnery of Haddington from an early period. This possibly resulted from a grant of the founder, Countess Ada, although definite proof of annexation is not forthcoming until thirteenth century (*Comb. Reg.*, no. 26; *St. A. Lib.*, 162, 382; *RMS* ii. no. 610; Assumptions, 160^e). A vicarage existed until 1517 when it was erected as the provost's pensioner, who likewise was to be a canon of the College (*Craill Register*, nos. 101-3; Smythe of Methven Writs, no. 49; Assumptions, 98; *Reg. of Pres.* ii. 55^e).

Crailling (Glasgow, Levlodale).

A chapel of Jedburgh parish, the teinds of Crailling were granted to the abbey of Jedburgh by David I, and cure was thereafter served by a chaplain (Robertson, *Index*, 22 nos. 1-3; Assumptions, 217^e, 219; *RMS* vii. no. 290).

Cramond (Dunkeld, South of Forth).

The church and part of the lands of Cramond are stated to have passed to the bishops of Dunkeld through the grant of Robert Avenel, who died in 1185 (Chalmers, *Caledonia*, iv. 792). The church certainly pertained to the episcopal mensa during the episcopate of Geoffrey (1236-49), who assigned a pension from its fruits. This pension was eventually levied from the perpetual vicarage, while parsonage remained with the bishops (*Inchcolm Chrs.*, nos. xxii, xxiii, xxxvi, xlii, xlvii; RS 458, 259^e; Assumptions, 137, 290^e, 316^e).

Cranshaw (St. Andrews, Merse).

An independent parsonage in the patronage of the family of Swynnton in the fifteenth century, the church was annexed, apparently without the patron's consent, to the Chapel Royal at Stirling in 1501. The crown presumably claimed by virtue of its superiority of the barony the right to alienate its revenues (GRH Chrs. no. 209; Swynnton Chrs. nos. 16, 26). Thereafter, the patronage of the church is omitted from confirmations of Robert Swynnton until in 1598 it was restored by the crown to the barony to the Swynntons until in 1598 it was restored by the crown to negligently omitted? (Ib. nos. 78, 152, 163, 168; *RMS* v. no. 737). Following upon this action, the church appears as one of the lost endowments of the Chapel Royal in early seventeenth century, and while definite proof is wanting, it may be that both parsonage and vicarage

fruits did in fact form a prebend of the Chapel Royal between its annexation in 1501, in which provision was made for a vicar pensioner to serve the cure, and its restoration to the Swintons in 1598 (*Hist. Chapel Royal*, 14-15, cxxxiv; Assumptions, 198).

Cranston (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

Granted to Kelso by Hugh Riddel, lord of Cranston, the grant was confirmed by William the Lion (1165 x 78) and to the uses of the abbey by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (1188 x 1200), while a vicarage settlement took place in 1240 (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 13, 83, 316, 419). In 1316, however, the abbey exchanged this church for that of Nenthorn and its chapel of Newton, which had hitherto pertained to the bishopric of St. Andrews, with which the parsonage of Cranston now remained (Ib. nos. 310-12; Assumptions, 4). The vicarage remained independent until after the foundation of St. Salvator's College in 1450, it was conjoined with the parsonage of Kinnell to support two chaplains within the college, these revenues in turn being utilised for the erection of a prebend in the college before 1464 (RSS lvii. 81; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 173). This union had evidently been altered before 1473 by the disjunction of Kinnell, but the vicarage of Cranston continued as a prebend of St. Salvator's, while the cure was served by a vicar pensioner (*Vet. Mon.*, no. dccclv; RSS i. no. 1025, iii. no. 1716, v. no. 3112; Assumptions, 1259).

Craighie (Aberdeen, Mar).

Apparently independent in Baginmond, the parsonage had been annexed to Cambuskenneth by 1347, when the abbey was allowed to convert both parsonage and vicarage fruits to own uses, the cure to be served by a removable chaplain (*Camb. Reg.*, no. 67; RMS vii. no. 1222).

Crawford-Douglas (Glasgow, Lanark).

Also known as Crawford-Lindsay, the church was confirmed to Holyrood by Pope Alexander III in 1164, William the Lion (1165 x 71) and Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow, c. 1175 (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 27, 53, p. 169). Various vicarage disputes took place between abbey and diocesan, and it appears that abbey only received pension from church until early fourteenth century. However, following upon a grant by Pope John XXII annexing both parsonage and vicarage to their uses, a vicar pensioner succeeded in hencforth serving church (*Glas. Reg.*, no. 145; *Holyrood Liber*, nos. 69, App. i. no. 12, App. ii. no. 25; Collectorie, 14 fo. 162^v; CPL ii. 358; iii. 393; Assumptions, 104^v, 106^v; Reg. of Pres., i. 29).

Crawford-John (Glasgow, Lanark).

Granted to Kelso by Wice, Lord of Wiston, as a dependent chapel of his church of Wiston (c. 1160), the chapel of the vill of John continued to be confirmed as a pendicle as late as 1232, probably not becoming parochial until c. 1279 (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 336-7, 409, 413, 433). The parsonage remained with Kelso c. 1300, but in mid-fourteenth century passed from the monks, becoming a free parsonage in the patronage of earls of Douglas, one of whom attempted to annex church in 1423 to his church thereafter remained independent, eventually lying within the patronage of a branch of the family of Hamilton (*ER* ix. 681; *APS* ii. 360, 405; RMS iii. no. 983, v. no. 1698).

Crawford-Lindsay:—See Crawford-Douglas.

Creich (Caithness).

Assigned as part of the prebend of the chanter of Caithness in the constitution of Bishop Gilbert (1224 x 45), both parsonage and vicarage

were thus annexed, the church itself being served by a curate (*Bannatyne Misc.*, iii. 18; Sutherland Charters, cited *OPS* II. ii. 618, 684).

Creich (St. Andrews, Fife).

Annexed to Lindores in 1414 by Benedict XIII, the patronage previously having been granted to that abbey by William de Lynndesay, Lord of Rossey, David de Lynndesay, earl of Crawford and James I. The appropriation did not become effective until 1437, this following upon further grant to the uses of the abbey made by Henry, bishop of St. Andrews, a perpetual vicarage being reserved and so continuing (*CPL* i. 601; *CPL* viii. 143; xii. 62-3; RS 352, 286; GRH Vat. Trans. ii. no. 63; Assumptions, 40, 93).

Crichton (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

Erected as a collegiate church, 26 December 1449, both parsonage and vicarage fruits were annexed to the provost, who was to maintain a vicar pensioner and a chaplain (i.e. a prebendary) from these revenues (*Mid-Lothian Chrs.*, pp. 306 ff.; *Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 54).

Crief (Dunkeld, Fife and Strathern).

According to Myln, the church was erected into a prebend of Dunkeld Cathedral by Bishop Geoffrey (1236-49) (Myln, *Vitae*, 10). It certainly was so by 1274, part of its revenues apparently having been granted to the common fund of the cathedral (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 49; *Rotund of Courts*, Stirling, two prebends known as Crief primo and secundo being founded upon its revenues. Certain fruits were allocated to the holder of the prebend in Dunkeld Cathedral, who continued to pay ten marks to the common fund, while the vicar pensioner who served the cure received his stipend from the two prebendaries of the Chapel Royal (*Hist. Chapel Royal*, 14-15, 42-48, 89-93; lvi-vii, cxxiii; Assumptions, 289^v, 302^v).

Crimond (Aberdeen, Buchan).

The parsonage was apparently erected into a prebend of Aberdeen cathedral by Bishop Richard de Potton in 1262 and definitely appears as such in 1437 (*Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 65, 252). Both parsonage and vicarage appear to have been originally annexed, but a vicarage had been erected before 1505, the parsonage remaining with the prebendary (Ib. i. 351; Assumptions, 381^v, 386^v; Reg. of Pres., i. 96^v).

Cronarty (Ross).

The parsonage revenues were quartered in 1255/6 between the dean, chanter, chancellor and treasurer of Ross, following upon re-erection of the chapter in the previous year (*Vet. Mon.*, nos. lxxx, cxxxii). The sub-division continued at the Reformation, the cure being served by a vicar perpetual (Assumptions, cited *OPS* II. ii. 558; RSS xlix. 89, lii. 105).

Crombie (Dunkeld, Fife and Strathern).

Granted to Dunfermline as a chapel of Kellin by Malcolm IV 1157 x 60, the church, then known as Abercrombie, was confirmed to the abbey by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews, within whose diocese it then lay. However, with the achievement of parochial status, the parish was evidently deemed to lie within Dunkeld and was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Hugh, bishop of Dunkeld (1214 x 27), while a vicarage was to be erected. (*Dunfermline Registrum*, nos. 40, 53, 94, 129, 144.) Although the church was confirmed to Dunfermline by Malcolm, earl of Fife (1203 x 14), the lands of Abercrombie were granted to Culross in 1217, and this led to a composition over the tithes between the two abbeys in 1227. As a result of this the church itself, both in parsonage and vicarage, passed

shortly after into the hands of Culross, who possibly served it by one of their brethren (Ib. nos. 116, 144, 214; *Thirds of Benefices*, 95; *RMS* v. no. 1589).

Cromdale (Moray, Strathpey).

Granted by Malcolm, earl of Fife to Andrew, bishop of Moray and his successors 1224 x 26, the church, in conjunction with that of Advie, was erected into a prebend of Elgin Cathedral in 1226, both parsonage and vicarage being annexed (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 62-3, 69, 81; Assumptions, 411).

Crosspoll.—See Coll.

Crossmichael (Galloway, Desnes).

Granted to Sweetheart by its founder, Lady Devorgilla, (1273 x 90), leave to appropriate church was granted by Simon, bishop of Whithorn in 1331, this being confirmed in 1381 (Fraser, *Carlaverock*, ii. 407; GRH Vat. Trans., i. no. 48). Both parsonage and vicarage remained annexed, while vicar pensioner served cure (GRH Chs. no. 2108; *RMS* viii. no. 572).

Croy (Moray, Inverness).

Following upon an agreement of 1226 between Andrew, bishop of Moray, and Walter of Moravia, by which the patronage of this church was ceded to the bishop, the church in conjunction with that of Lunan, was erected into a prebend of Elgin cathedral in that same year (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 31, 68, 81). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits appear to have been annexed, while Lunan (q.v.) appears eventually to have been incorporated into the parish of Croy itself. By this name the prebend, which was united to that of Moy about the Reformation period, continued to be known, while cure was a vicarage pensionary (Ib. no. 209, 340; *RMS* v. no. 3353; Ib. lix, 1400).

Cruden (Aberdeen, Buchan).

The church was confirmed, as that of Invercrouden, to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157, along with authority to erect his chapter (*Abda. Reg.*, i. 5-7). By 1256, the church with all its fruits had been erected as a prebend of Aberdeen cathedral. It so remained, both parsonage and vicarage fruits being thus annexed while the cure was served by a vicar pensioner (Ib. ii. 40, 379; *NLS MS* 15.1.19, no. 24; *Diversorum* (Tertius), Paul III (1535) 208; *RSS* ii. no. 1254). The identification made between this church and the chanterbury of Aberdeen (Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 155) is manifestly wrong. (See Auchterless; Patrick, *Statutes*, 121.)

Craggleton (Galloway, Farnes).

The patronage was annexed to the priory of Whithorn by Alexander, bishop of Galloway, c. 1427, and so continued. The vicarage appears to have normally been served by one of the canons of Whithorn (*CPL* vii. 526; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 95; *RS* 446, 51; 468, 218; *RSS* xlix. 64; Acts and Dec., xlix. 49).

Cullin (Aberdeen).

Although described as parochial in the *Fasli Ecclesiae Scotticanae*, no reference to such a parish has been found in any known taxation roll (Scott, *Fasli*, vi. 415).

Cullinsburgh (Orkney).

The church here was only a chapel of Bressay (q.v.).

Cullen (Aberdeen, Boyne).

In origin a chapel of Fordyce, the church, then known as Invercullen, was petitioning for parochial status in 1236, and while this was thereafter

conceded, both parsonage and vicarage tithes continued with those of the mother church of Fordyce to belong to the common fund of the canons of Aberdeen cathedral. The cure was served by a chaplain until 1543, when with the foundation of the collegiate church of Cullen, which possessed neither parsonage nor vicarage tithes of the church, the parochial duties were allocated to the prebendary of St. Mary the Virgin (*Moray Reg.*, no. 88; *Abda. Reg.*, i. 29-30, 74-5, 82; ii. 384; *Cromdale Church and Churchyard of Cullen*, pp. 34ff; Assumptions, 385, 385v).

Cullindden (Ross).

The parsonage was apparently one of the prebends of the cathedral of Ross erected c. 1255/6, and although no definite proof of this exists until 1378, both parsonage and vicarage appear in Baginmond as separate assessments, as they continue to do after certain proof of the prebend's continuance is available (*Vat. Mon.*, nos. lxxx, cxxxii; cf. *Moray Reg.* no. 65; *SHS Misc.*, vi. 50-1; *Reg. Aven.*, 215, 179e-180; *RS* 368, 44; 421, 154v; *RSS* xlvi. 2v).

Culmalin (Cathness).—See Kilmalie.

Culross (Dunblane).

Granted to the newly founded abbey of Culross by its founder, Malcolm, earl of Fife, in 1217, the church, which pertained both in parsonage and vicarage, was reconfirmed to the abbey during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries by kings and successive earls of Fife (*PSAS*, vol. 1x. 69-71, 73-5; GRH Supp. Chs., 17th Sept. 1450; *Thirds of Benefices*, 95; *RMS* v. no. 1589).

Culsalmund (Aberdeen, Garloch).

Granted to Lindores by its founder, David, earl of Huntingdon (1191 x 95), the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey in 1195 by Pope Celestine III (*Lind. Cart.*, nos. iii, xciii). A perpetual vicarage was ratified in 1257, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Abda. Reg.*, i. 25; Assumptions, 38; *Thirds of Benefices*, 225).

Culter (Glasgow, Lanark).

Unappropriated in the reign of William the Lion, the patronage of the church lay with the lords of the barony, one of whom, William, earl of Douglas, attempted to annex the church to his proposed collegiate church of Douglas in 1448. This, however, proved abortive, and on forfeiture of Douglas, the patronage passed to the Livingstones, who still held it at the Reformation (*Glas. Reg.*, no. 100; GRH Supp. Chs., 13th April 1315; *CPL*, x. 429; *ADC*, 123; *RSS*, iv. no. 955; v. no. 283).

Cultraun (St. Andrews, Fife).

On the grant of the church of Abernethy to Arbroath by Laurence, son of Orm of Abernethy (c. 1173), the tithes reserved to this church were explicitly excepted (*Abd. Lib.*, i. nos. 34-5). Nothing more is heard of the church, but c. 1233/4 the lands of Cultraun were quitclaimed by Laurence to the abbey of Balmerino and thereafter this "parish" would appear to have been incorporated in the parish of Balmerino (*Balmerino Liber*, nos. 2-4, 7).

Culls (St. Andrews, Fotherie).

Also known as Ouyth, the parsonage was annexed to the provostry of the collegiate church of St. Salvator's on its foundation in 1450 by James Kennedy, bishop of St. Andrews, the whole vicarage being assigned to the parochial priest, with whom it continued (Cant. Coll. of St. Salvator, 54-60; *Vet. Mon.*, no. dcclxx; *BURK*, i. 31-2; *Lange Chrs.*, no. 1303).

Cumbræ (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

Granted as a chapel of Largs to Paisley by Walter, the High Steward, c. 1316, it was confirmed to the abbey by the chapter of Glasgow in 1387/9 and John, bishop of Glasgow (1323-35), who allowed the mother church to be served by a removable priest (*Pres. Reg.*, 237-44). The chapel sometimes known as Meikle Cumbræ, appears to have attained parochial status before the Reformation, both patronage and vicarage tithes remaining with Paisley (Assumptions, cited *OPS*, I. 90; *RMS*, v. no. 2070).

Cummetrees (Glasgow, Annandale).

Granted to Guisborough by Robert de Brus c. 1170 and confirmed by his son William, 1191 x 1215, the church was frequently in dispute between the canons and the bishops of Glasgow to whom the patronage was ceded in 1223, while the "parsons" received increased emoluments (*Gysdurne*, nos. 1176, 1185, 1186, 1188). The church was still connected with the priory in 1330, but thereafter resumed the status of independent patronage within the patronage of the bishop of Glasgow (*Ib.*, no. 1188; *Prot. Br. Simon*, no. 645; *RSS*, iii. no. 2842; Assumptions, 261^v).

Cunnoch (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

Both patronage and vicarage were erected into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral, 1401 x 55, the patronage remaining with the Dunbars of Cunnoch, while the cure was served by a vicar pensioner (*Glas Reg.*, nos. 320, 342; *RMS*, ii. nos. 90, 1064; Deeds, iv. 300; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 168).

Cunningburgh (Orkney).

United to Fair Isle, Sandwick and Duntrossness in the sixteenth century, the bishop of Orkney possessed one third of the corn tithes of the patronage, the residual tithes being the vicar's (*PSAS*, vol. xlv. 305).

Cupar (St. Andrews, Fife).

Granted to the priory of St. Andrews by Duncan, earl of Fife (1154 x 78), this grant was confirmed by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1165 x 78) and to the uses of the priory, the patronage alone having been previously exercised, by Bishop David de Bernham in 1240. The patronage tithes thereafter remained with the canons, the cure being a perpetual vicarage (*St. A. Lib.*, 59, 92, 137, 152, 166, 241-2; Assumptions, 16, 102; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 52^v).

Currie (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

Originally known as Kintleith, the church was annexed to the archdeaconry of Lothian by 1296 (*Foedera*, ii. 724). Both patronage and vicarage tithes appear to have been included in this benefice until 1484, when it was proposed to erect a perpetual vicarage pensionary. This, nevertheless, appears to have materialised as a vicarage portionary, the archdeacons retaining the residual tithes (*RS*, 391, 149^v; *CPL*, xiii, 844, 857; Assumptions, 120, 124, 130; *RMS*, v. no. 688).

Cushnie (Aberdeen, Mar).

A patronage in Baginmond, the church remained unappropriated within the patronage of the earls of Rothes in the sixteenth century (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 41; *RMS*, iii. no. 148; *Prot. Br. Cristison*, no. 86; Assumptions, 388).

Dailly (Glasgow, Carrick).

Granted before 1214 x 16 by Duncan, son of Gilbert, earl of Carrick to Paisley, evidently on condition that monks should found a monastery in Carrick to which church and other gifts should be transferred. This

stipulation led to much litigation, the outcome of which was a judgement in 1224 that a house should be built at Crossraguel to which this church and others should pass (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 56; *Crossraguel Chrs.*, i. nos. 2-4). Both patronage and vicarage were annexed thereafter, the charge being served by a curate (Alisa Muniments, nos. 26, 676; *MS. Rental Book*, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi. 537).

Dairsie (St. Andrews, Fife).

Granted to the priory of St. Andrews by Aemald, bishop of St. Andrews (1160 x 62), the church of Dairsie was confirmed by Pope Alexander III in 1163 (*St. A. Lib.*, 55, 128). The patronage alone was exercised, however, and not until 1300 was the church ceded to the uses of the priory by Bishop William de Lamberton, corporal possession being granted in 1304. The cure thereafter became a perpetual vicarage, while the patronage remained with the priory (*Ib.*, 92, 120, 306; *NLS*, *MS.* 15.1.18, no. 23; Assumptions, 15^v-16, 94).

Dalrossie (Moray, Inverness).

Also known as Talarracie, the church of Dulerussyn, then apparently mensal, was granted by Andrew, bishop of Moray for the upkeep of the cathedral lights (1224 x 42) (*Moray Reg.*, no. 66). The revenues thus reserved were administered by the bishop, being, at one time in the sixteenth century, utilised as the means of maintaining an additional canon in his cathedral. However, at the Reformation both patronage and vicarage fruits appear as annexed to the episcopal mensa, the charge being apparently served by a curate (*Ib.*, xxiii, no. 459; Assumptions, 400; *RSS*, xlii, 147).

Dalcross (Moray, Inverness).

Known also as Dealg an Rois, the patronage pertained to Urquhart in 1343, when an agreement took place over chapel of Kilrivoick with which Dalcross was conjoined by 1275 (*Femily of Rose*, 117-18; *SHS Misc.*, vi. 46). The patronage passed to Piuscardin on its union with Urquhart in 1453/4, thereafter remaining with that house, while the cure was served by a vicar perpetual (*CPL*, x. 233-4; Assumptions, 405; *RSS*, xlii, 94).

Dalgarno (Glasgow, Nithsdale).

Granted by Edgar, son of Dofnald to Holyrood, it would appear from confirmations of William the Lion and Walter, bishop of Glasgow, that this should be dated 1200 x 14 (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 55-6, 67, 69, App. ii. no. 8). Vicarage settlements took place in the episcopate of Bishop Walter (1208 x 32), while the vicarage itself was annexed to the abbey by John, bishop of Glasgow in 1322 and confirmed by Pope Clement VI in 1349, the cure thereafter to be served by a perpetual chaplain (*Ib.*, no. 69, App. i. no. 11; *Glas. Reg.*, no. 144; Assumptions, 105).

Dalgarven.

Although described as a parish in the *Fasli Ecclesiae Scotticanae*, no reference to such a parish has been found, nor is it recorded in Chalmers, *Caledonia*, or any similar work (Scott, *Fasli*, iii. 116).

Dalgely (Dunkeld, Fife and Strathern).

Granted to Inchcolm by William the Lion 1165 x 78, the patronage, and its annexed chapel of Beath (q.v.), remained with the abbey at the Reformation, while the vicarage, though normally served by canons, remained independent (*Inchcolm Chrs.*, nos. ii, xxii; *CSSR*, i. 195; *CPL*, vii. 144; Assumptions, 73, 74^v; *RMS*, iv. no. 2487).

Dalketh (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

In origin a chapel of Lasswade, the church, by then collegiate, attained parochial status in 1467. The parsonage teinds nevertheless remained with the holder of the fruits of Lasswade (q.v.), who from 1487 onwards were deans of the collegiate church of Restalrig (*Midlothian Chrs.*, cxvi; GRH Chrs., nos. 1380, 2342). An independent vicarage was erected in 1467, but it would appear to have had no connection, apart from personal, with the organisation of the collegiate church, although services were conducted at altar of the Blessed Virgin within the college (*Morton Regis-trum*, ii, 231; Assumptions, 124; RSS, lvi, 1159).

Dallas (Moray, Elgin).

Known as 'Dolays Mychel', the church, with all its pertinents was, with the vicarage of Auldearn, annexed as the prebend of the sub-dean 81). A vicarage appears to have been subsequently erected, the parsonage and other revenues remaining thereafter with the sub-deanery (Assumptions, 411v, 416, 416v; RSS, lviii, 3; xlii, 80).

Dalnysock (Aberdeen, Garioch/Aberdeen).

Known also as Drumoak, the church was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157, along with authority to erect his chapter (*Abdn. Reg.*, i, 5-7). It was not, however, erected into a prebend until 1368 when both Kynrummond (II). It continued as such thereafter, the cure evidently being a vicarage pensionary (Ib., i, 380, ii, 253; Assumptions, 390v).

Dalmacath (Aberdeen, Mar).

The church appears in a spurious grant to the monastery of Mortlach in 1062, while monastery itself with five churches of which this was undoubtedly one, was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157 (*Abdn. Reg.*, i, 3, 5-7). The original charter, though spurious, may thus embody fact. The church appears to have remained menial until 1266, when the grant of Bishop Richard of this church as a common possession of the cathedral was confirmed (Ib., i, 29). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits remained annexed, the cure being served by a chaplain (Ib., ii, 85, 384; Assumptions, 385v).

Dalmellington (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

A pendicle of Ayr, the church was annexed to the Chapel Royal at Stirling by Pope Alexander VI in 1501, the parsonage fruits thereafter constituting the prebend of that College known as Ayr Tertio, while the cure itself was a vicarage perpetual (*Hist. Chapel Royal*, 14; cxxxii; RSS, iii, no. 513, Fraser Charters, no. 273; Reg. of Pres., i, 28).

Dalnenny (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

Granted to Jedburgh by Walewe, son of Gospatrick (1180 x 1200), the church was confirmed by Roger de Moubay (1233 x 40) and remained annexed in parsonage while a perpetual vicar served cure (GRH Chrs., no. 34; RS, 477, 87v; Assumptions, 216v; Reg. of Pres., ii, 32v).

Dalry (Galloway, Glenelg/Duness).

A parsonage in Baginmond, the church remained unappropriated within the successive patronage of the earls of March, Douglas and Bothwell (*SHS. Misc.*, vi, 74; CPL, ii, 361; CSSR, ii, 208n, RMS, ii, no. 3633; iv, no. 2789).

Dalry (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

Claimed by Kilmwinning as a chapel of Ardrossan in 1226, the abbot quickclaimed his right to the church which was to remain in the patronage

of the bishop of Glasgow (*Glas. Reg.*, no. 140). The parsonage was annexed to Kilmwinning shortly before 1471, in which year the abbey supplicated for the union of the vicarage also. This attempted annexation was evidently unsuccessful. The vicarage remained independent until its erection into the provostry of Our Lady College, Glasgow (1532 x 42), the cure thereafter becoming a vicarage pensionary (RS, 671, 231; *Glasgow, St. Mary Liber*, 6-13; MS. Rental Book, 58, 60, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi, 560; RSS, lxii, 146v).

Dalrymple (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

Apparently a pendicle of Ayr, the church was annexed to the Chapel Royal at Stirling by Pope Alexander VI in 1501, the fruits thereafter constituting the prebend of either Ayr Quarto or Quinto within the collegiate church, while the parish was served by a curate. (See—Ayr; *Hist. Chapel Royal*, cxxxii; RSS, xlix, 9v; Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi, 529-39).

Dalseyf:—See Machanshire.**Dalton Magna (Glasgow, Annandale).**

A parsonage in Baginmond, the church, also known as Meikle Dalton, remained unappropriated, its patronage passing in 1552 from Gilbert Greison of Dalton to Lindsay of Barclay (*SHS. Misc.*, v, 96; RMS, iv, no. 736).

Dalton Parva (Glasgow, Annandale).

A parsonage in Baginmond, the church remained unappropriated within the patronage of Carruthers of Holmahs in the sixteenth century (*SHS. Misc.*, v, 97; RMS, iii, no. 2633; GRH. Supp. Chrs., 5 March 1573/4).

Dalwoisy:—See Cockpen.**Dalziel (Glasgow, Rutherglen).**

The parsonage pertained to Paisley before 1199 by the grant of the true patron and Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow (1175-99), but passed to the chapter of Glasgow cathedral as a common church by a grant of the abbot and convent (1225 x 32) (*Pais. Reg.*, 113, 411, 428; *Glas. Reg.*, no. 112). Certain revenues were annexed to a chaplaincy in 1368, but vicarage remained independent until its annexation in 1556 by Archbishop Beaton to the vicars choral of Glasgow cathedral, to whom it pertained at the Reformation, as did the tack of the chapter's parsonage, the cure then being served by a vicar pensioner (Ib., nos. 308, 325; *Diversorium*, Paul IV, 1557-58, 15; Assumptions, cited OPS, I, 58; RSS, v, no. 3551).

Daviot (Aberdeen, Garioch).

The church was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157, along with authority to erect his chapter (*Abdn. Reg.*, i, 5-7). By 1256, the church with all its fruits had been annexed to the prebend of the treasurer of Aberdeen, as it remained, the cure being apparently served by a curate (Ib., ii, 39; Reg. of Pres., i, 93).

Daviot (Moray, Inverness).

Granted by Brice, bishop of Moray, at instance of Freskin de Kerdale, for the fabric of Elgin cathedral (1206 x 22), this was confirmed on the resignation of the incumbent both by Brice and Andrew, his successor (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 53, 56, 59). The revenues thus reserved appear to have been administered by the bishop in whose hands the revenues, both parsonage and vicarage, rested at the Reformation (Ib., nos. 459-60; Assumptions, 400; RSS, lxiii, 147).

Dawick (Glasgow, Peebles).

A pendicle of Shobo (q.v.) from some undefined date, the revenues of this chapel, which possibly possessed quasi-parochial rights, continued with the mother church at the Reformation (*Wigtown Charter Chest*, no. 399).

Deer (Aberdeen, Buchan).

The church, which does not appear in Bagimond, would appear to have belonged to the abbey of Deer from its foundation in 1219. However, no definite proof exists until 1256 when with consent of the abbot, twenty marks from the fruits of the church were assigned as a prebend of Aberdeen Cathedral (*Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 40). Both parsonage and vicarage revenues continued with the abbey, while a parochial chaplain served church, the prebend likewise continuing to be maintained (Ib., ii. 380; Assumptions, 394^v; Reg. of Pres., i. 138; *Melrose Liber*, ii. 361-2).

Deerness (Orkney).

Conjoined with the parish of St. Andrews, probably before the Reformation, the parsonage teinds belonged to the bishops of Orkney from an early date (Peterkin, *Rentals*—Bishopric Documents, 93; RMS, vi, no. 1038). The vicarage apparently remained unannexed, although the cure was served by a vicar pensioner (*Thirds of Benefices*, 123; RSS, lxi. 4).

Deiling (Orkney).

United with Onafirth and Laxavoe in the sixteenth century, the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn teind of the parsonage, the residual teinds being the vicar's (PSAS, vol. xlv. 307).

Deskford (Aberdeen, Bonye).

A pendicle of Fordyce, the entire revenues of this chapel, which was probably erected in fifteenth century and lay within the patronage of Ogilvie of that ilk, acceded to the canons of Aberdeen cathedral, who maintained a curate in this charge (*Benff Trans.*, 73 ff; Assumptions, 385, 385^v; *Fraser Papers*, 191-6).

Desennoir—See Kirkcudbright.**Dingwall (Ross).**

Apparently unappropriated in Bagimond, the church had been annexed to Urquhart before its union with Puncarden in 1453/4, a confirmation being received following upon that event (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 50; *CPL*, ix. 464; xi. 288). In 1463 however, the church was in dispute between Henry, bishop of Ross, and the priory, and although the decision favoured the latter, the priory had lost the church by 1501. The parsonage then appears as a prebend of Ross, while the cure had become a perpetual vicarage (*Dunfermline Registerium*, no. 468; RMS, ii. no. 3184; RSS, iii. no. 2529; v. no. 2355).

Dipple (Moray, Elgin).

In conjunction with church of Ruthven, the church was erected into a prebend of Elgin cathedral by Brice, bishop of Moray (1208 x 15), this being confirmed by Pope Innocent III in 1215 (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 46-7). The parsonage and the vicarage of Dipple continued thus annexed at the Reformation, when the cure was a vicarage pensionary (Assumptions, 407^v-408; RSS, lviii. 136; *Thirds of Benefices*, 5).

Dollar (Dunkeld, Rife and Strathearn).

The church, which does not appear in Bagimond, would appear to have been annexed to Inchcolm at this date, although proof is not forth-

coming until c. 1336 (*Chron. Bower*, xiii. cap. xxxvii; *Inchcolm Chrs.*, no. xlix). The vicarage was served by canons from time to time, but remained independent, while parsonage was retained by the abbey (Ib., xxvi; Assumptions, 73^v, 102, 314-5; Reg. of Pres., i. 100^v).

Dolphinton (Glasgow, Lanark).

A parsonage in the thirteenth century, the church remained unappropriated within the patronage of the earls of Bothwell in the sixteenth century (*Pais. Reg.*, 129, 134; RMS, ii. no. 3635; Assumptions, cited OPS, I. 130).

Dores (Moray, Inverness).

Known also as Durris, the parsonage was granted to Puncarden by Andrew, bishop of Moray, in 1233 by request of Alexander II, patron of the church (Macphail, *Pluscardyn*, 201-3; *Spalding Misc.*, ii. 403). The teinds remained with Puncarden after the union with Urquhart in 1453/4, while the cure continued as a perpetual vicarage, as provided for in 1233 (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 76; Assumptions, 405; *Thirds of Benefices*, 5, 215).

Dornoch (Caithness).

The revenues, both parsonage and vicarage, were quartered between the dean, chanter, chancellor and treasurer of Caithness by the constitution of Bishop Gilbert 1224 x 45, this arrangement thereafter being maintained, while cure was a vicarage pensionary (*Bannalynne Misc.*, iii. 18; Sutherland Chs., cited OPS, II. ii. 617, 618, 623).

Dornock (Glasgow, Annandale).

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated, although an attempt, apparently ineffective, was made to unite the church to Holmcultram by virtue of a grant made by Edward Balliol, as king of Scots and confirmed to the abbey for twelve years by John, bishop of Glasgow (1333 x 35) (*SHS Misc.*, v. 97; *APS*, i. 542; *Glas. Reg.*, no. 286). The patronage of the church had passed to the earls of Douglas by the fifteenth century, but was granted in 1411 by Earl Archibald to Simon of Carruthers with whose family it remained until the early sixteenth century. It then passed, apparently by marriage, to the Carlyles of Thornewald with whom it remained at the Reformation (*HMC 15th Rep.*, App., Pt. viii. 56; RMS, iii. nos. 85, 868; v. nos. 134, 136; RSS, iv. no. 1674).

Douglas (Glasgow, Lanark).

Although attempts were made in 1423 and 1448 to erect this church into a collegiate church, these proved to be ineffective (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 186). The parsonage was, however, erected into a prebend of Glasgow cathedral (1401 x 55), while a perpetual vicar thereafter served the cure (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 320, 342, 525; Assumptions, cited OPS, I. 153).

Dow (Dunkeld, Athole and Dymalbane)—See Dull.**Dowally (Dunkeld, Athole and Dymalbane).**

According to Myln, the parish was erected from that of Caputh, itself lately erected from Little Dunkeld, by Bishop George Brown of Dunkeld (1484-1505/6) (Myln, *Vitae*, 43; *Dunkeld Rental*, 12). On its erection, the parsonage revenues, hitherto mensal as part of Little Dunkeld, continued with the bishopric (Assumptions, 291, 317). Similarly, the vicarage revenues, which as part of Little Dunkeld (q.v.) had been annexed to the trusteeship of Dunkeld, continued with that dignity, while the cure itself was served by a chaplain (Reg. of Pres., i. 100^v, *Dunkeld Rental*, 26).

Drainie—See Kinmedar.

Dreghorn (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

Also known as Langdegarne, the parsonage was annexed to Kilwinning at the Reformation. This appears to have been the case since at least the early sixteenth century, the cure then being a vicarage perpetual (MS. Rental Book, 65, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi. 549; *Glas. Reg.*, lxix; RSS, xli. 38^v; lxii. 146^v).

Dren (St. Andrews).

This was only a chapel within the parish of Haddington (St. A. Lib., 322; *CPL*, vii. 444; *Prot. Bk. Young*, no. 984).

Dron (Dunblane).

Granted to Arbroath as a chapel of Abernethy by Laurence, son of Orm (1189 × 99), it was clearly still a pendicle of the same at the Reformation. By the sixteenth century, however, it apparently possessed parochial status and was served by a vicar perpetual (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 34-5; ii. nos. 331, 417, 508, 689, 780).

Drumblade (Aberdeen, Gartloch).

One of the six pendicles of Kinkell (q.v.), the revenues of which appear in part to have pertained to the Knights Hospitallers at Torphichen in the fourteenth century, but were lost to that house with the erection of Kinkell and its chapels into a prebend of Aberdeen cathedral in 1420 (*Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 253). Both parsonage and vicarage continued so annexed at the Reformation, the cure no doubt being served, as at Dyce (q.v.), by a vicar pensioner (RS, 608, 247; Assumptions, 388^v-389).

Drumdelgie (Moray, Strathbogie).

The patronage of this church had been quitclaimed by David of Strathbogie to Andrew, bishop of Moray in 1226. It apparently became a menial church shortly afterwards, as it does not appear in Baginod's Roll in 1274, nor does the church of Grantully which finally became menial c. 1230, and with which this church became conjoined before the Reformation. The joint cure was a vicarage perpetual, while the parsonage revenues remained with the bishops of Moray (*Moray Reg.*, no. 30; *CPL*, i. 324; *Diversorum*, Clement VII (1533-4), 219^v; RSS, lxiii. 147; *Prot. Book Grote*, no. 275).

Drumgreloch (Glasgow, Annandale)—See Dungree.

Drumnelzier (Glasgow, Peebles).

A chapel dependent upon the mother church of Stobo (q.v.) from an early period, it remained a pendicle at the Reformation, although possibly possessing quasi-parochial rights (*Wigtown Charter Chest*, no. 399).

Drumork—See Dalnaryock.

Drumsagart—See Canbuslang.

Dryfesdale (Glasgow, Annandale).

Recorded as one of the possessions of the see of Glasgow in the Glasgow Inquest c. 1120, the church was confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow by Pope Alexander III in 1170 (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 1, 26). Disputes however, between bishops and the family of Bruce took place over certain churches in Annandale, and at a settlement c. 1187 × 89, the donation of this church was confirmed to the bishops of Glasgow. This was confirmed in 1216 by Pope Honorius III (Ib., nos. 59, 72, 111), the same Pope

granting it in 1226 to the uses of the episcopal mensa of Glasgow with which, from 1230 the parsonage revenues remained, the cure being a vicarage perpetual (Ib., nos. 151-4; Assumptions, 261^v; RSS, lxii. 139; MS. Rental Book, 2, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, v. 187). This was despite an offer of 1487 whereby the bishop of Glasgow had unsuccessfully offered to erect this menial church into a cathedral prebend, if the prebend of Barlank was assigned to the bishop and his successors in perpetuity (*CPL*, xiv. 172-4).

Drymen (Glasgow, Lennox).

An independent parsonage in the early thirteenth century, both parsonage and vicarage teinds had been annexed to the archiepiscopal mensa of Glasgow before the Reformation, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (*Lennox Cartularium*, 30; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, I. 38; *Reg. of Signatures in Comptrolleary*, xlii, 88^v; GRH Chrs., no. 2586).

Duddingston (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

Originally known as Traverlen (q.v.), the church was confirmed to the uses of Kelso by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (1188 × 1200). The parsonage revenues of the annexed church, which is referred to as Duddingston at the beginning of the fourteenth century, thereafter remained with the abbey (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 55; *Kelso Liber*, 472, 493; no. 511; Assumptions, 112^v, 241; RSS, v. no. 871).

Duffus (Moray, Elgin).

Erected as a prebend of Elgin cathedral by Andrew, bishop of Moray (1224 × 38), following upon a grant of Walter of Moravia, with whose successors the patronage was to remain (*Moray Reg.*, no. 81). In 1294, however, the patronage of the prebend was granted to the bishop by Christina de Moravia and her spouse, William de Fedeth (Ib., no. 130). A vicarage had been erected by 1238, and to this the prebendary was presented in 1398. This, however, was apparently only 'ad vitam' and the parsonage alone remained annexed to the prebend (Ib., nos. 212, 251-2; Assumptions, 411^v, 412, 413). Within this parish lay the chapel of Unthank (q.v.), which in 1542, was also created into a prebend of Elgin cathedral, but never possessed a separate parochial existence (*Moray Reg.*, no. 474; Assumptions, 408^v).

Duirinish (Isles).

One of the twelve parishes of Skye (q.v.), the parsonage of St. Congan of Duirinish appears in the fifteenth century as an independent church within lay patronage, while in 1564, it was apparently the fruits of this church, not to be confused with Kilnory in Wattemish, which were granted to a new incumbent by the patron, Archibald, earl of Argyll (Monro, *Western Isles*, 37; *Highland Papers*, iv. 140-1; *CPL*, i. 631; *CPL*, viii. 23; xli. 60; RSS, v. no. 3246).

Dulbalelauch—See Wardlaw.

Dulergusy—See Dalrossie.

Dull (Dunkeld, Athole and Drumalbane).

Also known as Dow, the church was granted to the priory of St. Andrews by Malcolm, earl of Atholl (1159 × 89). This was confirmed by Richard, bishop of Dunkeld (1170 × 78), but patronage alone appears to have been involved, the incumbent paying a pension to the priory, to whom in 1234 he set the revenues of the church (NLS MS. 15.1.18, no. 31; St. A. Lib., 245-6, 294-5, 297). The church with its chapel of Foss, but excepting that of Branbooth in Glen Lyon, was first granted to the uses of

the priory by Hugh, bishop of Dunkeld (1214-29), but in spite of other confirmations, possession does not appear to have been gained before 1245 (Ib., 72, 88-9, 95-6, 295-6, 307-8). By Bishop Hugh's confirmation a vicarage was to be erected, and while this was effected, the vicars from 1260 to the Reformation invariably appear to have been canons of the priory, with which the parsonage remained (Macgregor Transcripts, 10th Feb. 1260, Reg. of Pres., i. 96; Assumptions, 18^v, 20, 101^v).

Dunbarton (Glasgow, Lennox).

Granted by Robert I to Kilwinning in 1320, the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by John, bishop of Glasgow in 1325 and by the chapter of the same in 1330 (CPL, ii. 311, 382). Papal confirmations followed in 1329 and 1333, provision being made in all these confirmations for the erection of a vicarage perpetual. However, if such an erection did take place, this likewise was soon annexed, both parsonage and vicarage fruits pertaining to the abbey at the Reformation, while cure was served by a vicar pensioner (*Vet. Mon.*, nos. cccclxxvi, dii; RSS, iv. no. 1569; RSS, lxviii. 16; RMS, vi. no. 1838).

Dunfries (Glasgow, Nithsdale).

Granted by William the Lion to Kelso (1165 x 1214), the abbey's right was unsuccessfully contested by Ralph, dean of Dunfries, at beginning of thirteenth century, the church being confirmed to the uses of the abbey in 1232 (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 4, 11, 13, 279, 324). A vicarage was erected at this period, the parsonage remaining with the abbey, who devoted its revenues to the uses of the cell of Lesmahagow (SHS Misc., v. 100; Assumptions, 245, 247^v; Reg. of Pres., ii. 20^v).

Dunneth.—See Dalmeath.

Dun (St. Andrews, Angus).

A vicarage in Baginoud, the parsonage, which continued with Elcho at the Reformation, would appear to have been annexed by that date, although no confirmation of this appears before 1418 (SHS Misc., vi. 40; *Brech. Reg.*, ii. no. cclxix; *Spalding Misc.*, iv. 33; GRH Vat. Trans., ii. no. 88; Assumptions, 345^v, 356^v, 358^v).

Dunbar (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lethian).

Erected into a collegiate church in 1342, teinds of the parish and its annexed chapels, with the exception of those of Whittinghame (q.v.), fell mainly to the archpriest, who was to exercise parochial duties through a curate (SHS Misc., vi. 81-109; Assumptions, 177^v). Five prebendaries of the college were, however, maintained from the revenues of the townships of Dunbar, Pinkerton, Spott, Belton and Pitcox, and certain teinds were annexed thereto. Furthermore, the residual teinds of the parish (SHS Misc., vi. 92-3; Assumptions, 173, 175, 176, 176^v, 181; RSS, iv. 185^v).

An attempt was made in 1501 to annex the archpriestship and the prebends within the parish, with the exception of Pitcox, to the Chapel Royal at Stirling, but this attempt, if not abortive, was certainly not lasting, and presentations to these prebends continue to speak of them as lying within the college of Dunbar (*Hist. Chapel Royal*, 4, 14; RSS, ii. no. 3753; iii. no. 1649).

Dunbarney (St. Andrews, Gowrie).

The interconnection between this church and its pendicles of Pottle and Moncrief is obscure. In 1467/8 it would appear that Pottle had

originally been the name of the church then called Dunbarney but if this is the case, it had already been known as such in 1291 (CPL, xii. 297; *Vet. Mon.*, no. cccxlv). At all events, the parish church, with its pendicles of Pottle and Moncrief, was annexed to the capitial mensa of St. Giles collegiate church in 1467/8, both parsonage and vicarage being thus annexed, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (CPL, xii. 296-7; Reg. of Pres., i. 149; ii. 28^v; St. Giles Reg., 269).

Dunbeath (Caithness).

The church, which does not appear in Baginoud, was united to Latheron (q.v.) by 1428, its parsonage revenues being thus annexed to the episcopal mensa of Caithness (Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 95-6; CPL, viii. 11; RS, 411, 154; Reg. of Pres., i. 77^v).

Dunbennan (Moray, Strathbogie).

The parsonage, in conjunction with that of Kinnoir, was erected into a prebend of Elgin cathedral c. 1222, it being confirmed at that time by Pope Honorius III and in 1226 by Andrew, bishop of Moray (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 55, 60-1, 69, 81). In 1469 the prebend pertained to the secretarship of the cathedral, but proof of the continuance of this annexation is wanting, the churches appearing as a simple prebend at the Reformation. At that period the two cures formed but one charge, the two parishes having been united since at least 1275 and possibly from 1222 (CPL, xii. 336; RS, 655, 195; SHS Misc., vi. 46; RSS, xlii. 45^v; lii. 181; Assumptions, 412).

Dunblane (Dunblane).

The parsonage pertained to the mensa of the bishop of Dunblane, while the vicarage was annexed to the prebend of the dean of Dunblane cathedral. Both annexations were undoubtedly of an early date, the cure itself being a vicarage pensionary (Assumptions, 285, 288^v, 321^v; RSS, lxiii. 108; Reg. of Pres., ii. 157^v).

Dunbog (St. Andrews, Fife).

Laurence, son of Orm de Abernethy, granted the church, as a chapel of Abernethy, to Arbroath c. 1173, it being confirmed as such by William the Lion (1189 x 1199) (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 34-5). The church achieved parochial status shortly after this, it being confirmed to the uses of the abbey as such by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (c. 1198) (Ib., i. nos. 147, 157). A vicar perpetual was to be presented by an early thirteenth century confirmation and a vicarage settlement took place in 1249, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (Ib., i. nos. 167, 326; Assumptions, 80, 330^v).

Dundee (Brechin).

Granted to Lindores by its founder, David, earl of Huntingdon (1191 x 95), the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey in 1195 by Pope Celestine III (*Lind. Cart.*, nos. iii, xciii). A vicarage settlement took place in 1224 by which the revenues of the vicarage were to accrue to the abbey which was to maintain a stipendary vicar in the parish. However, this was reversed by a new agreement in 1252 by which the abbey was to receive ten marks from vicarage in addition to parsonage revenues, and this continued to be the case at the Reformation (*Lindores Liber*, nos. 7, 15; Laing, *Lindores Abbey*, 413; Assumptions, 38, 357^v; *Thirds of Benefices*, 167).

Dundonald (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

Granted to Dalnilling by Walter II, son of Alan, steward of Scotland c. 1221, the church had been resigned by the Gilbertines before November

1238 and re-granted to Paisley (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 89; *Pais. Reg.*, 12, 18, 22, 25-7). A vicarage had been erected by 1239, this being confirmed by William, bishop of Glasgow in that year, the parsonage revenues thereafter remaining with the abbey (Ib., 226; *MS. Rental Book*, fo. 27-8, 49; cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi. 509; *RMS*, v. no. 2070; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 175⁹).

Dundremann:—See Rerrick.

Dundurcus (Moray, Elgin).

A vicarage in Baginoud, the parsonage would then appear to have been annexed to the Hospital of Rathven, which was founded 1224 x 6, its revenues being utilised with those of the hospital and its other annexes to found a prebend in Aberdeen cathedral in 1445 (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 76; *Moray Reg.*, no. 71; *Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 253; *RS*, 416, 213). At the Reformation, the parsonage remained annexed to the benefice of Rathven. Its revenues were then utilised for the support of a staller in Aberdeen cathedral and six bedesmen of the hospital, which had continued to exist. The abbey of Kinloss also received certain revenues from the fruits of this church (Assumptions, 393⁹, 415).

Dundurn (Dunblane).

Although described as a parish united to those of Comrie and Tulliehill in the sixteenth century in the *Fasli Ecclesiae Scotticanae*, no reference to such a parish has been found, nor is it recorded in any known taxation roll of this diocese (Scott, *Fasli*, iv. 268).

Dunfermline (St. Andrews, Fotherie).

Granted to Dunfermline by David I (1124-53), the vicarage was annexed from 1300 onwards to the sacristanship of the abbey, which continued to hold the parsonage tithes, while cure was served by a chaplain (*Dunfermline Register*, nos. 2, 121-2, 446, 594; *Vat. Reg.*, 322, 307⁹; *RS*, 403, 97⁹; *CPL*, xiii. 577, Assumptions, 34⁹, 35, 80, 84).

Dunfree (Glasgow, Nithsdale).

Also known as Drumgreich, the church was granted by Walter de Carnato to Kelso c. 1180 and confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Walter, bishop of Glasgow (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 13, 279, 344). A vicarage was erected thereafter, the parsonage tithes continuing with the abbey at the Reformation, although the revenues appear to have been mainly devoted to the use of the cell of Lesmahagow (Ib., p. 471; Assumptions, 236, 241, 248; *RSS*, v. no. 2840).

Dunipace (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

In origin a chapel of Kirkton, Stirling, it passed with its mother church of Eagles Nintan to Cambskenneth by the grant of Robert, bishop of St. Andrews 1140 x 58 (*Camb. Reg.*, nos. 25, 109). In 1163, however, Pope Alexander III confirmed the chapel of the castle of Dunipace to Dunfermline, and this led to a controversy between Dunfermline and Cambskenneth, which ultimately resulted in a decision for the latter, Dunipace continuing to be regarded as a chapel (*Dunfermline Register*, nos. 215, 237, 239; *Camb. Reg.*, no. 118). Throughout the thirteenth century the church continued as a chapel of Kirkton, but had achieved parochial status before 1426/7. Both parsonage and vicarage tithes remained with Cambskenneth, while the cure was possibly served by a curate (Ib., nos. 85, 87-8, 117).

Dunino (St. Andrews, Fife).

Both parsonage and vicarage were erected into a prebend for the bachelor of theology in St. Salvator's College on its foundation in 1450

by James Kennedy, bishop of St. Andrews. This arrangement continued thereafter, a vicar pensioner serving the cure (*Cant. Coll. of St. Salvator*, 54 ff. *Vet. Mon.*, no. dcccix; *GRH Chrs.*, no. 1142B; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 48; Assumptions, 103⁹).

Dunkeld (Dunkeld)—Holy Trinity.

The parish church of Holy Trinity, Dunkeld, was granted to Dunfermline by Andrew, bishop of Carthness c. 1150, this being confirmed by Malcolm IV and Richard, bishop of Dunkeld (1170 x 78) (*Dunfermline Register*, nos. 36, 123-5, 419). It continued to be confirmed to the abbey until 1234, it thereafter disappearing from record, the likelihood being that the abbey failed to make good its claim to the church, the revenues of which appear to have been merged with those of Dunkeld—St. Columba (Ib., nos. 236, 272).

Dunkeld (Dunkeld, Athole and Dymalbane)—St. Columba.

Also the cathedral church of Dunkeld, the erection of which possibly supplanted that of Holy Trinity as the parish church of Dunkeld, its parochial bounds were very restricted. Its revenues, which must have been very small, appear to have pertained to the treasurer of Dunkeld cathedral, at one of the altars of which the services were possibly conducted by a chaplain (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 169; Scott, *Fasli*, iv. 153-4; Assumptions, 297).

Dunlappie (St. Andrews, Angus).

The parsonage which in the mid-fifteenth century lay within the patronage of the earls of Angus, as lords of Abernethy and the earls of Rothes, *per vices*, continued as an independent benefice in the patronage of the latter in the sixteenth century (*RS*, 665, 273; *RMS*, iii. no. 35; *Thirds of Benefices*, 11).

Dunlichity (Moray, Inverness).

Also known as Lundlichy, the patronage of the church, which appears as an independent parsonage in Baginoud, was in dispute in 1428 between the earls of Moray and Crawford. The latter was evidently successful in his claim as the patronage of the still free parsonage is to be found in the hands of his successors in the sixteenth century (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 46; *CSSR*, ii. 236; *RMS*, iii. nos. 494, 1525; v. no. 2280).

Dunlop (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

The parsonage was annexed to Kilwinning at the Reformation. This appears to have been the case since at least the mid-fifteenth century, the cure then being a vicarage perpetual (*MS. Rental Book*, 64, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi. 556; *RMS*, ii. no. 1382; *APS*, ii. 444; *Ayr-Galloway Coll.*, iv. no. 28; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 33⁹).

Dunniet (Caithness).

Assigned as a prebend of Dornoch cathedral by Bishop Gilbert in his constitution of 1224 x 45, the parsonage continued to be so annexed, while the cure was apparently a vicarage perpetual (*Bannatyne Misc.*, iii. 19; *RSS*, ii. nos. 4940, 4972; Sutherland Chs., cited *OPS*, II. ii. 789).

Dunnichen (Brechin).

Granted to Arbroath by William the Lion on the foundation of the abbey in 1178, this was followed by a grant of the church to the uses of the abbey by Turpin, bishop of Brechin (1178-98) (*Abn. Lib.*, i. nos. 1, 178-9, ii. App. no. 1). Confirmations of this church continued to be made by successive bishops of Brechin until the episcopate of Bishop Albin when controversy broke out over this and other five churches,

which the bishops claimed as pertaining to their mensa. This was apparently resolved in 1248 when the bishop renounced all right in these churches and a vicarage settlement followed (*Ib.*, i. nos. 185-7, 189, 239-40, 243; *RS*, 544, 93^v). The controversy still continued however and eventually William de Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews, who had been appointed as arbitrator between the bishop and the abbey, decided in 1304 that of the six churches in dispute that those of Catherine and Marydon should belong to the bishops of Brechin, while those of Parbride, Kingoldrum, Monikie and Dunnichen, under provision of a pension from the latter, should pertain to Arbroath (*4th Lib.*, i. no. 244; *RS*, 544, 93^v). The suits were renewed in 1461, 1467 and 1517 when the bishop of Brechin attempted once more to regain all the churches. The agreement of 1304 appears to have been maintained, however, the parsonage of Dunnichen remaining with Arbroath at the Reformation, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (*RS*, 615, 272; Assumptions, 331^v, 359^v; *4th Lib.*, ii. nos. 135-6, 543-4).

Dunninald (St. Andrews, Angus).

Also known as St. Skeoch or Skeochy, the church was annexed to Restennet from an early date. The church apparently was in origin a chapel of the parish of Restennet, it first appearing as such in the fifteenth century. However, it attained parochial status before the Reformation when both parsonage and vicarage fruits continued to be held by the priory as a dependency of Jedburgh, the cure then being served by a chaplain (*CPL*, xii. 360-1; *RS*, 662, 47; *RMS*, iii. no. 2074; Assumptions, 220^v).

Dunning (Dunblane).

Granted to Inchaffray by Gilbert, earl of Strathearn shortly after its foundation in 1200, the church was confirmed to the canons by Pope Innocent III in 1203 (*Inchaffray Chrs.*, nos. xxi, xxii). Corporal possession of the church had not been obtained in 1234, but must have been obtained shortly after, as a vicarage settlement takes place in 1239 (*Ib.*, nos. lxi, lxxvii). Both parsonage and vicarage continued with the abbey at the Reformation, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (*Ib.*, App. no. xi; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 127^v).

Dunnotter (St. Andrews, Mearns).

The statement in the *Fasii Ecclesiae Scoticae* that this church was granted to Coupar (c. 1247) by Forveleth, countess of Athol and confirmed to the monks by her daughter Countess Ada, appears to be inaccurate (*Scott. Fasts*, viii. 518; cf. *Coupar Angus Chrs.*, no. li). In 1502, both parsonage and vicarage fruits were annexed to two prebends then erected by James Stewart, archbishop of St. Andrews in Trinity Collegiate Church, Edinburgh, one of these prebends to belong to the dean, while the other, as we learn from a papal confirmation of 1504, was assigned to the sub-dean, the cure thenceforward being a vicarage pensionary (*Edinburgh Chrs.*, no. vi; *Midlothian Chrs.*, 126-7, 131, 139, 143; Assumptions, 362^v; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 131^v).

Dunoon (Argyll, Glascary).

Granted to the episcopal mensa of the bishop of Argyll by James II in 1453, attempts were made to revoke the union in the early years of James III. These proved unsuccessful and the teinds, apparently both of parsonage and vicarage, continued with the bishops, while a curate served the parish (*RMS*, ii. no. 3136; *Vet. Mon.*, no. decxxiii; *CPL*, xi. 604-5; *RS*, 582, 118^v; *Pres. Reg.*, 153; Argyll Inventory, cited *OPS*, II. i. 64; *RSS*, lvii. 28^v).

Dunrod (Galloway, Desnes).

Granted to Holyrood by Fergus, prince of Galloway (1128 x 61), the church was confirmed to the abbey by Pope Alexander III in 1164, and to the uses of the abbey by John, bishop of Galloway (1189 x 1206) (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 25-6, 49, 73, App. I. no. 1). In 1555, the perpetual vicarage was annexed to the collegiate church of Biggar, the cure thereafter to be served by a vicar pensioner, while the parsonage remained with Holyrood (*Ib.*, App. II. no. 41; *Wigtown Charter Chest*, nos. 540, 546; *RSS*, iv. no. 3240; *RMS*, v. no. 1989; Assumptions, 104^v).

Dunrossness (Orkney).

United to Fair Isle, Sandwick and Cunningsburgh in the sixteenth century, the bishop of Orkney possessed one third of the corn teind of the parsonage, the residual teinds being the vicar's (*PSAS*, vol. xlv, 303). There appears to have been no connection between the benefice and the collegiate church of Dunrossness (*Thirds of Benefices*, 2, 48).

Duns (St. Andrews, Mearns).

The church, which does not appear in Baginmond, may have originally been annexed to the hospital of Duns, which does appear in that roll (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 33). At all events the parish church, and possibly the hospital (q.v. *Ellen*), was erected, both in parsonage and vicarage, into a prebend of Dunbar Collegiate Church in 1342, with a vicar pensioner to serve the cure (*Ib.*, 93). An attempt was made in 1501 to annex this prebend to the Chapel Royal at Stirling, but this attempt, if not abortive, was certainly not lasting, and the church continued to be regarded as a prebend of Dunbar with the cure a vicarage pensionary (*Hist. Chapel Royal*, cxxxiv, 4, 14; Assumptions, 188^v; *HMC Rep. Milne Home MSS.*, 36; *RMS*, vi. no. 1773).

Dunscore (Glasgow, Nithsdale).

The church, which belonged to Holyrood by 1257, was a source of contention between the canons and the monks of Melrose, who were granted lands in this parish by Affrica, daughter of Edgar (1214 x 49) (*Melrose Liber*, nos. 199-202, 320-1). The compositions which took place in 1257 and 1264 allowed certain tithes to Melrose, but the church remained with Holyrood (*Ib.*, nos. 320-1; *SHS Misc.*, v. 100). At the Reformation, half the fruits of the parsonage pertained to Melrose, the residue apparently continuing with Holyrood, one of the canons of which served the perpetual vicarage (*Melrose Recs.*, iii. 202-11; *PSAS*, vol. xli, 333, no. 54; Assumptions, 208).

Dunyre (Glasgow, Lanark).

Granted to Kelso by Fergus Macleabard 1165 x 99, the church was also granted to the monks at this period by Helias, brother of Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow, who added his own confirmation (1175 x 99) of the church and its teinds (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 13, 356, 413, 433). A vicarage was erected thereafter, the parsonage teinds continuing with the abbey at the Reformation, although the revenues appear to have been mainly devoted to the use of the cell of Lesmahagow (*Ib.*, p. 472; Assumptions, 236, 241, 248; *RSS*, iv. no. 214).

Dupplin (Dunblane).

A parsonage in Baginmond, the church remained unappropriated in the sixteenth century within the patronage of the Lords of Oliphant, whose ancestors had possessed the lands from at least the early thirteenth century (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 54; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 20; *Scots Peerage*, vi. 529).

Durisdale (Glasgow, Nithsdale).

Erected into a prebend of Glasgow cathedral by 1375, the prebend itself was erected into a sub-chartership by Andrew, bishop of Glasgow (1455 × 70/1), both parsonage and vicarage being annexed, while cure itself was served by a vicar pensioner (Aven. Reg., 198, fo. 307; *Glas. Reg.*, no. 320; *CPL*, xii. 800; xiii. 628; *Prot. Bk. Simon*, no. 142; Assumptions, 267; *RSS*, lxxx. 265; Reg. of Pres., i. 387).

Durnach (Aberdeen, Garioch):—See Logie—Durno.**Durness (Caithness).**

Known also as Adurness, the church was assigned to provide light and incense for the cathedral of Dornoch in Bishop Gilbert's constitution (1224 × 45) (*Bennetynne Misc.*, iii. 20). The revenues thus reserved were administered by the bishop to whom they pertained in 1275, and with whom the parsonage remained, the cure being served by a perpetual vicar (*RSS*, ii. no. 4157, iv. no. 1372; *Thirds of Benefices*, 208; Reg. of Pres., i. 134^v).

Durris (Moray, Inverness):—See Dore.**Durris (St. Andrews, Mearns).**

A parsonage in Baginmond, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation, the patronage then apparently lying with the archbishop of St. Andrews (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 36, 60; *Aberdeen—Baird Illustrations*, iii. 360-1; *RSS*, v. no. 2233; *Ib.*, lxxviii. 21; Assumptions, 362^v, 364^v).

Duthill (Moray, Strathspey).

Erected as a prebend of Elgin cathedral by Andrew, bishop of Moray (1224 × 42), following upon grant of Gilbert, son of the late Gilbert, earl of Strathbearn, to whom the patronage of the prebend was reserved (*Moray Reg.*, no. 81). Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed to the prebend, which in 1501, it then lying within crown patronage, was annexed to the newly erected Chapel Royal at Stirling (*Hist. Chapel Royal*, 14). This attempt was apparently unsuccessful and presentations to the prebend continue to speak of it as lying within the cathedral of Moray, the cure remaining a vicarage pensionary (*Ib.*, cxxxiv; *RSS*, ii. no. 928; iii. no. 1126; iv. nos. 1997, 2007; Assumptions, 417^v).

Dyce (Aberdeen, Garioch).

One of the six pendicles of Kinkell (q.v.), the revenues of which appear in part to have pertained to the Knights Hospitallers at Torphichen in the fourteenth century, but were lost to that house with the erection in Kinkell and its chapels into a prebend of Aberdeen cathedral in 1420 by Henry de Lychtore, before his translation to that see (*Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 248, 253). Both parsonage and vicarage continued so annexed at the Reformation, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner maintained by the canon of Kinkell (*RS*, 608, 247; *Prot. Book Cristisonne*, nos. 229, 415; Assumptions, 388^v-389).

Dyke (Moray, Elgin).

Granted to Richard, bishop of Moray by William the Lion (1189 × 99), the church was confirmed to the uses of the episcopal mensa by Pope Honorius III in 1220 and 1222 (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 11-12, 24, 56). A vicarage perpetual was erected thereafter, the parsonage revenues remaining with the bishop of Moray at the Reformation (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 45; *Moray Reg.*, no. 248; Assumptions, 379^v, 400 *RSS*, lxiii. 147).

Dysart (Argyll):—See Glenorchy.

Dysart (Brechin).

This parish, which appears only in post-Reformation records, was a common church of the canons of Brechin cathedral (Reg. of Pres., ii. 5).

Dysart (St. Andrews, Forthric).

Both parsonage and vicarage were erected into a prebend of the collegiate church of St. Mary on the Rock, St. Andrews, in December 1477, with a vicar pensioner to serve cure (*CPL*, xii. 590, 599; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 191). Although vicarage pensionary was apparently erected into a perpetual vicarage by Archbishop Forman of St. Andrews (1514-20/1), this proved to be either abortive or transitory, as the original erection was still adhered to at the Reformation (*St. Andrews Formulae*, nos. 124-6; Assumptions, 83-83^v; Reg. of Pres., i. 107).

Eaglesham (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

A proposed collegiate church of Eaglesham having failed to materialise, the church, both in parsonage and vicarage, was erected into a prebend of Glasgow cathedral by Bishop John Cameron c. 1430. The patronage remained with the lords of Montgomerie, as it did at the Reformation, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (*CSSR*, ii. 39; *Glas. Reg.*, nos. 340, 525; *CPL*, xii. 413; *RMS*, iv. no. 1674).

Eagles Nisnam:—See Kirkton.**Earlston (St. Andrews, Mearns).**

Granted by Walter de Lyndesay to Kelso c. 1160, his right to do so was challenged by Durham, who claimed it as a chapel of Eddrom, the church of which had been granted to the priory 1124 × 38 by Earl Gospatrick (Raine, *North Durham*, App. nos. cxvii, cxix, cccxix-lx). With decision in favour of Durham, Lyndesay then regranted church to the priory, who shortly after erected it into a parish with a vicarage (*Ib.*, App. nos. cxv, dxxxiii; *SHS. Misc.*, vi. 59). The parsonage revenues thereafter followed the fluctuating fortunes of the Scottish possessions of Durham, these falling ultimately to the priory of Coldingham, which was itself united to Dunfermline in the sixteenth century (Basson, *Religious Houses*, 49-50; *Coldingham Corresp.*, cxiv; Assumptions, 201; Reg. of Pres., i. 102).

Eassie (St. Andrews, Angus).

Granted to Newcastle by Robert I, the grant appears to have been ineffective, the parsonage remaining independent and evidently within the patronage of the crown (Robertson, *Index*, i. no. 9; *RSS*, iii. no. 2415; Assumptions, 84^v).

East Calder:—See Calder-Clerc.**East Kilbride:—See Kinghorn Easter.****East Kilbride:—See Kilbride (Glasgow, Lanark).****Eastwood (Glasgow, Rutherglen).**

Confirmed to Paisley by Pope Clement IV in 1265, the parsonage, which appears to have incorporated that of Pollock, continued with the abbey at the Reformation. The cure was a vicarage perpetual (*Pais. Reg.*, 308; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, I. 66, *Thirds of Benefices*, 19, 265; *RMS*, v. no. 2070).

Ebdie:—See Abdie.

Eccliechan (Glasgow, Annandale).

A parsonage in Baginmond, the church remained unappropriated in the sixteenth century then lying within the patronage of Carruthers of Holmans (*SHS Misc.*, v. 99; GRH Supp. Chrs., 5 March 1573/4).

Ecclis (St. Andrews, Linlithgow)—See Kirkton.**Ecclis (St. Andrews, Merse).**

The church, which with its chapels of Birgham, Leitholm and Merington, was confirmed to the nunnery of Eccles by David de Bernham, bishop of St. Andrews in 1250, was probably originally granted to the nuns by their founder, Gospatric, earl of Dunbar in 1156 (*St. A. Lib.*, cxlix, no. 59; Chalmers, *Caledonia*, iii. 366). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits were annexed, the church evidently being served by a chaplain (Assumptions, 187 and v).

Eclesgreig (St. Andrews, Mearns).

Also known as St. Cyrus, the church was granted to the priory of St. Andrews (1172 x 78) by William the Lion and confirmed to it by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (*St. A. Lib.*, 138, 150, 218, 229). The patronage alone appears to have been held until 1240, the church in that year being granted to the uses of the priory by Bishop David de Bernham. Provision was made for a perpetual vicarage, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the priory (*Ib.*, 59, 92, 102, 155; Assumptions, 17^o, 357; RSS, lxi. 389).

Eclesjohn (Brechin).

It is doubtful whether this church possessed full parochial status, it being 'of auld ane chappell erectit for pilgrimage'. However it is also referred to as a parish, which apparently remained independent at the Reformation (*Brechin. Reg.*, ii nos. cccxxviii, cccxliv; *Thirds of Benefices*, 9; Assumptions, 340^v; Reg. of Pres., ii. 889).

Eclesmachan (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

A parsonage in Baginmond, the church, which was also known as Inchmachan, remained unappropriated within the patronage of the archbishop of St. Andrews in the sixteenth century (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 55-6; RSS, v. no. 2617; Assumptions, 158).

Eclesnoghridain—See Exmagirdle.**Echt (Aberdeen, Mar/Aberdeen).**

Granted to Scone by Thomas, son of Malcolm de Lundin (1214 x 25), the church was confirmed by Pope Honorius III in 1225. The parsonage thereafter remained with the abbey, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (*Scone Liber*, nos. 91, 103; *St. Andrews Formulare*, no. 7; Assumptions, 309^o, 383^v).

Eckford (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

The church belonged to Jedburgh by 1220, in which year a vicarage settlement took place between canons and bishop of Glasgow, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Glas. Reg.*, no. 114; Assumptions, 212, 215, 216^v, 219^v).

Eday (Orkney).

Also known as Ethay, the church with its chapel of Pharay appears to have been conjoined from an early date with the parish churches of Stronsay (q.v.). The parsonage revenues of Eday and Pharay, along

with those of Stronsay—Our Lady, and Stronsay—St. Peter's, pertained to the mensa of the bishops of Orkney from of old, as they continued to do at the Reformation (Peterkin, *Rentals*—Bishopric Docs, 96). The united vicarage, which also included Stronsay—St. Nicholas' (q.v.), was allocated along with the parsonage of the latter to the treasurer of Orkney in the reconstitution of the chapter in 1544. Nevertheless while the parsonage of St. Nicholas became so annexed, the vicarage appears to have retained its independence (*RMS*, iii. no. 3102; Peterkin, *Rentals*—Bishopric Docs, 95; RSS, ii. no. 3904; cf. *Orkney Recs.*, 295-6).

Edderton (Ross).

The parsonage, along with that of Tain, was assigned to the sub-dean of Ross in the re-constitution of the chapter of Ross, which was confirmed by Pope Alexander IV in 1255/6 (*Vet. Mon.*, no. clxxxii). A vicarage was erected by 1274 and remained independent of the sub-deanery which continued to hold the garbhal tithes of parish (Assumptions, cited *OPS*, II. ii. 415; *SHS Misc.*, vi. 50; RSS, v. no. 2036; Reg. of Pres., ii. 92^v).

Eddlestone (Glasgow, Peebles).

In the Glasgow Inquest of c. 1120, among lands said to have pertained to the bishopric are those of Pentiacob, later known as Gilmoresston and still later as Eddlestone (*Glas. Reg.*, no. 1; Lawrie, *Charters*, 302-3). The church of the bishop's mensal town of Gilmoresston was confirmed to Bishop Engelram by Pope Alexander III in 1170, as it was by his successors until the end of the twelfth century (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 26, 32, 44, 51, 57, 62). The church, both in parsonage and vicarage, appears to have been erected into a prebend of Glasgow cathedral at the beginning of the thirteenth century. It was apparently such in 1233, although definite proof is not forthcoming until 1394, it thereafter remaining as a prebend, while a vicar pensioner served the cure (Keith, *Bishops*, 238; *CPP*, i. 590; *Glas. Reg.*, no. 320; Assumptions, 249^v; GRH Misc. Chrs., vol. xli. no. 108; *RMS*, v. no. 1640).

Eddrydor—See Killearnan.**Edinburgh**—See Canongate, St. Cuthberts and St. Giles.**Eidindivach (Moray, Strathgogie).**

Confirmed to the episcopal mensa of Moray by a papal legate, James, canon of St. Victor c. 1221, this was further confirmed by Pope Honorius III in 1222 (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 22, 56). Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed, but the church itself was soon annexed to that of Keith (q.v.), the fruits of which remained with the bishops of Moray (Assumptions, 400; *Moray Reg.*, no. 453).

Edinkille (Moray, Egin).

The parish was originally known as Logie Fythenach (q.v.) and under that name the church in conjunction with that of Forres was assigned by Bric, bishop of Moray as the prebend of the archdeacon, 1208 x 15 (*Moray Reg.*, no. 46). Both parsonage and vicarage continued so annexed at the Reformation, while the cure was apparently a pensionary vicarage (Assumptions, 414; Reg. of Pres., ii. 81, *Thirds of Benefices*, 5).

Ednam (St. Andrews, Merse).

Granted to Durnham by Thor Longus c. 1105, and confirmed by Earl David 1117 x 24, the revenues of the church and its chapels of Nenthorn, Newton and Sitchil appear to have been devoted to the use of the cell of

Coldingham by c. 1150, although subsequent confirmations still continue to be granted to the monks of Durham (Raine, *North Durham*, App. nos. cxi, cxii, cccclvii, *CDS*, i. 360; *Coldingham Corresp.*, cxiv). A vicarage had been erected by 1275, by which date also Stchil and Nenthorp with Newton had attained parochial status (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 59). The parsonage revenues thereafter followed the fluctuating fortunes of the Scottish possessions of Durham, those falling ultimately to Coldingham, which was itself united to Dunfermline in the sixteenth century (Rasson, *Religious Houses*, 49-50; Assumptions, 201; Reg. of Pres., i. 133^v).

Edrom (St. Andrews, Mense).

Granted to Durham by Earl Gospatrick (1128 × 38), whose charter was confirmed by David I and Robert, bishop of St. Andrews in 1150, the revenues of the church and its chapel of Nisbet appear to have been devoted to the uses of the cell of Coldingham by 1141. In the late thirteenth century, however, the revenues were halved between Durham and its cell, while confirmations still continue to be granted to Durham (Raine, *North Durham*, App. nos. xx, cxii, cxl, cccclix, cccclviii; *Coldingham Corresp.*, cxlii-iv; *CDS*, i. 360). In 1167, the church had been claimed by the abbey of Croylard, but this was renounced by that house for an annual pension, and the parsonage thereafter, as indicated above, followed the fluctuating fortunes of Coldingham (q.v.) to which it remained annexed (Raine, *North Durham*, App. no. dcxlii; Assumptions, 200^v).

A vicarage erected by 1274, was annexed in 1459 to the provostship of the collegiate church of Dunglass, a vicar pensioner henceforth serving the cure until the Reformation (Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 138; *CPL*, xi. 397; Smythe of Methven Writs, no. 7; *St. Andrews Rentals*, 55).

Edzell (St. Andrews, Angus).

An independent parsonage in the fourteenth century, the church is recorded in 1483 as being united to the archiepiscopal mensa of St. Andrews (*CPL*, iii. 94, 341; viii. 14; xiii. 141-2). It would appear, however, that this was either ineffective or a temporary union, since the church continues as a parsonage, the patronage of which appears to have belonged to the archbishop of St. Andrews (GRH. Chrs., no. 990; Assumptions, 345; *APS*, iv. 19-20).

Eglisay (Orkney).

United by 1429 to the parish of Rousay, the united church was then a vicarage, whose parsonage teinds would even then appear to have pertained to the bishopric, as they did at the Reformation (RS, 249, 31; Peterkin, *Rentals*—Bishopric Documents, 87). Both a vicarage and vicarage pensionary appear at the Reformation, but these appear to have been unappropriated (*Thirds of Benefices*, 151). The teinds of the Isle of Wyre within this parish pertained, not to the bishop, but to the prebend of St. Peter *alias* the Grammar School prebend, to which they pertained by 1503 (*Orkney Recs.*, 418).

Eglishbrich—See Falkirk.

Elge (Isles)—See Kildonan.

Elanfinan (Argyll, Morvern).

Also known as Swynwort, the patronage of the church was confirmed in 1392 to Reginald of Yle, thereafter passing to the lords of the Isles, and on their forfeiture to the crown, which exercised this right in the sixteenth century. The parsonage throughout remained independent,

although one quarter of the teinds pertained, as was customary, to the bishop of Argyll (*RMS*, i. no. 520; *Scotts Peerage*, v. 39-41; *RSS*, i. no. 2670; *CPL*, viii. 624; Argyll Inventory, cited *OPS*, II. i. 198-9).

Elannunde (Argyll, Morvern).

This, the church of Glencuan, remained an independent parsonage in crown patronage in the sixteenth century. The fruits of the church were, however, partially appropriated, one quarter of its teinds pertaining, as was customary, to the bishops of Argyll, while another quarter was annexed to the archdeaconry of Lismore, the remaining two fourths being known as the parson's teinds (*RSS*, i. no. 2405; v. no. 367; Argyll Inventory, cited *OPS*, II. i. 170).

Elchies (Moray, Elgin).

Erected in conjunction with the church of Botarie into a prebend of Elgin cathedral by Bishop Brice 1203 × 22, this was subsequently confirmed by Bishop Andrew in 1226 (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 69, 81). The conjunct parsonage henceforth continued as a prebend, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual, which likewise appears to have been linked to that of Botarie (Assumptions, 414^v; *Thirds of Benefices*, 225).

Elgin (Moray, Elgin).

The church had been annexed to the Hospital of Duns by 1274, and cathedral of the Holy Trinity, was granted, with its chapels of St. Andrews (q.v.) and Munden, to Richard, bishop of Moray, by William the Lion 1187 × 89. The parsonage thereafter remained annexed to the mensa of the bishopric (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 6, 18, 24, 42, 56; Assumptions, 400^v). A vicarage was erected in the thirteenth century, from the revenues of which one hundred shillings was taken by Andrew, bishop of Moray to found a prebend (1222 × 42). This, however, proved so meagre that the whole vicarage, with certain exceptions, was added to the prebend (1299 × 1325) by Bishop David de Moravia, and thereafter continued thus annexed (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 81, 133; GRH Chrs., no. 1619; Reg. of Pres., i. 6; Assumptions, 412).

Ellen (St. Andrews, Mense).

The church had been annexed to the Hospital of Duns by 1274, and remained so appropriated in 1394 (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 33; *CPL*, i. 617). The hospital thereafter disappears from record, and the church appears to have resumed the status of an independent parsonage until its annexation in 1501 by Pope Alexander VI to the Chapel Royal at Stirling (*RSS*, i. no. 292; *Hist. Chapel Royal*, 14). It is doubtful, however, whether this annexation became immediately effective, as in 1510/11 the church was united to the prebend of Glenholm within the Chapel Royal, which thereupon was erected into the prebend of the archdean (*RSS*, i. no. 2207). This union had, however, not yet been effected in 1527, it and all previous unions then being dissolved by James V, who now united the church with all its fruits to the collegiate church of Restalrig. It thereafter remained annexed to that college as a common church, the cure evidently being a vicarage pensionary (*Midlothian Chrs.*, 290-92; Assumptions, 197; *Thirds of Benefices*, 25).

Ellon (Aberdeen, Buchan).

Granted to Kinloss by Robert I in 1310, the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Henry de Cheyne, bishop of Aberdeen, corporal possession being obtained following upon the resignation of rights by William Comyn, earl of Buchan c. 1320 (Robertson, *Indez*, 2, no. 27; Ferrius, *Historia*, 27; *CPL*, iv. 225-6). A perpetual vicarage was

erected thereafter, but this in turn was annexed by the same bishop, to the abbey in 1328. This was with the proviso, however, that from the fruits twenty-four marks were to be assigned for the erection of a prebend in the cathedral of Aberdeen, while 100 shillings was to be allotted to a cathedral *Reg.*, i. 48-50, 380; ii. 150, 252). These provisions continued at the Reformation, although the sums payable with the exception of the vicar's stipend, had somewhat increased (*Ib.*, ii. 66, 95, 108; Assumptions, 397^v, 398, RSS, lviii. 173; *Reg.* of Pres., i. 124).

Errol (St. Andrews, Angus).

Granted to Coupar by Gilbert de Haya (c. 1311 × 33), the church and its annexed chapel of Inchmartin (q.v.) were confirmed to the exili-iv). Neither grant appears to have been effective and the abbey was forced to cede its rights in the church to the Charterhouse at Perth in 1341/5, the latter already having received a grant of the church from James I in 1429 (*Ib.* no. cxxxi; *CPP*, i. 339, 592, 598; *RMS*, ii. no. 137; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 101). In spite of an attempt by the Hays to recover the patronage, they finally receiving that of Turrit in recompense in 1450, the patronage remained with the Charterhouse at the Reformation, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (Errol Chrs., no. 54; *Aberdeen-Benef. Illustrations*, ii. 342-3; *RMS*, vi. no. 852; *Reg.* of Pres., i. 101^v).

Erskine (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

Probably one of the churches of Strathgryfe granted to Paisley by Walter Fitzallan (1165 × 73), the church was confirmed by name by Florence, bishop elect of Glasgow (1202 × 07) (*Pais. Reg.*, 7, 113). In 1227, the church was transferred from Paisley to the bishop of Glasgow erected into a prebend of Glasgow cathedral, although it does not appear as such until 1358 (*Glas. Reg.*, no. 143; *CPP*, i. 324). In that year the patronage pertained to the sacristan, as it did in 1458, while at the Reformation it continued at least as a simple prebend (Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 238; *Reg.* of Fen Chrs. of Church Lands, i. 15, 141). The cure was a vicarage perpetual, which in 1537 was annexed to the college of the University of Glasgow by Archbishop Dunbar, but this was apparently unsuccessful (*Glasgow Univ. Munimenta*, i. 493-5; RSS, lvi. 9).

Esdaletunbury.—This formed part of Westerkirk (q.v.).

Esle (Moray, Strathbogie).

A patronage in Baginmond, the patronage of the church had in 1226 been quitclaimed by Andrew, bishop of Moray, to David of Strathbogie, son of Duncan, fifth earl of Fife, whose own son became earl of Atholl by marriage (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 44; *Moray Reg.*, no. 30; *Scots Peerage*, i. 424, iv. 8). With the forfeiture of that earldom in 1314, the patronage passed first into the hands of Campbell, earl of Atholl, but c. 1319 was regranted to the family of Gordon, later earls of Huntly with whom it remained, as a free patronage, at the Reformation (*Ib.*, i. 428, iv. 512; Robertson, *Index*, 26, no. 11; *RMS*, iv. no. 2814; Assumptions, 408^v).

Essil (Moray, Elgin).

Assigned in conjunction with church of Kinmedar as the prebend of the treasurer of Moray in the constitution of Bishop Bruce (1208 × 15). However, during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries disputes over certain tithes within the parish were the cause of litigation between the

treasurer as parson and the priory of Urquhart. The cure throughout remained as a vicarage perpetual (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 46, 89; GRH Vat. Trans., i. no. 16; *RMS*, vi. no. 1714; RSS, lvi. 19).

Ethay (Orkney).—See Eday.

Ethlie (St. Andrews, Angus).

Granted to Arbroath by William the Lion on the foundation of the abbey in 1178, the church was confirmed to that abbey by Hugh, bishop of St. Andrews (1178-88) and later by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1219 × 26) (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 1, 145, 147, 151; ii. App. no. 1). A vicarage settlement took place in 1249, the patronage thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Ib.*, i. no. 236; ii. nos. 335, 800; Assumptions, 331^v).

Etchleown (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

An independent patronage, the patronage of which would appear to have lain with the lords of Liddesdale (*OPS*, i. 363; *RMS*, ii. nos. 2072-4, 2092).

Etrick (Glasgow, Peebles).

There is no early mention of this church and it is almost certainly not one of the churches of the Blessed Virgin in Etrick Forest, of which the patronage was granted to Dryburgh by David II (*OPS*, i. 259-60; Robertson, *Index*, 59, no. 3). It may perhaps be identified with the church of St. John the Baptist in Etrick Forest, the vicarage of which appears in 1458. However, no positive identification can be made until the early sixteenth century when both patronage and vicarage tithes of the New Kirk of Etrick pertained to Melrose. They continued to do so at the Reformation when the charge was served by a curate. There is a strong possibility that the church had been built by the monks on the waste of Etrick granted to them by Alexander II (1233 × 6) (*RS*, 500, 140; *Melrose Liber*, 234-5, 627, 658, 666-7, Preface, xxvii; Assumptions, 208).

Evie (Orkney).

Conjoined with Rendall by 1503, the united vicarage was assigned in the constitution of 1544 to the prebend of St. Mary in Kirkwall cathedral. The patronage tithes continued to pertain to the bishopric as they had previously, while the parish was now served by a vicar pensioner (*Orkney Reg.*, 417; *RMS*, iii. no. 3102; Peterkin, *Rentals—Bishopric Documents*, 69, 74; *Thirds of Benefices*, i. 42).

Ewes (Glasgow, Eskdale)—Ewes—Dunis.

Known also as the Nether Kirk of Ewes, the church which appears as a patronage in Baginmond, remained unappropriated within the patronage of the earls of Home in the sixteenth century (*SHS Misc.*, v. 94; *RMS*, iii. no. 1480).

Ewes (Glasgow, Eskdale)—Overkirk of Ewes.

The church of St. Cuthbert in Ewesdale, which appears as a patronage in Baginmond, remained unappropriated in the sixteenth century within *CPP*, i. 519).

Exmagirdle (Dunblane).

Also known as Ecclesmoghridain, the church was ceded to Lindores by Abraham, bishop of Dunblane as part of a composition over the church of Muthil (1211 × 14), this being confirmed by Pope Innocent III at the

same period (*Lind. Cart.*, nos. xlii-iii). The abbey thereafter possessed all the revenues of the church which was thenceforth served by a chaplain (*Lindores Liber*, no. 19; Laing, *Lindores Abbey*, 426; Assumptions, 38; *APS*, iii, 582).

Isles.

An independent parsonage in lay patronage during the fifteenth century, presentations to the church, which was one of the four parish kirks of Lewis, continue to be made by the crown until the very eve of the Reformation, although a presentation to the church of Malays in 1539 may be to the church of Ness (*CPL*, viii, 469; ix, 169; x, 685; *RSS*, i, no. 1332; v, no. 640; *RMS*, iii, nos. 1400, 1830, iv, no. 750). This possibility is strengthened by the fact that the parsonage of 'Eie in Loise' pertained to the bishop of the Isles at the Reformation, its annexation, if such it was, having taken place after 1552 when the church was held by the archdeacon of the Isles (*Coll. de Rebus Alban*, 4; *RMS*, iv, no. 750).

Fair Isle (Orkney).

United to Sandwick, Cunningsburgh and Dunrossness (q.v.) in sixteenth century, it would appear doubtful whether this isle had ever a separate parochial existence (*PSAS*, vol. xlv, 305).

Fala (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

The church, which does not appear in Baginmond, was apparently annexed to the hospital of Ednam from an early date, although proof of this is wanting until 1512/13. The annexation continued at the Reformation when both parsonage and vicarage revenues accrued to the hospital, while a curate evidently served the charge (*RS*, 322, 1202; *GRH Chrs.*, no. 796; *Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 65).

Falkirk (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

Known originally as Eglesbrich and later as Varia Capella, the church was confirmed to Holyrood in 1164, the donor apparently being Richard, bishop of St. Andrews, who confirmed the grant in 1166 (*Holyrood Liber*, App. i, no. 1, App. ii, no. 4). A vicarage settlement took place in 1231, but the vicarage in turn was annexed to the abbey by Pope Benedict XIII (1394 x 1419), the cure thereafter being served by a canon from Holyrood, who in this manner retained both parsonage and vicarage revenues (Ib., no. 75; *GRH Chrs.*, no. 282; *RS*, 435, 184^v; *CPL*, x, 711; Assumptions, 104^v, 106^v). The abbey's possession of the vicarage was constantly assailed by seculars and in 1449/50 an attempt was made to erect a collegiate church on its revenues, but this proved to be unsuccessful (*CSSR*, ii, 88 and n; *RS*, 434, 297; 442, 228^v).

Falkland:—See Kilgour.

Farnainishop:—See Yarrow.

Farnell (Brechin).

Both parsonage and vicarage of this church constituted the prebend of the dean of Brechin at the Reformation, and while proof is lacking it would appear from the non-appearance of the church in Baginmond that by 1274 it already had been annexed to the prebend of that dignitary, who first appears c. 1180 x 2 (*Arb. Lib.*, i, no. 193; *Brechin. Reg.*, i, no. 15; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii, 62^v).

Farnua (Moray, Inverness).

Apparently erected 1221 x 39 from the parish of Dulbatalauch, the church was granted in that latter year by Andrew, bishop of Moray as a

common church of Elgin cathedral. It remained so annexed, both in parsonage and vicarage, while a chaplain or vicar pensioner served the cure (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 41, 51-2; *Beauvis Chrs.*, no. viii; *Thirds of Benefices*, 6; *Reg. of Pres.*, i, 25; ii, 57).

Farr (Caithness).

Assigned as a common church of the four dignitaries of Dornoch cathedral in the constitution of Bishop Gilbert 1224 x 45, both parsonage and vicarage revenues were still held in common at the Reformation. By then, however, the fruits were apparently shared in by all the canons, while a vicar pensioner served the cure (*Bannalynne Misc.*, iii, 18-19; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, II, ii, 707-8; *Thirds of Benefices*, 4; *Reg. of Pres.*, i, 77).

Farscan (Aberdeen, Boyne).

The church or chapel here was apparently always united to that of Rathven (q.v.) (*Abdn. Reg.*, ii, 53; *RSS*, ii, no. 3439).

Fearn (Dunkeld, Angus).

Known also as Fern, both parsonage and vicarage were erected into a prebend of Dunkeld Cathedral 1275 x 1462, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (*SHS Misc.*, vi, 48, 72; *CPL*, xii, 153; Assumptions, 340, 359; *RSS*, iii, no. 1465; *RMS*, v, no. 1208).

Ferendracht (Aberdeen, Garthoch):—See Forge.

Ferens in Ardclach:—See Ardclach.

Fern:—See Fearn.

Fernway:—See Farnua.

Fethmures:—See Barry.

Fethar (Orkney).

The bishop of Orkney possessed three quarters of the corn teind of the parsonage at the Reformation, the residual teinds pertaining to the vicarage, which was the poorest in Shetland (*PSAS*, vol. xlv, 306; *Thirds of Benefices*, 2).

Fetterangus (Aberdeen, Buchan).

In origin a chapel of Inverurie, it was granted to Athroath by Ralf le Nayn and confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Adam, bishop of Aberdeen (1207 x 28) (*Arb. Lib.*, i, nos. 199, 201). It subsequently achieved parochial status, the parsonage remaining with the abbey, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual which in the sixteenth century formed a single cure with that of Longley (Ib., ii, no. 601; Assumptions, 330, 391; *RSS*, v, no. 2148).

Fettercairn (St. Andrews, Meams).

United to the archiepiscopal mensa of St. Andrews by Pope Sixtus IV in 1473, the annexation had been revoked by 1484/5. The church thereafter resumed its status as an independent parsonage, lying apparently within the patronage of the archbishops of St. Andrews (*Vet. Mon.*, no. decclvi; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 173; *GRH Chrs.*, no. 993; McGlashan Writs, no. 1; Assumptions, 364; *RSS*, xlvi, 1^v).

Fetteresso (St. Andrews, Meams).

Erected into a prebend of the collegiate church of St. Mary on the Rock, St. Andrews, by Henry, bishop of St. Andrews in 1425. Provision

was made for a perpetual vicarage, but this evidently became pensionary since both patronage and vicarage were apparently annexed to the prebend at the Reformation (*St. A. Lib.*, 407-9; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 112; Assumptions, 362; Reg. of Pres., ii. 24^v; *APS*, iv. 634).

Fetterneir (Aberdeen, Mar).

The church was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157, along with authority to erect his chapter (*Abdm. Reg.*, i. 5-7). The church thereafter remained a mensal church of the bishopric of Aberdeen, although it was frequently granted by successive bishops either as an additional prebend 'ad vitam' or as a means of securing a pension payable from the bishopric revenue (*Ib.*, ii. 380; *Spalding Misc.*, ii. 34; *Abdm. Facis*, no. 40; *RSS*, lxvi. 29).

Fethkell:—See Leslie (Dunkeld, Fife and Strathearn).

Finhaven (Brechin).

Both patronage and vicarage of the church, now known as Oathlaw, were erected into a prebend of Brechin cathedral by Bishop John Balfour in 1474. The patronage remained with the earls of Crawford, as it did at the Reformation, while a vicar pensioner served the cure (*Brech. Reg.*, i. no. 94, *RMS*, v. no. 884; Assumptions, 346; Diversorum, Clement VII (1529-34), 280).

Findogask (Dunblane).

Also known as Gask or Neskask, the church was granted (1210 x 18) by Seher de Quincy, earl of Winton, to the Hospital of St. James and St. John at Brackley in Northamptonshire. The patronage was still retained by the hospital in 1266, in which year its revenues were leased to the bishop of Dunblane, who had to provide for a vicar and also pay a pension to Inchaffray, the abbey of which in 1238 had been in dispute with the hospital over tithes of this church (*Inchaffray Chrs.*, nos. lxiv, lxxxix; *App. nos.* iv, ivA, ivB). This arrangement was possibly maintained until the early fourteenth century, but church certainly lost to the hospital before 1358 by which year the vicarage had been annexed to the prebend of the archdeacon of Dunblane, as it continued at the Reformation when the patronage is found as a mensal church of the bishops, who had presumably retained it following upon its lease to them, the cure then, as always, being a vicarage pensionary (*Ib.*, no. cxxxi; *RSCHS*, vol. xi, 66 n.5; Assumptions, 285^v, 289, 321^v; *Tithes of Benefices*, 15; Reg. of Pres., i. 80^v).

Fintny (Aberdeen, Garioch).

Granted to Lindores by its founder David, earl of Huntingdon 1191 x 93, the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey in 1195 by Pope Celestine III (*Lind. Cart.*, nos. iii, xciii). A perpetual vicarage was erected in 1257, the patronage thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Abdm. Reg.*, i. 24; Assumptions, 38; Reg. of Pres., i. 56^v).

Fintny (Glasgow, Lennox).

Both patronage and vicarage were annexed to the provostry of the collegiate church of Dunbarton in 1453-4 at the instance of its founder, Isabel, duchess of Albany and countess of Lennox. The revenues remained so appropriated, while the cure was evidently a vicarage pensionary (*CPL*, x. 623; *RSS*, iii. no. 1774; *NLS. MS.*, 31.3.13, 12; *RPC*, i. 615).

Firth (Orkney).

Conjoined with the united parishes of Orphir and Stenness c. 1551, the vicarage tithes of Firth, now incorporated with those of its neigh-

bours, were added to the prebend of the charter of Orkney, which was erected upon the tithes of Orphir and Stenness. The patronage tithes remained as hitherto with the bishopric (Peterkin, *Rentals*—Bishopric Docs., 25; *RMS*, iii. no. 3102; vi. no. 1038).

Fishwick (St. Andrews, Merse).

The lands of Fishwick belonged to Durham from an early date, and in 1150 the church was also confirmed to the monks. Its revenues were devoted to the use of Coldingham from an early period, although confirmations continued to be granted to Durham (Raine, *North Durham*, *App. nos.* vi, ccccxlii, cccclxi; *Coldingham Corresp.*, cxlii; *CDS*, i. 360). A vicarage had been erected by 1275, the patronage revenues thereafter following the fortunes of the Scottish possessions of Durham, eventually remaining with Coldingham, which was itself united to Dunfermline in the sixteenth century (Basson, *Religious Houses*, 49-50; Assumptions, 200, 205; Reg. of Pres., i. 129).

Fithkell:—See Leslie (Dunkeld, Fife and Strathearn).

Flisk (St. Andrews, Fife).

A patronage in Baginoud, the church remained unappropriated in the sixteenth century within the patronage of the earls of Rothes (*SHS Misc.*, vl. 35, 64; *GRH Chrs.*, no. 1720; *RMS*, vl. no. 757).

Flotta (Orkney).

United to Walls from an early date, the vicarage tithes with those of Walls and the patronage and vicarage of Hoy were assigned to the prebend of the sub-dean in Bishop Reid's constitution of 1544. The patronage tithes as hitherto remained with the bishopric (*RMS*, iii. no. 3102; vi. no. 1038; Peterkin, *Rentals*—Bishopric Documents, 46; *Orkney Recs.* 243).

Fodderty (Ross).

Assigned as the prebend of the archdeacon of Ross, along with the garbal tithes of Killearnan, Lumlair and Logie Wester, by Robert (I), bishop of Ross 1236 x 38, the erection was confirmed in 1255/6 with the exception that the prebend now only comprehended the patronage tithes of Fodderty and Killearnan (*Vet. Mon.*, nos. lxxx, xcvi, cxxxii, *CPL*, i. 175). A vicarage had been erected by 1274 and continued unannexed, the patronage, sometimes known as Biarranynich, remaining with the archdeacon (*SHS Misc.*, vl. 50; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, II. ii. 498; Reg. of Pres., i. 68^v).

Fogo (St. Andrews, Merse).

Granted to Kelso by Earl Gospatric (1153 x 66), the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (1188 x 1200) (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 71, 83, 287, 303). Both patronage and vicarage appear to have been annexed from this period, as they were at the Reformation, while a vicar pensioner served the cure (*SHS Misc.*, vl. 59; Assumptions, 226; *RSS*, iii. no. 1946).

Forbes (Aberdeen, Mar).

Erected with its chapel of Kearn as a prebend of Aberdeen in 1323 by Bishop Henry le Chen, it appears as such in 1329 and so continued. Both patronage and vicarage were annexed, the patronage remaining with the lords of Forbes, while the cure was evidently a vicarage pensionary (*Abdm. Reg.*, ii. 252; *Aberdeen-Banff Illustrations*, iv. 371-2, 409-11; *CPL*, ii. 299; Diversorum, Alexander VI, 1498/9, 179; Forbes Colln., no. 148).

Fordoun (St. Andrews, Mearns).

Granted to the priory of St. Andrews by Robert I, a commission to examine and confirm the grant of the church of Fordoun in the Mearns was appointed in December 1329 (Robertson, *Index*, 4; *CPL*, ii, 304). The patronage thereafter was annexed to the priory, a vicarage perpetual being erected (*St. A. Lib.*, 413-4; Assumptions, 18, 302).

Forfyce (Aberdeen, Boyne).

The church, of which Cullen, Deskford and Ordiquhill were parishes, was a common church of the canons of Aberdeen cathedral before 1272 and so continued. Both patronage and vicarage were annexed, the church itself being served by a vicar pensioner and its pendicles by curates (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 29-30, 74-5, 82; ii. 384; GRH. Papal Bulls, no. 70; Assumptions, 385, 385^v).

Forest—Carlisle, Yarrow, and possibly Elrick, were all known as the Forest Kirk.

Forfar (St. Andrews, Angus).

Before the Reformation, this church was merely a chapel within the parish of Restennet, the church of which pertained to the priory of the same, and was in the sixteenth century sometimes referred to as the parish of Forfar (Fraser, *Southesk*, ii. 475; Reid, *Royal Burgh of Forfar*, 403-4; Assumptions, 217-8, cf. 220^v). This church should not be confused with Forthir (q.v.).

Forgan (St. Andrews, Fife).

The church of Forgrund, in Fife, was granted to the priory of St. Andrews by David I c. 1150 and confirmed by Pope Adrian IV in 1156 (*St. A. Lib.*, i, 187). At end of twelfth century this grant was in dispute and Alan de Lascelles, its patron, regranted the church to the priory as the mother church of his land of Adenachthen, by which name the church was confirmed to the priory by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 x 14) (*Ib.*, 106-8, 260). Corporal possession had still not been obtained in 1269, but was received shortly after this date. In 1292 the perpetual vicarage then erected was also annexed to the priory by William Fraser, bishop of St. Andrews, the cure thereafter being a vicarage pensionary (*Ib.*, 174, 310-11; NLS. MS. 15.1.18. no. 18; Assumptions, 157, 89).

Forgandenny (Dunkeld, Fife and Strathern).

The church of Forgrund, later known as Forgandenny to distinguish it from Forgan, was a mensal church of the bishopric of Dunkeld by 1247, while the vicarage was a prebend of Dunkeld Cathedral by 1430 (*Camb. Reg.*, no. 74; *SHS Misc.*, vi. 72; *CPL*, vii. 204; RS, 281, 87^v). Both patronage and vicarage remained thus annexed, a vicar pensioner serving the cure (Assumptions, 296, 304, 317; RSS, iv. no. 995; RSS, lxi. 63; *Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 166).

Forglan (Aberdeen, Boyne).

The lands of Forglan were granted, with the custody of the Brach bennach, to Arbroath by William the Lion 1204 x 11 (*Arb. Lib.*, i. no. 5). No church is mentioned in this initial grant, but one was either in existence or subsequently erected by the monks, as it was granted to the uses of the abbey by three successive bishops of Aberdeen between 1207 and 1247 (*Ib.*, i. nos. 199, 200, 202). Although a vicarage settlement was confirmed in 1250, the patronage alone appears to have been exercised by the abbey. From at least the fourteenth century the abbey appears

to have consistently sub-infeudated both lands and patronage, this being effected in favour of Malcolm of Monymusk in 1314 and Alexander Irving of Drun in 1483/4. Patronage remained with the descendants of the latter at the Reformation (*Ib.*, i. no. 238; ii. nos. 235, 349; *Aberdeen-Banff Coll.*, 511; *RMS*, v. no. 876^{*}).

Forgrund (Dunkeld, Fife and Strathern):—See Forgandenny.

Forgrund (St. Andrews, Fife):—See Forgan.

Forgrund (St. Andrews, Gowrie):—See Longforgran.

Forgue (Aberdeen, Garrioch).

Also known as Ferendracht, the church was granted to Arbroath by Sir William of Ferendracht, this being confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Pope Alexander IV in 1257 and possession obtained c. 1268. A chaplain was then appointed to serve the parish, although the agreement of 1257 had stipulated that a vicarage should be erected, and this was in fact effected before the fifteenth century, the patronage revenues thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 248, 260; *Aberdeen-Banff Coll.*, 521-2; *Abdn. Reg.*, i. 23, *CPL*, xii. 221; Assumptions, 330, 380^v).

Forres (Moray, Elgin).

Assigned in conjunction with the church of Logie Fythenach as the prebend of the archdeacon of Moray by Bishop Bruce (1268 x 15), the church had earlier been granted to Richard, bishop of Moray, by William the Lion (1189 x 98) (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 11, 12, 46). Both patronage and vicarage were apparently annexed, and while part of the fruits were re-assigned to the parochial incumbent in the fifteenth century, this was evidently short lived and the vicarage continued to be pensionary (RS, 417, 277; Assumptions, 414, 417).

Forteviot (St. Andrews, Gowrie).

Granted to Cambuskenneth by William the Lion 1171 x 78 the church does not appear in subsequent confirmations. The grant was apparently ineffective, and the church appears as a patronage in Baginmond (*Camb. Reg.*, nos. 99, 100; *SHS Misc.*, vi. 37, 62). In 1473/4 Pope Sixtus IV united the church to the archiepiscopal mensa of St. Andrews, but in spite of a supplication of 1484 and a fresh appropriation in 1487 by Pope Innocent VIII, this likewise appears to have been ineffective. Finally in 1495 the then parson consented to the erection of the patronage into a prebend of St. Salvator's College, while the existing vicarage pensionary was erected into a vicarage perpetual. This annexation made by Archbishop William Scheves was effected and continued at the Reformation (*Vet. Mon.*, no. deciliv, RS, 833, 26, *CPL*, xiv. 211-13; *Lang Chrs.*, no. 224; Assumptions, 300, 306, 308; *APS*, iii. 551).

Forthir (St. Andrews, Forthric):—See Kirkforthar.

Fortingall (Dunkeld, Athole and Drumalban).

Granted by Alexander II and confirmed by Geoffrey, bishop of Dunkeld (1236 x 49) to the common fund of the canons of Dunkeld cathedral. Both patronage and vicarage fruits were apparently annexed, as the church does not appear in Baginmond, while in 1406 the cure was a vicarage pensionary (Myin, *Vitae*, 10; *HMC 7th Rep.*, App., 706, no. 19). On the other hand, it appears that the vicarage was actually annexed to the capitular mensa by Bishop James Bruce c. 1444. Even this raises

difficulties, however, as in 1499, the existing vicarage portionary was erected into a vicarage perpetual, while at the Reformation both parsonage and vicarage were held in common by the chapter of Dunkeld, and the cure was evidently once more a vicarage pensionary (RS, 447, 101; Diversorum, Alexander VI (1499), 246; Assumptions, 289; *Thirds of Benefices*, 16).

Fortrose—See Rosemarkie.

Forvie (Aberdeen, Buchan).

Although reputedly annexed to the Knights Templars, there is no evidence to support this, the church appearing in Baginmond as an independent parsonage and remaining so at the Reformation (*Aberdeen-Buchan. Fasti*, no. 94).

Foss (Dunkeld, Athole and Drumalbane).

The church appears to have been a chapel of Dull throughout the pre-Reformation period, it thus pertaining to the priory of St. Andrews by virtue of a grant made by Malcolm, earl of Athol (1159×89) and confirmed by Richard, bishop of Dunkeld (1203-10) (*St. A. Lib.*, 230, 245, 294-7, 309).

Fossoway (Dunblane).

Granted to Coupar by Gilbert de Hay 1305×08, the grant was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Maurice, bishop of Dunblane (1322×28), who reserved to himself one quarter of the fruits of the church, to which he was entitled by a Papal grant of 1237 (*Coupar Angus Chrs.*, nos. lxxxv, xcii, ciii; *Coupar Angus Rental*, ii. 28; *Vet. Mon.*, no. xc1). Three quarters of both parsonage and vicarage teinds henceforward of Dunblane, while the cure, as stipulated in the original annexation, was a vicarage pensionary (*Coupar Angus Chrs.*, no. ciii; Assumptions, 285^o, 327).

Foula (Orkney).

United in the sixteenth century with Sandness, Walls and Papa Stour, the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn teind, the residual teinds being the vicar's (*PSAS*, vol. xlv. 305).

Foulden (St. Andrews, Merse).

A parsonage in Baginmond, the church remained unappropriated within the patronage of the Ramsays of Dalhousie from at least the late thirteenth century to the Reformation (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 58, 59; *Foeldera*, ii. 724; *RMS*, ii. no. 602; iii, no. 590; v. no. 1712; Assumptions, 196, 197^o).

Foveran (Aberdeen, Buchan).

Granted to Deer by Robert I, both parsonage and vicarage remained annexed at the Reformation, while a pension from its fruits was also payable to the common fund of the canons of Aberdeen cathedral (*Robertson, Index*, i. no. 23; *Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 66, 108; Assumptions, 394^o; *Thirds of Benefices*, 225).

Fowlis-Easter (St. Andrews, Gowrie).

William de Maule, who reputedly was granted the lands of Fowlis after the Battle of the Standard, gave his chapel of Fowlis, which was apparently a pendicle of Rossie, to the priory of St. Andrews c. 1163, it being

confirmed to the canons in that year by Pope Alexander III (*Pannure Registrum*, 80-1; *St. A. Lib.*, 55, 264-5). The grant was not immediately effective as the chapel continued to be served by a member of the family of Maule by whom a token payment was made to the priory (*Ib.*, 40-1). At the beginning of the thirteenth century, however, the chapel was confirmed to the priory by Hugh Mortimer, in whose family the patronage was now lay, and following upon this the church of Fowlis was granted to the uses of the priory by William Malvoisin, bishop of St. Andrews (1202-33). Provision was made for a suitable vicar and the parsonage thereafter remained with the priory (*Ib.*, 157, 255-6; *Scots Peerage*, vii. 4; Assumptions, 18).

An attempt was made in the mid-fifteenth century to erect a college within the parish church, but it was not until the sixteenth century that those plans appear to have matured, the strong possibility being that the founder was Patrick, Lord Gray, 1514×38 (RS, 439, 272, Easson, 26, 106, n. 15). The vicarage perpetual, however, continued to be held by one of the canons of the priory of St. Andrews and had no apparent connection with the collegiate church (Diversorum, Paul III (1536-7), 206^o; cf. NLS MS. 34.3.11; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 117).

Fowlis-West (Dunblane).

Granted to Inchaffray by Gilbert, earl of Strathearn, c. 1210 in order that the abbey might apply the revenues to its own uses, this was confirmed and a vicarage settlement agreed upon by the dean and chapter of Dunblane in 1239 (*Inchaffray Chrs.*, nos. xxviii, xxix, lxxvii). It is apparent in the vicarage settlement that the parsonage and part of the vicarage teinds had been annexed to the abbey, the vicarage becoming the portionary. It remained so at the Reformation, when it was held by one of the canons (*Ib.*, no. lxxvii, App. no. xi; *Inchaffray Liber*, 121; Assumptions, 315^o).

Fraserburgh—See Philorth.

Freswick (Cathness).

Although designated as the parish church of Freswic in 1410, it does not appear as such in any known taxation roll of the diocese and it would appear to have remained a chapel of Cannisbay (q.v.) (*RMS*, i. no. 929; *OPS*, II. ii. 792).

Fyvie (Aberdeen, Buchan).

Granted to Arbroath by William the Lion (1189×99) and confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Matthew, bishop of Aberdeen (1178×99), a vicarage perpetual had been erected by 1257 in which year the settlement was confirmed by Pope Alexander IV (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 1, 28; *Abdn. Reg.*, i. 22). In 1285, Henry bishop of Aberdeen annexed this vicarage to the newly founded cell of Arbroath at Fyvie, the parish thenceforward to be served by a chaplain (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 234-5). Controversy did, however, break out over the annexation of the vicarage and it required to be re-annexed to the priory in 1399 and again by Bishop Henry de Lychtoun in 1427. A vicarage pensionary was now stipulated and also payment followed, although with the union of priory and Arbroath c. 1508, both parsonage and vicarage revenues would accrue to the latter (*Ib.*, ii. no. 763; GRH Vat. Trans. ii. no. 87; *Abdn. Reg.*, i. 234-5; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 90; CSSR, ii. 234; *CPL*, vii. 144; Easson, *Religious Houses*, 58; Assumptions, 330^o).

Gairloch (Ross).

The church, both in parsonage and vicarage, became a common church of the cathedral of Ross shortly after 1255/6, and so remained (*Vet. Mon.*, no. cxxxii; *RSS*, v. no. 3173; lviij, 82^v).

Galashiels.—See **Lindene**.**Galsion (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).**

The parsonage pertained to Faily from an early date, although proof of this is not forthcoming until 1470. The cure was then a perpetual vicarage, as it continued at the Reformation (*CPL*, xii, 314, 377; *MS. Rental Book*, fo. 48, 53-3, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi, 517; *Thirds of Benefices*, 95; *Reg. of Pres.*, i, 128; ii, 11^v).

Galloway (Galloway, Deane).

Granted to Holyrood by Fergus, prince of Galloway (× 1161), the church was confirmed to the abbey by Pope Alexander III in 1164, and to its own uses by John, bishop of Galloway (1189 × 1206) (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 49, App. I, no. 1). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits subsequently passed to Holyrood's dependent priory of St. Mary's Isle, this probably occurring before the end of twelfth century, while a canon apparently served the cure (GRH Chrs., no. 14, *RMS*, v. no. 1397; *Reg. of Sigs. in Comptrolery*, xii, 23^v).

Garnie (Aberdeen, Boyne).

Granted to Arbroath by William the Lion (1189 × 99) and confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Matthew, bishop of Aberdeen (1178 × 99). A vicarage perpetual had been erected by 1250 and was confirmed by Pope Alexander III in 1257, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Abd. Lib.*, i, nos. 1, 27, 197-9; *Abdn. Reg.*, i, 22; *Assumptions*, 330, 387^v).

Gargunnoch (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

This church was a pendicle or chapel of Kirkton (q.v.) before the Reformation and consequently pertained to Cambuskenneth (*RMS*, vii, no. 1222).

Garrell.—See **Garvald (Glasgow, Nithsdale).****Gardy (Moray, Strathbogie).**

Assigned to the mensa of the bishopric of Moray by Bishop Richard (1187 × 1203), the church, then known as Gairthilly, was erected into a simple prebend "ad vitam" by Bishop Andrew (1222 × 42), thereafter reverting to the episcopal mensa during the episcopate of Bishop Simon (II) (1244 × 52) (*CPL*, i, 324; *Vet. Mon.*, no. cxxxix). The parsonage continued so annexed at the Reformation while the vicarage had been united to that of Drumdelgie, also a mensal church of Moray, one vicar serving the single cure (*Prot. Bk. Grote*, no. 275; *RSS*, lxiii, 147).

Garvald (Glasgow, Nithsdale).

Also known as Garrell, the church was annexed, evidently unsuccessfully, to the college of the University of Glasgow by Archbishop Blacader in 1506 (*Glasgow Univ. Munimenta*, i, no. 21). The church thereafter remained independent, its patronage at the Reformation pertaining to Faily, although there is no evidence to show when, or how they obtained this (*RMS*, vi, no. 1868; *RSS*, v. no. 2346; *Ib.*, lvi, 151^v).

Garvald (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

The parish lands were largely held by nuns of Haddington, and the church, which does not appear in Bagimond, was probably held from the

nunnery's foundation (× 1159). The church was certainly held by 1298 and continued so annexed. In the absence of a vicarage, it would appear that a parochial chaplain was supported by the priory to serve the cure (*Coldingham Corresp.*, cxii; *Assumptions*, 166^v, 167^v, 186^v).

Garroch (St. Andrews, Mearns).

Granted by Hugh, lord of Arbroath to Arbroath in 1282, the grant was confirmed in that year by Robert de Ros, while the following year William, bishop of St. Andrews confirmed the church to the uses of the abbey (*Abd. Lib.*, i, nos. 314-17). A perpetual vicarage was thereafter erected, while the parsonage remained with the abbey (*Ib.*, ii, no. 243; *Assumptions*, 97^v, 330^v).

Gask.—See **Findogask**.**Gelston (Galloway, Deane).**

Granted to the priory of Whithorn by John Gemelston, son of deceased Sir John, and confirmed by the crown in 1325 and 1451, the annexation appears to have become effective only after 1381. The parsonage thereafter pertained to the priory, while the vicarage was normally held by one of the canons (*RMS*, i, App. i, no. 20; ii, no. 461; *CPL*, i, 563; *CPL*, iii, 396; *ADC*, viii, 120; *Monreith Chrs.*—18th Sept. 1576; *Thirds of Benefices*, 294; *Acts and Dec.*, vii, 129).

Gigha.—See **Kilchattan in Gigha**.**Gillemoreston.**—See **Eddleston**.**Gingle-Kirk.**—See **Channellkirk**.**Girthon (Galloway, Deane).**

Annexed to the bishopric of Galloway by the reign of John Balliol (1293 × 1306), both parsonage and vicarage were still annexed at the Reformation, while the cure was evidently a pensionary vicarage (*Reg. of John le Romeyne*, ii, 125; *ADC*, xxxii, 57; *GRH Chrs.*, nos. 1773, 2326).

Girvan (Glasgow, Carrick).

The church of Innergarvane with its chapel of Kirkdominie was confirmed to Crossraguel by Robert III in 1404 and while the original grant appears to have been made after 1236, it was probably before 1206 when a vicar appears on record (*Crossraguel Chrs.*, i, nos. 2, 22; *Instrumenta Publica*, 149). An attempt was made in 1507 by Archbishop Blacader to annex this vicarage to the college of the University of Glasgow but this was apparently unsuccessful, the vicarage retaining its independence while the parsonage remained with the abbey (*Prot. Bk. Simon*, no. 247; *Crossraguel Chrs.*, i, no. 87; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii, 14^v).

Glanis (St. Andrews, Angus).

Granted to Arbroath on its foundation by William the Lion in 1178, the church with its tinds was confirmed to the abbey by Hugh, bishop of St. Andrews (1178 × 88) (*Abd. Lib.*, i, nos. 1, 17, 145-7; ii, App. no. 1). A vicarage settlement, which included an agreement over the chapel of Clova, took place in 1249, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Ib.*, i, nos. 236, 276; *GRH Vat. Trans.*, i, no. 33; *Assumptions*, 330^v, 356).

Glasford (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

The church was obtained by the dean and chapter of Glasgow cathedral in 1494, following upon an agreement with the patron, John,

Lord Sempi. However, this proved ineffective, and the church remained an independent parsonage until 1504 when on the erection of the collegiate church of Lochwinnoch, the parsonage teinds were allocated to the provost and five of the chaplains of the college. Thereafter, a perpetual vicar, who was not a prebendary, was to serve the cure (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 407, 483; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, I. 103; *Prot. Br. Simon*, no. 416).

Glasgow (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

The church belonged to the bishop's mensa from the earliest days of the bishopric, being confirmed to it in 1170 by Pope Alexander III. It is evident, however, from a further confirmation of 1172 that the parish had been erected into a prebend of Glasgow cathedral by John, bishop of Glasgow (1118-47) and augmented by his successor Herbert (1174-94) (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 26, 28). The vicarage also had been erected into a prebend before 1401, this prebend being known as Glasgow Secundo, while the parsonage became known as Glasgow Primo (*ib.*, no. 320; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 126). Both prebends were in the bishop's patronage, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (Assumptions, cited *OPS*, I. 2; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 380, 57; *Glas. Reg.*, no. 525).

Glas (Moray, Strathogie).

An independent parsonage in Baginmond, the patronage of the church had in 1227 been quitclaimed by Andrew, bishop of Moray to David of Strathogie, son of Duncan, fifth earl of Fife. It remained unappropriated thereafter, although it is not clear in whose hands the patronage lay at the Reformation (*Moray Reg.*, no. 30, *CPL*, xi. 269, *SHS Misc.*, vi. 45, 76; Assumptions, 413).

Glassary (Argyll, Glassary).

Known also as Killenevir and Kilimichael in Glassary, the church, which was in the patronage of the family of Scrymgeour, was a prebend of Lismore Cathedral by 1432. It so continued, the parsonage teinds being thus annexed, while a vicar served the cure (*RS*, 280, 109; *CPL*, viii. 496; *Highland Papers*, ii. 194, 198; *RMS*, ii. nos. 3554, 3657).

Glaserton (Galloway, Farines).

Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed to the priory of Whitorn by c. 1473 and continued to be so at the Reformation, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (*RMS*, ii. no. 1134; Acts and Dec., xix. 49; Deeds, xl. 205, *Thirds of Benefices*, 22; *RSS*, lxiii, lxxi).

Glenbervie (Brechin).

While it would appear from Baginmond's Roll that this church formed the prebend of the treasurer of Brechin cathedral in 1274, it evidently ceased to do so, since in 1422 both parsonage and vicarage fruits were erected into a simple prebend of Brechin at the instance of the earl of Mar. The exact connection of the earl with the church remains obscure originally with the Melvilles of Glenbervie until it passed firstly in 1468 to the family of Auchinleck of that ilk and secondly in 1492 to the Douglases of Glenbervie, who retained the patronage of the prebend, then held personally by the dean of Aberdeen, at the Reformation, the cure itself being a vicarage pensionary (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 52; *CSSR*, I. 305; *GRH Vat. Trans.*—Petitions, no. 24; Assumptions, 363-4; *Alisa Muniments*, no. 574; *RMS*, I. no. 212; ii. no. 905; iii. no. 2644; iv. no. 1254; v. no. 884).

Glenbuchat (Aberdeen, Mar).

In origin a chapel of Logie Mar, the church was granted parochial rights in 1470, while three years later arrangements were made for the

sustenance of the chaplain, later styled vicar, who was to serve in the parish. Part of his emoluments were drawn from the vicarage of Logie and twenty shillings from the vicarage pensionary of Logie, the residual teinds, both parsonage and vicarage, remaining with the chapter of Aberdeen, who possessed the fruits of Logie Mar (q.v.) (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 307-9; ii. 108; *Thirds of Benefices*, 8, 103; *Aberdeen-Banff Illustrations*, iv. 449; Assumptions, 385^o).

Glencairn (Glasgow, Nithsdale).

Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed to the common fund of the chapter of Glasgow cathedral by William, bishop of Glasgow in 1450 and Pope Nicholas V in 1453. This became effective in the following year, while the cure became a vicarage pensionary (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 357-8, 376-8). A claim to the patronage was made by Lord Kilmaurs in 1460 but this he was forced to concede in 1464, and the annexation continued until the Reformation (*ib.*, nos. 393, 405; *CPL*, xi. 413; *Thirds of Benefices*, 24; *Living Chrs.*, no. 890; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 74, 162).

Glen Convinth (Moray, Inverness):—See Convetth.

Glencourse (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

In origin a pendicle of Lasswade (q.v.), the church appears to have attained parochial status in the sixteenth century. Nevertheless, its teinds, both parsonage and vicarage, continued with the dean of Restalrig, who held the teinds of Lasswade, and engaged a curate to serve the church of Glencourse (*GRH Chrs.*, no. 1380; Assumptions, 149^o-151; *Reg. of Pres.*, iii. 51^o).

Glenearuel:—See Kilmodan.

Glenevon (Dunblane).

Both parsonage and vicarage were erected into a prebend of Dunblane cathedral by 1504. They remained so annexed, a vicar pensioner serving the cure (*RSS*, I. no. 1057; *lviii*, 14^o; *Camb. Reg.*, no. 92; Burnett-Stuart Coll. no. 25; Assumptions, 297^o, 314).

Glenely (Argyll, Morvern).

Also known as Kilchunmin in Glenely, the church, which appears as an independent parsonage in crown patronage c. 1340 remained unappropriated at the Reformation. As was customary the bishops of Argyll held one quarter of the parsonage revenues to their own uses (*Dunvegan, RSS*, lxxv. 99).

Glenalrain:—See Abergerny.

Glenholm (Glasgow, Peebles).

In origin a pendicle of Stobo, the patronage of the then independent parsonage was granted to Scone in 1272 by John Fraser of Glenwym, but this appears to have been ineffective as the church appears as a parsonage at the end of the thirteenth century (*OPS*, I. 180 and *n*; *Some Liber*, no. 119; *ADC*, 307-8). An attempt was made to annex the church in 1448 to the proposed collegiate church of Douglas, but this proved ineffective, and not until 1501 was the church, both in parsonage and vicarage, annexed to the Chapel Royal at Stirling as a simple prebend. This, in doubtful whether this last intention was ever effected. It was certainly incomplete in 1527, and at the Reformation the revenues were apparently

still only supporting a simple prebend, the cure itself being a vicarage pensionary (*CPL*, x. 429; *Hist. Chapel Royal*, 14-15; *RSS*, i. nos. 1064, 2207; *Midlothian Chrs.*, 290-92; *Wigtown Charter Chest*, no. 393; Assump- tions, 249; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 530; *Edin. Test.*, iii. 441).

Glenisla (Brechin).

The patronage was granted to Cambuskenneth by William the Lion 1165 x 95, being confirmed in the latter year by Pope Celestine III. A pension of ten pounds was assigned from its fruits by Gregory, bishop of Brechin (c. 1219-c. 1246), although another, but apparently ineffective, charter by the same bishop had granted all the fruits of the church to the abbey (*Coupar Angus Chrs.*, no. cxxvii; *Camb. Reg.*, nos. 25, 105). In 1311, the right of patronage was transferred to Coupar, with reservation of the annual pension to Cambuskenneth, and this had been converted by the abbey to their own uses by the early fifteenth century. Both patronage and vicarage revenues were thereafter annexed to Coupar, while the cure was served by a vicar pensioner (*lb.*, nos. 106-7; *Coupar-Angus Chrs.*, nos. xcvi, cxxi-ii, cxcviii, Assumptions, 327; *RSS*, ii. no. 379).

Glenneluce (Galloway, Farness).

Undoubtedly annexed to the abbey of Glenneluce from its foundation in 1191/2, the abbey church may have been that of the parish. No vicarage existed in 1319, but while both patronage and vicarage continued with the abbey at the Reformation, a vicar pensioner then served the cure, the position, however, normally being held by one of the monks (*Reg. of Greenfield*, v. 599; *Alisa Muniments*, no. 663; *RSS*, lxxv. 4).

Glenyon:—See Killinlynar.

Glennorston (Moray, Inverness).

This church was apparently a pendicle of Urrquhart (q.v.) before the Reformation and consequently pertained to the chancellor of Elgin cathedral from at least 1233 (*Moray Reg.*, no. 83; *RMS*, vi. no. 174).

Glennick (Aberdeen, Mar).

The church with its chapel of Abergeany, was held by the Hospital of St. Germain by 1418, but had probably been held since the foundation of the hospital in early thirteenth century (*CSSR*, i. 13; *RS*, 297, 329; *Basson, Religious Houses*, 155). However, as early as the episcopate of Matthew, bishop of Aberdeen (1172-99), it would appear that the patronage of this church and its chapels lay with the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in 1353-16; *GRH Chrs.*, no. 382). The church remained with the hospital until 1497 when it was annexed along with its pendicle and the church of Aberlethnot to King's College, Aberdeen, by James IV. This was vicarage teinds being thus annexed (*CPL*, xli. 356; *RMS*, ii. no. 2358; *Abdn. Fasti*, nos. 5, 9). These revenues were re-allocated in 1505 and 1531, while still remaining with the college, the cure itself being a vicarage pensionary. (*lb.* nos. 46, 68; Assumptions, 387).

Glenorchy (Argyll, Lorn).

Also known as Dysart or Clachandysart, the church was annexed to the collegiate church of Kilmun on its foundation in 1441 by Duncan Campbell of Lochaw (*RS*, 375, 124; *Cameron, Apostolic Camera*, 129-30; *CPL*, xli. 242-4). The patronage revenues appear to have pertained to the provost, a perpetual vicar serving the cure, while as customary one

quarter of the fruits, both patronage and vicarage, pertained to the bishops of Argyll (Argyll Inventory cited *OPS*, II. i. 135; *Taymouth Br.*, 46; *RMS*, ii. no. 2461; *Macgregor Transcripts*—May 25th, 1584).

Glenquhassan:—See Kitchousland.

Glenannar (Aberdeen, Mar).

Although notices of this parish do not appear until the sixteenth century when both patronage and vicarage fruits are found annexed to the benefice of Kincardine O'Neil (q.v.), it seems certain that this church was already one of the pendicles of that benefice as early as 1233/4. That benefice was then granted with all its pertinents to the newly founded hospital of Kincardine O'Neil, whose master in 1274 was taxed "pro omnibus ecclesiis" (*Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 268, 274; *SHS Misc.*, vi. 41-2; *RMS*, iii. no. 2996; Assumptions, 386). The destiny of the church continued thereafter to be linked with that benefice, which in 1330 was erected with its annexed chapels into a prebend of Aberdeen cathedral and remained as such in spite of an apparently unsuccessful attempt to unite the residual fruits of the living to the Chapel Royal at Stirling (see Kincardine O'Neil; *Abdn. Reg.*, i. 51, 64-5, 83; ii. 252; *Hist. Chapel Royal*, cxxiv, 14-15, 64-6).

Glenurquhart (Moray, Inverness):—See Urrquhart.

Glupce:—See Yell.—North Yell.

Gogar (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

Certain tithes within this parish were assigned to the collegiate church of Corstorphine by James Kennedy, bishop of St. Andrews in 1444. However, the parish church remained independent until the annexation, at some unknown date, of both patronage and vicarage fruits to Trinity College, Edinburgh, in which they constituted a prebend before 1543, the charge then being served by a curate (*Midlothian Chrs.*, 129-31, 298-304; *St. Andrews Formulare*, no. 530; *Diversorum*, Paul III, (1543-5, 419). Attempts have been made to identify the chapel of Ochterogate, united to Trinity College in 1462, with this church, but earlier references to the parish church of Gogar render this identification most unlikely (*CPL*, xi. 450; *CPL*, i. 557, 604; *CSSR*, i. 289).

Golspie (Caithness):—See Kilmaise.

Gordon (St. Andrews, Merse).

Acquired by Coldingham during the reign of David I (1124-53), the church was exchanged with Kelso in 1171 for the chapel of Earlston and ecclesi-vi, decimii). The church with the whole parish was later confirmed to Kelso by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1171 x 73), while in 1270, Gamelin, bishop of St. Andrews granted to the abbey the concession that chaplains might serve the church. Thereafter, both patronage and vicarage fruits accrued to the monks, as they did at the Reformation (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 83, 118, 420, 429; Assumptions, 227v-228).

Govan (Glasgow, Ratherglen).

Granted to the episcopal mensa of Glasgow by David I before 1152, the church was shortly afterwards erected into a prebend of Glasgow cathedral by Herbert, bishop of Glasgow (1147-64), the patronage thereafter resting with the bishop (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 6-7, 26; *RSS*, v. no. 856). Both patronage and vicarage teinds were annexed to the prebend, the

cure being a vicarage pensionary (*Prot. Bk. Simon*, no. 417; *RSS*, iv, no. 1367; *Glas. Reg.*, no. 525; *Prot. Bk. Glasgow*, no. 1382).

Greensay (Orkney).

This island never appears to have possessed a separate parochial existence, it always forming part of the parish of Stromness which was its "proper parochie kirk" and to which the vicarage fruits always pertained. However, for some unknown reason the corn tithes from at least 1503, and possibly from a much earlier period, were paid to the parish of Hoy (*Peterkin, Rentals*—Bishopric Docs., 33, 39-40).

Granthully (Dunkeld, Athole and Drumalbane).

The church of St. Mary of Granthully, as is evident from a charter of 1533, was, as it remained after the Reformation, a pendicle of Dull. Its revenues as such pertained to the priory of St. Andrews, while the charge itself, which probably possessed quasi-parochial status, was served by a curate (*Finer, Granthully*, xxi-xxiv, nos. 42-3; *Reg. of Ministers*, 29-30; *Wodrow Misc.*, vol. i. 356).

Granthully:—See Garity.

Greenlaw (St. Andrews, Merse).

Granted with its chapels of Lamberton and Haliburton to Kelso by Earl Gospatric c. 1159 and confirmed by successive earls of Dunbar, the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews 1188 x 1200 (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 12, 71-2, 74-5, 83). A vicarage was subsequently erected, but c. 1316 this too was annexed to the abbey by Bishop William Lamberton, with provision for a vicar pensioner and it was this arrangement which was maintained (*SHS Misc.*, vi, 59; *Kelso Liber*, no. 309; Assumptions, 226v-227v; *RSS*, lxi, 102; *Reg. of Pres.*, i, 91v).

Greenwall (Orkney):—See Holm and Pablay.

Gress (Isles).

The church here was only a chapel of Ness in Lewis (*OPS*, II, i, 388).

Gretanhow:—See Greta.

Greta (Glasgow, Annandale).

Also known as Gretanhow, the church was granted to Guisborough by Robert de Brus c. 1170 and confirmed to the priory by his son William 1191 x 1215. Thereafter, successive disputes took place over the church between the canons and the bishops of Glasgow to whom the patronage was ceded in 1223, while the "parsons" received increased emoluments (*Gysburgh*, nos. 1176, 1185, 1186, 1188). The church was still connected with the priory in 1330, but thereafter resumed the status of an independent parsonage within the patronage of the bishops of Glasgow (*Ib.*, no. 1188; *RSS*, lxi, 73, 92).

Gullane (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

The nursery of South Berwick had certain rights in this church which were reserved to them when the patronage was granted to Dryburgh by William de Vaux c. 1170 (*Dryburgh Liber*, nos. 23, 25). However, after some controversy South Berwick relinquished most of its claims in 1221, in which year the church was confirmed to the uses of Dryburgh (*Ib.*, nos. 27, 35-7). The tithes remaining to South Berwick eventually fell to Dryburgh with other possessions of that nursery in the fourteenth

century (*RMS*, i, no. 832). A perpetual vicarage was created in 1268, being held from time to time by canons of the abbey (*Dryburgh Liber*, no. 40; *CPL*, xii, 296; *RSS*, iii, no. 3030).

Gunclesta (Orkney).

The church here was only a chapel of Bressay (q.v.).

Guthrie (Brechin).

Granted to Athbroath by William the Lion (1189 x 99) the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Ralph, bishop of Brechin (1211 x 18) and his successor Gregory (1218 x 22) (*Ath. Lib.*, i, nos. 1, 96, 184, 187). This annexation, nevertheless, appears to have been ineffective and the parsonage had been erected into a prebend of Brechin Cathedral before 1372. It remained as such until the erection of the collegiate church of original state. Two thirds of the parsonage revenues were restored to their to the provost of the college, the remaining one-third supporting one of the prebends while the vicarage fruits were utilised for the maintenance of yet another prebend. The cure itself was to be served either by the provost in person or by a vicar pensioner, the latter course being in fact followed at the Reformation (*Brechin, Reg.*, i, no. 15; ii, no. ccccxxx; *CPL*, xii, 137-39, 816-7; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 207; Assumptions, 357v).

Haddington (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

Granted with its chapels to the priory of St. Andrews by David I (c. 1139) and confirmed by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163-78) and to the uses of the priory by Bishop Roger (1189-1202), the parsonage remained so annexed (*St. A. Lib.*, 135, 153, 180; Assumptions, 19v).

A vicarage was erected 1202 x 38, but its connection, if any, with the collegiate form achieved by the parish church c. 1540 remains obscure, and separate from the collegiate structure (*St. A. Lib.*, 158; *RSS*, iii, no. 2482; *Ib.*, xlii, 90). Certain revenues of the church were however granted one by the family of St. Martin, may be the origin of the chapel of St. Martin in the Nungate. This pertained to the nursery by 1298 and so continued at the Reformation, when certain tithes granted by Bishop *Corresch*, cxii; Assumptions, 166). The status of the church was probably quasi-parochial, although post-Reformation presentations to the vicarage of Nungate do appear (*RSS*, xl, 190).

Hales (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

Now known as Colinton, the lands of Hale were confirmed to Dunfermline by David I, as the grant of Ethelred, son of Malcolm III. The church was confirmed to the abbey by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (1126 x 59), but apparently the patronage alone was involved in this grant, as parsons subsequently appear on record (*Dunfermline Registrum*, reputedly deprived by William Malvoisine, bishop of St. Andrews (1202-38). Nevertheless it was this same bishop who confirmed the provision for a suitable vicarage on the death or resignation of the then parson (*Ib.*, nos. 103-4, 257; *Chron. Bower*, vi, xlii). A vicarage was thereafter erected and it was this benefice, the holder of which in the fifteenth century is frequently styled parson, which was annexed to the Hospital of St. Anthony at Leith by James Kennedy, bishop of St.

Andrews (1440 x 46). The vicarage thereafter remained with that hospital as did the parsonage with Dunfermline. However, in the sixteenth century the parsonage fruits were frequently uplifted by the archbishops of St. Andrews as commendators of the abbey. The cure itself was a vicarage pensionary (*CPL*, i. 602; *CPL*, vii. 114; ix. 567; *RS*, 412, 219c; Assumptions, 33, 128; *Yester Writs*, no. 1091; *St. Andrews Rental*, 78, 209; *RSS*, xliii. 919).

Hallburton (St. Andrews, Mercat).

Granted to Kelso by David, son of Truite, c. 1200, as it had been earlier granted by earl Gospatric (c. 1150), it was soon established that this church was a pendicle of Greenlaw (q.v.). That church likewise pertained to Kelso, and this dependency continued at the Reformation (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 71-4, 268-270; *RMS*, iii. no. 1480; Assumptions, 1899).

Halkirk (Cathness).

Although this church does not appear in Bishop Gilbert's constitution of his cathedral of Dornoch (1224 x 45), the manor of Halkirk pertained to the episcopal mensa by 1222 and probably formed in origin part of the parish of Skinnet (q.v.) which was assigned as a common church of the canons of Dornoch in the cathedral constitution (*Bannalyne Misc.*, iii. 19-20; Anderson, *Early Sources*, ii. 450). By 1275 the church of Halkirk possessed parochial status, it then appearing as a vicarage, which from at least 1500 was united to that of Skinnet. The parsonage revenues throughout this period pertained to the common fund of the canons of the cathedral (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 68-9; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, II. ii. 757; *Thirds of Benefices*, 4; *RSS*, i. no. 607; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 229).

Han (Orkney):—See Holm.

Hamer:—See Whitekirk.

Hamilton (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

Also known as Cadzow, the church, which included the chapel of Dalserf or Machanshire (q.v.) was granted to the episcopal mensa of Glasgow by David I (c. 1150), it being erected shortly afterwards, and before 1164, into a prebend of Glasgow cathedral. This was confirmed by Pope Alexander III in 1172, the prebend itself soon becoming that of the dean, who first appears 1174 x 99 (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 8, 26, 28; *Melrose Liber*, no. 121). The cure was served by a perpetual vicar until 1450/1 when on the petition of James, lord Hamilton, Pope Nicholas V confirmed the erection of the church into a collegiate church, the provost of which was to hold the vicarage, while six chaplains were to be sustained from the fruits of four chapels, including that of Machanshire (*CPL*, x. 75-6; *vet. Mon.*, no. dcccvi; *RS*, 549, 2189). The parsonage thereafter remained with the dean, the vicarage with the provost of the collegiate church, while the cure was served by a vicar pensioner, as allowed for by the foundation charter (*APS*, iv. 634; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, I. 106).

Hammavoe (Orkney):—See Yell—South Yell.

Harray (Orkney).

United to Birsay by at least 1535, the parsonage teinds pertained to the mensa of the bishop of Orkney at the Reformation, as they had before the re-constitution of the cathedral chapter in 1544. In that re-erection the ancient archidiaconal rights, which had apparently included the united vicarage, were now confirmed to the archdeacon, who had possessed such rights since at least 1448. The cure was a vicarage pensionary (*Orkney*

Recs., 141; *RMS*, iii. no. 3102; Peterkin, *Rentals*—Bishopric Docs., 97; *CPL*, x. 194; *Reg. of Ministers*, 55).

Harris (Isles).

The church of St. Bride in Harris seems to have remained an independent parsonage, the patronage of which appears to have lain with the lords of the Isles from at least 1372/3 to their forfeiture in 1493. Thereupon it passed it to the crown, which continued to exercise this right before the Reformation (*RMS*, i. no. 520; *RSS*, ii. no. 4976; v. no. 3246).

Harris—Rowdill (Isles):—See Rowdill in Harris.

Hartside (Glasgow, Lanark).

Known later as Wandai, the parsonage was a portion of the parish church of Lamington (q.v.) from earliest times (*CPL*, x. 184, xii. 506). This church remained an independent parsonage in the patronage of the lords of the manor, who from the reign of David II onwards were the family of Jardine of Hartside (Robertson, *Index*, 33, no. 28; *RS*, 424, 19; *RMS*, ii. no. 3492; Patrick, *Statutes*, 153; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, I. 172).

Hassendean (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

Granted to the uses of Melrose by Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow, with the advice of William the Lion in 1193/4. This followed upon a controversy between these two parties over the patronage of a church, which had been included in a Papal confirmation of 1170 in favour of the bishop (*Melrose Liber*, nos. 121-126; *Chron. Melrose* (Stevenson), 100; *Glas. Reg.*, nos. 26, 32). A vicarage was subsequently erected, this also being annexed to the abbey for twenty years in 1345 and although their right to this was disputed in 1326, the abbey won its case. Thereafter the vicarage appears to have remained permanently annexed, while the cure itself was a vicarage pensionary as it was at the Reformation (*Melrose Liber*, nos. 429-430; Assumptions, 207v, 259v; *RSS*, lxvii. 122).

Hawick (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

Erected into a prebend of the collegiate church of Bothwell at the instigation of the patron William, earl of Douglas, in 1447. Both parsonage and vicarage were thus annexed, while a vicar pensioner was maintained from the fruits of the church which remained a prebend at the Reformation (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 349-350; *CPL*, x. 340; Assumptions, 259v; *RSS*, ii. no. 2151; *RMS*, v. no. 218).

Hauch:—See Linton.

Helmsdale:—See Kildonan.

Henryland:—See Megget.

Heriot (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

Granted to Newbattle by Lady Elena de la Zuche, daughter of Roger de Quincey, and confirmed to the monks by William Fraser, bishop of St. Andrews and on 10th June 1285 by the prior and chapter of St. Andrews, provision being made for a perpetual vicarage (*Newbattle Registerium*, nos. 59, 249). The vicarage was likewise annexed in 1309 by Bishop William de Lamberton, and the entire fruits thereafter continued to the abbey, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (*Ib.* nos. 60, 61, 63; Assumptions, 1169).

Hillswick (Orkney).

United with Northmaven, Northrew and Olaberry in the sixteenth century, the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn teind of the parsonage, the residual teinds being the vicar's (*PSAS*, vol. vlv, 304).

Hilton (St. Andrews, Merse).

A parsonage in Baginmond, the church remained unappropriated lying within the patronage of the earls of Glencairn, as lords Kilmarnock, during the fifteenth-sixteenth centuries (*SHS. Misc.*, vi, 59; Cunningham of Corsehill Writs, nos. 7, 8, 82; Assumptions, 188^v).

Hirsel (St. Andrews, Merse).

Granted to the nunnery of Coldstream on its foundation (1166) by Gospatric, earl of Dunbar, and Dederate, his wife, the church was confirmed to the nuns by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1165 x 66), and subsequent earls of Dunbar (*Coldstream Charter*, nos. 8, 11, 15, 17, 26; App. no. 1; GRH Chrs. no. 359). Both parsonage and vicarage were apparently annexed, the cure evidently being served by a chaplain (Assumptions, 189; *Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 11).

Hirt (Isles).

The church here was but a chapel of Harts before the Reformation (Monro, *Western Isles*, 50-51).

Hobkirk (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

Also known as the church of Roule, the church, which is not included in a charter of confirmation by William the Lion 1165 x 71, belonged to Jedburgh by 1220. In that year a vicarage settlement took place between the canons and the bishop of Glasgow, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Glas. Reg.*, no. 114; *Nat. MSS. Scot.*, i. no. xxxviii; Assumptions, 220; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 138^v).

Hoddam (Glasgow, Annandale).

The lands of Hoddam pertained to the church of Glasgow in the Inquest, c. 1120 and the church itself was confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow by Pope Alexander III in 1170 (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 1, 26). This was confirmed by successive Popes while a similar confirmation was made in 1187 x 89 by Robert Bruce, lord of Annandale (Ib., nos. 51, 57, 62, 72-3, 96). It is obvious, however, that the patronage alone was involved in the above grants and the church remained independent within the patronage of the bishops of Glasgow until the Reformation (Assumptions, 263; *Thirds of Benefices*, 23, 295).

Holm and Pablay (Orkney).

The parsonage was a mensal church of the bishop of Orkney at the Reformation, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual. This arrangement apparently was of long standing, as was the allocation of half the teinds of Pablay and Quoyes in Holm to the prebend of St. John (Peterkin, *Rentals—Bishopric Docs.*, 24, 48; *Orkney Recs.*, 269; *Thirds of Benefices*, 1, 46).

Holywood (Glasgow, Nithsdale).

Almost certainly annexed to the abbey of Holywood from its foundation, the church, also known as Dercongal, does not appear in Baginmond's Roll of 1274. Both parsonage and vicarage were evidently appropriated, as they were at the Reformation when the cure was a vicarage pensionary (Assumptions, 265, 265^v, 268, 268^v; *APS*, iv, 575; *SHS Misc.*, v, 100-103).

Hopkailzie:—See Kailzie.

Hopkirk:—See Hobkirk.**Horndean (St. Andrews, Merse).**

Also known as Howden, the church was granted to Kelso by William de Veteriponte (1147 x 64), this being subsequently confirmed by his son; William the Lion and to the uses of the abbey by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (1188 x 1200). In the mid-thirteenth century Bishop David de Bernham allowed both parsonage and vicarage fruits to be annexed, the cure to be served by a chaplain, and this arrangement was maintained at the Reformation (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 83, 140, 321, 417, 421; Assumptions, 224, 234).

Houmann (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

An independent parsonage in the patronage of the lords of the manor in 1185, the church belonged to Jedburgh by 1120, in which year a vicarage settlement took place between the canons and the bishop of Glasgow (*Glas. Reg.*, no. 114; *Melrose Liber*, no. 129). The church was claimed by Melrose in 1237, but this was withdrawn and the parsonage remained with Jedburgh, while the vicarage, although retaining its identity, was normally served by a canon of that abbey (Ib., no. 274; *CPL*, vii, 667; *RS*, 407, 284^v; Assumptions, 216^v; *APS*, iv, 638).

Houston (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

In origin the church of the vill of Hugo, the church, sometimes known as Kilpeter, was granted to Paisley 1202 x 27 probably by the grant of Walter Fitzallan, the high steward, who obtained the superiority of these lands at this time (*Pais. Reg.*, 113-114; *OPS*, I, 82-3). It certainly pertained to Paisley in 1227, in which year a vicarage settlement took place, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (Ib., 321; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, I, 83; *RMS*, v, no. 2070).

Howden:—See Horndean.**Howmore (Isles).**

One of the five parishes of Uist, the parsonage pertained to the abbot of Iona at the Reformation, although as customary one third of the teinds belonged to the bishops of the Isles (Monro, *Western Isles*, 48; *Coll. de Rebus Alban.*, 3).

Hoy (Orkney).

The parish, to which the corn teinds of Grimsay pertained, was an original prebend of Kirkwall cathedral, although it does not appear in *PSAS*, vol. xvi, 195. In the re-constitution of the chapter by Bishop Reid in 1544, both parsonage and vicarage teinds passed to the sub-dean, although the parsonage revenue alone was stipulated in the sub-dean, the cure itself being a vicarage pensionary (*RMS*, iii, no. 3102; Peterkin, *Rentals—Bishopric Docs.*, 25, 37, 39; *Reg. of Ministers*, 56).

Humble:—See Keith—Hundelby.**Hume (St. Andrews, Merse).**

Granted to Kelso by Earl Gospatric c. 1159, this was confirmed by successive earls of Dunbar, and to the uses of the abbey by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews 1188 x 1200. In 1270, moreover, Bishop Gamelin allowed both parsonage and vicarage fruits to be annexed, the cure to be served by a chaplain or vicar pensioner. This arrangement was maintained at the Reformation (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 71-3, 83, 287, 489; Assumptions, 228; *RS*, lxiiv, 102).

Hutton Magna (Glasgow, Annandale).

In origin a chapel of Sibbaldie, frequent disputes took place between the chapel and its mother church, a mutual agreement finally being reached between 1180 and 1192 (*Glas. Reg.*, no. 83). Before 1193, however, Adam, lord of Hutton, with consent of Joceline, bishop of Glasgow, had granted the chapel to Jedburgh on condition that the church should become parochial, and that the canons should not enter into full rights until another presentation had been made to the benefice (Ib., nos. 78, 81). In a controversy between Jedburgh and the bishop of Glasgow in 1220 over vicarages, the church was ceded to the bishop. He in turn was to erect it into a prebend of his cathedral, after the decease of the then parson, from whom it appears the abbey had received certain revenues, a full appropriation not having taken place (Ib., no. 114). The prebend was not erected, however, and in 1236, the bishop granted the church to the common uses of the canons of his cathedral. However, even this proved abortive and the parsonage continued to be independent, but within the patronage of the bishops of Glasgow (Ib., no. 206; *SHS Misc.*, v. 99; GRH Chrs., no. 895; Assumptions, 262v; *Prot. Bk. Simon*, no. 578).

Hutton Parva (Glasgow, Annandale).

In origin a chapel of Dryfesdale, a controversy over the status of the church was decided in 1205 in favour of the mother church to which thenceforward the chapel remained annexed (*Glas. Reg.*, no. 82; Chalmers, *Caledonia*, v. 186 and n.).

Hutton (St. Andrews, Merse).

Annexed to the collegiate church of Dunglass on 26th April 1451 by the grant of William, earl of Douglas, the church, both in parsonage and vicarage, was annexed to the provostry of the college by 1476. It remained so united, the cure evidently being a vicarage pensionary (*HMC 12th Rep.*, App., Pt. viii. 127; *CPL*, xii. 644-5; *St. Andrews Rental*, 53; *RMS*, vii. no. 290).

Inchlinkill—See Iona.**Idvies (St. Andrews, Angus).**

The parsonage had been erected into a prebend of the collegiate church of St. Mary on the Rock, St. Andrews by 1547 and so continued at the Reformation. The cure was a vicarage perpetual (St. Andrews Charters, no. 43; *RSS*, iii. no. 2448; Assumptions, 343 and v; GRH Chrs., no. 2225; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 90).

Inchive (Isles).

An island, within the parish of Colonsay, the church of which, was a chapel of the mother church. Both parsonage and vicarage tithes thus pertained to the priory of Oronsay (Argyll Inventory, cited *OPS*, II. i. 281-2).

Inch (Galloway, Rhinns).

Annexed to the bishopric of Galloway by the reign of John Balliol (1293-1297), both parsonage and vicarage continued to be so at the Reformation, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (*Reg. of John le Romayne*, ii. 125; *Alisa Muniments*, nos. 348; 653; *RMS*, iv. no. 1703).

Inchalden (Dunkeld, Athole and Dromalbane).

Now known as Kenmore and earlier as Inchcadin, the church, according to Myln, was erected by Geoffrey, bishop of Dunkeld (1236-49), along

with that of Clunie as the prebend of the dean of Dunkeld (Myln, *Vitae*, 10). It certainly appears as such in 1274, both parsonage and vicarage remaining annexed and the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 73; Assumptions, 302).

Inchbrayock (St. Andrews, Angus).

Also known as Inchbroich or Insula Sancti Bricchi, the church, now known as Craig, was made a mensal church of the archbishop of St. Andrews by Pope Sixtus IV in February 1473, but this, in spite of a supplication of 1484 and a fresh appropriation in 1487, was apparently unsuccessful (*Vet. Mon.*, no. dccclv; *RS*, 833, 26; *CPL*, xiv. 180-1). Both parsonage and vicarage were, however, annexed to the college of St. Mary at St. Andrews by 1552, this being confirmed in 1553/4 and so continuing, while the cure became a vicarage pensionary (*Univ. Evidence*, 202, 360-68, 395).

Inchcadin—See Inchalden.**Inchcalloch (Glasgow, Lennox).**

Now known as Buchanan, and earlier as Iniscalloch, the church throughout appears to have been an independent parsonage in lay patronage, this being held in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries by the earls of Glencairn as lords Kilmaurs (Robertson, *Index*, 30, no. 10; *RS*, 335, 225; Cunningham of Corsehill Writs, no. 7; GRH Chrs., nos. 1417A, 2350).

Inchman (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

Granted by David I to the Knights Templars (1124 x 53), the church passed on the suppression of that order c. 1309 to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Torphichen, with whom the parsonage revenues remained, the cure being a perpetual vicarage (*Pres. Reg.*, 5; *Regesta Regum Scottorum*, i. no. 92; *CSSR*, ii. 129; *CPL*, viii. 504; *Torphichen Chrs.*, 9; *RSS*, iv. 153).

Inchkeneth (Isles).

Also known as Skennie, the parsonage pertained to the nunnery of Iona in 1549, as it did at the Reformation, although the actual grant almost certainly preceded 1427, when the church already appears as a vicarage (Momo, *Western Isles*, 34; *Prot. Bk. of Gavin Hammiltoun*, cited *OPS*, II. i. 317; *CSSR*, ii. 184).

Inchmaharlin (Aberdeen, Carlioch)—See Insch.**Inchmachren**—See Ecclesmachren.**Inchmarnoch (Aberdeen, Mar).**

Although this church is cited as a parish church united to that of Glenmuick c. 1500 in the *Fasti Ecclesiae Scotticae*, it appears in no known taxation roll of the diocese and was apparently always a chapel of the mother church (Scott, *Fasti*, vi. 98).

Inchmarroch (Sodor).

The parish church of this island pertained in the mid-fourteenth century to Crosraguel, it being exchanged c. 1360 for the chapel of Kildomine previously held by the abbey of Saddell which in 1390/1 petitioned for Papal confirmation of this transaction (*Highland Papers*, iv. 142-4). Thereafter, the church appears to have lost its parochial status but evidently continued with the abbey. It may have been

merged into the parish of Killeen which pertained to the bishops of Argyll after the annexation of Saddell to their mensa, c. 1507 (*Ib.*, 143*n*; *James IV Letters*, no. 149; *OPS*, II. i. 22-3).

Inchmartin (St. Andrews, Gowrie).

Granted along with its mother church of Errol to Coupar by Gilbert de Hay 1331 x 33; this was nevertheless ineffective in spite of a Papal bull of confirmation in 1351 (*Coupar Angus Chrs.*, nos. cxlii-iv). No mention of the chapel is made in the subsequent appropriation of Errol to Charterhouse in 1429, but it evidently remained as a chapel at the Reformation, the patronage, however, resting with the Ogilvys of Inchmartin, as lords of the barony (*RMS*, ii. nos. 137, 2547; v. no. 2284; *Coupar Angus Chrs.*, no. cxxxi).

Inchture (St. Andrews, Gowrie).

Granted to the priory of St. Andrews by William the Lion, the church and its chapel of Kilmaird was confirmed to the canons by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1170 x 72), but nevertheless the patronage alone appears to have been involved and parsons continue to appear in the thirteenth century (*St. A. Lib.*, 59, 138-9, 148, 201-2, 218-9; *Score Liber*, no. 123; *Erroll Chrs.*, no. 10). It was not until the episcopate of William de Landel that the patronage was annexed by that bishop to the priory of St. Andrews, c. 1358. However, the revenues of the church had evidently been appropriated by the bishops of St. Andrews between 1237 and 1358 as it is then referred to as a mensal church (*CPP*, i. 331, 443; *GRH Vet. Trans.*, i. no. 45). Papal confirmations of the fruits of this church, which were to be devoted to the fabric of the cathedral, were made to the priory in 1372 and 1381 with provision for the erection of a vicarage perpetual, the patronage thereafter remaining so annexed (*Ib.*, i. nos. 22, 45; *NLS. MS.*, 15.1.19. no. 15; *CSSR*, i. 125-6; Assumptions, 18, 300, 315).

Inishail (Argyll, Lorn).

Granted to Inchaffray by Atho, son of Malcolm Macnaughtan, in 1257, the patronage thereafter continued with the abbey, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual. As was customary, however, the bishop of Argyll possessed one quarter of the total fruits of the church (*Inchaffray Chrs.*, no. lxxxv; *Inchaffray Liber*, 137-8; *Argyll Inventory*, cited *OPS*, II. i. 129; *Prot. Bk. of Gavin Hammloun*, cited *OPS*, II. i. 129; *RSS*, xlii. 41).

Inismogranachan.—See Laggan-Allochne.

Innereithen (Glasgow, Peebles).

Granted to Kelso by Malcolm IV (1153 x 65), the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow (1175 x 99) (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 3, 13, 21, 279, 413). A perpetual vicarage was thereafter erected from which the abbey drew an annual pension and which, between 1439 and 1444, the monks, apparently unsuccessfully, attempted to annex to their own uses. The patronage alone continued with Kelso, although certain revenues appear to have been utilised for the support of the dependent cell of Lesmahagow (*Ib.*, pp. 472, 493; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 123; *CPL*, ix. 452-3; Assumptions, 229, 245, 249; *Thirds of Benefices*, 25).

Innernoche.—See Inverochtie.

Innereffray (Dumblane).

This appears to have been merely an endowed chapel or collegiate church within the parish of Monzie (q.v.) (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 181).

Innertig (Glasgow, Carrick).—See Kirkcudbright-Innertig.

Innervick (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

Apparently granted to Paisley by its founder, William Fitzallan c. 1163, the church was confirmed by Malcolm IV and to the uses of the priory by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (*Pas. Reg.*, 5, 117, 249). The perpetual vicarage was united in 1468 to the capitular mensa of the collegiate church of Dunglass, but apparently unsuccessfully as the vicarage was separately assessed at the Reformation, while the patronage remained with Paisley (*Vet. Mon.*, no. dcccxxxix; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 166; Assumptions, 179*v*; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 94; *RMS*, v. no. 2070).

Insch (Aberdeen, Garthoch).

Also known as Inchmabanin, the church was granted to Lindores by its founder, David, earl of Huntingdon 1191 x 5, and confirmed to the uses of the abbey in 1195 by Pope Celestine III (*Lind. Cart.*, nos. iii, xciii). The erection of a perpetual vicarage was ratified in 1257, the patronage thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Atdn. Reg.*, i. 24; Assumptions, 38, 381*v*).

Insh (Moray, Strathspey).

Erected, with all its fruits in conjunction with those of Kingussie into a prebend of Elgin cathedral, by Andrew, bishop of Moray, in 1226. The prebend was known at the Reformation as that of Kingussie, while the vicarage likewise appears to have formed a united cure with that church (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 68, 81, 281-2; Assumptions, 414).

Inverallan (Moray, Strathspey).

Granted by Walter de Moravia for the upkeep of the fabric of Elgin cathedral, 1224 x 42, the revenues, both patronage and vicarage, appear to have been administered by the bishops of Moray to whom they pertained at the Reformation (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 95, 170; Assumptions, 400; *RSS*, lxiii. 147).

Inveraray (Argyll, Glassary).—See Kilmaleu.

Inverarity (St. Andrews, Angus).

Unappropriated in Baginmond, the church remained an independent patronage in the patronage of the archbishops of St. Andrews and the earls of Crawford *per vices* (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 37; *Thirds of Benefices*, 167).

Inveravon (Moray, Strathspey).

Known also as Strathavon, the church was granted to the bishopric of Moray by Malcolm, earl of Fife 1206 x 1215, subsequently being assigned by Bruce, bishop of Moray as a prebend of his cathedral 1208 x 15. Thereafter this prebend with its chapels was erected in 1226 along with the church of Urquhart (q.v.) into the chancellorship of Elgin cathedral by Andrew, bishop of Moray (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 46, 50, 69, 81, 93). Both patronage and vicarage continued with the chancellorship, as did the entire fruits of Kirkmichael and Knockando, which appear to have been the dependent chapels of 1208 x 15. The cure was evidently served by a vicar pensioner (Assumptions, 413*v*; *Reg. of Sigs. in Comptrol-ley*, xiii. 109; *RMS*, vi. no. 1714).

Inverberrie (St. Andrews, Mearns).

The church here was only a chapel of Kinnell (q.v.) (*GRH. Chrs.*, no. 534).

Inverboynadie (Aberdeen, Boyne).

Confirmed to the uses of Arbroath by Matthew, bishop of Aberdeen (1178-99), the church was confirmed to the abbey (1211 x 14) by William

the Lion, who was probably the original donor (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 1, 26, 197). A vicarage settlement was confirmed in 1257 by which a conjunction with the church of Banff was effected. A single vicarage thenceforth existed, while the parsonage revenues of the church, also known as Boyndie, remained with the abbey (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 22; Assumptions, 330, 393).

Inverchaolain (Argyll, Glazary).

Apparently granted to Fail at the same period (c. 1250) and by the same donors who granted Killman (q.v.) to Paisley, the parsonage had in 1465 was settled in favour of the Trinitarians who continued to enjoy the fruits, a perpetual vicar serving the cure (*Pais. Reg.*, 132; *CPL*, xii. 435; *Rental Charters*, cited *OPS*, II. i. 59; *Prot. Bk. Crawford*, 38^v, 41^v; *MS. Rental Book*, 48, 52, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi. 492; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 111).

Invercharach:—See Strathdeveron.

Invercruden:—See Cruden.

Invercullen:—See Cullen.

Inveresk (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

Also known as Musselburgh, the church with its chapel of Cousland was granted to Dunfermline by David I c. 1128, and confirmed to the abbey by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (1126 x 59) (*Dunfermline Regis-trum*, nos. 30, 92). It was further confirmed to the uses of the abbey by William Malvoisine, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 x 32), while a vicarage settlement was made by the same bishop, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Ib.*, nos. 102, 114, 264; Assumptions, 45, 132; *RSS*, xl. 15).

Inverferan (Ross).

The parsonage, along with the church of Bron, was assigned to the sub-chapter of Ross in the re-constitution of the chapter in 1255/6 (*Vet. Mon.*, no. clxxxii). A perpetual vicarage had been erected by the fifteenth century, but had disappeared by the sixteenth. The identity of the church had evidently again become merged with that of Bron, which at this period became known as Urray, and the parsonage fruits of which remained with the sub-chaptership (*CPL*, vii. 593; ix. 144; *SHS Misc.*, vi. 50; *RSS*, vol. xli. 107).

Invergarene:—See Girvan.

Invergowerie (St. Andrews, Angus).

Granted to Scone by Malcolm IV (1162 x 64), this was confirmed by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1165-78) and to the uses of the abbey church by William, bishop of St. Andrews in 1283 with the faculty to serve the church by removable chaplains. The cure, in fact, was served by one of the canons while the total fruits accrued to the abbey (*Scone Liber*, nos. 16, 32, 103, 117, 193; Assumptions, 311^v; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 30).

Inverien (Ross).

Also known as Kinlochewe, the church was apparently only a chapel of Gairloch (q.v.) (*OPS*, II. ii. 405).

Inverkellor (St. Andrews, Angus).

Granted to Arbroath by Walter de Berkeley (1178 x 80) and confirmed by his son-in-law, Ingeham de Babilol, the church with all its tithes was annexed to the abbey by Hugh, bishop of St. Andrews (1178 x 88) (*Arb.*

Ib., i. nos. 1, 54, 58, 145-7). By an early thirteenth century confirmation a vicarage perpetual was to be erected and a settlement took place in 1249, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Ib.*, i. nos. 167, 236; Assumptions, 99^v, 332).

Inverkeithing (St. Andrews, Fife).

Granted to Dunfermline by Waldeve, son of earl Gospatrick (1160 x 82), the chapel of Inverkeithing was confirmed to the abbey by Malcolm IV (1160 x 62) and by Pope Alexander III in 1163 (*Dunfermline Registrum*, nos. 46, 92, 165, 237). The parsonage fruits were thereafter granted to the uses of the abbey by William Malvoisine, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 x 12). This in turn led to dispute in 1212 between Dunfermline and Philip de Mowbray, who had married Waldeve's daughter Galiena. The upset was that the abbey retained the tithes, while de Mowbray was allowed the patronage of the vicarage. This position was maintained in face of subsequent disputes until with the forfeiture of the Mowbrays in the reign of Robert I, that king granted the patronage of the Mowbrays in on several occasions had already disagreed over vicarage dues with the incumbent (*Ib.*, nos. 141, 166, 211, 221-2, 338, 344, 346, 372). Thereafter, the vicarage revenues also appear to have been annexed to Dunfermline, who held them at the Reformation, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (*Reg. of Sigs. in Comptrolery*, xii. 139; Assumptions, 33, 44^v, 80, 89^v).¹

Inverkeithing (Moray, Strathbogie).

Known also as, or conjoined at an early date with, Conveth (q.v.), the church, both in parsonage and vicarage, was erected into a prebend of Elgin Cathedral (1222 x 26) by Andrew, bishop of Moray. It remained as such while the cure was evidently a vicarage pensionary (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 69, 81; *SHS Misc.*, vi. 46, 76; Assumptions, 409; *Thirds of Benefices*, 8, 168, 226; *RSS*, lxi. 3^v).

Inverkip (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

Granted to Paisley c. 1170 by Baldwin de Bigre, sheriff of Lanark, this was confirmed by Florence, bishop elect of Glasgow (1202 x 07) and to the uses of the abbey by Walter, bishop of Glasgow (1220 x 32) (*Pais. Reg.*, 112-115). By a vicarage agreement of 1227, the vicar was to be a pensioner, but a vicarage perpetual appears to have been subsequently established, the parsonage revenues thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Ib.*, 321; *MS. Rental Book*, 28, 31, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi. 843; *RMS*, v. no. 2070).

Inverlunan:—See Lunan.

Invernairn (Moray, Elgin).

Granted as a chapel of Auldearn (q.v.) to Richard, bishop of Moray by William the Lion (1189 x 99), it was assigned with its mother church as the prebend of the dean by Brice, bishop of Moray, 1208 x 15 (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 6, 42, 46). In 1226 the altarage of Auldearn was assigned to the subdean of Moray, but this chapel, later known as Nairn, was reserved with all its pertinents to the dean with whom it remained at the Reformation, the church then possessing quasi-parochial rights and being served by a vicar (*Ib.*, nos. 69, 81; *Elgin Recs.*, i. 164; *RMS*, vi. no. 1714).

Inverness (Moray, Inverness).

Granted to Arbroath by William the Lion (1189 x 96), the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Richard, bishop of Moray (1189 x 98), the presentation of a vicar perpetual being stipulated in a further

confirmation of Andrew, bishop of Moray (1223 x 42) (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 1, 31, 203-4, 207-8, 237). A vicarage settlement took place in 1248/9, but this vicarage also was annexed to the abbey by Pope Benedict XIII in 1399 (*Ib.*, i. no. 237; GRH Vat. Trans., vol. ii. no. 11). Litigation, however, ensued over this right and while at one stage in 1430 the vicarage fruits were divided between the abbey and the vicar, the ultimate outcome, in spite of a supplication for a fresh appropriation of the vicarage made in 1435, appears to have been that the vicarage retained its independence, while the parsonage remained with the abbey until the Reformation (*Ib.*, vol. ii. no. 87; *CPL*, viii 154; ix. 273; *RSS*, 248, 207^v; 295, 93; 304, 45; *Arb. Lib.*, ii. no. 247; Assumptions, 330, 412^v).

Inverchichte (Aberdeen, Mar).

Granted to Morymusk by Gilchrist, earl of Mar c. 1200, and confirmed by John, bishop of Aberdeen (1199 x 1207), the gift proved non-effective and the church continued as an independent parsonage until granted as a prebend of Aberdeen cathedral by Thomas, earl of Mar. This occurred during the episcopate of Bishop Alexander de Kynmund, who duly erected the parsonage as a prebend in 1356. As such it was conjoined with Auchindoir (q.v.) between 1361 and 1513, but even after the disjunction of the latter, this church, both in parsonage and vicarage, continued as a prebend, while the cure was evidently a vicarage pensionary (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 82-3, 89, 386, ii. 252-3, 382; *St. A. Lib.*, 370-2, 374-5; Assumptions, 387^v, *Abdn. Fasti*, 560).

Inverurie (Aberdeen, Buchan).

Granted with its chapel of Fetterangus to Arbroath by Ralf le Naym and confirmed by William the Lion (1212 x 14) the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Adam, bishop of Aberdeen (1207 x 28) (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 1, 199, 201). In the mid-thirteenth century a composition took place between the abbey and Lord Henry le Chen by which the abbey retained the parsonage and the latter obtained the right of presentation to the vicarage. Thereafter the parish assumed the name of Longley or St. Fergus by which former name it appears in the mid-fifteenth century. The parsonage with that of Fetterangus remained with the abbey, while the united churches formed a single cure (*Ib.*, i. no. 273; ii. no. 601; *RSS*, 408, 78^v; Assumptions, 330, 391).

Inverurie (Aberdeen, Garthoch).

Granted to Lindores by its founder David, earl of Huntingdon 1191 x 5, and confirmed to the uses of the abbey in 1195 by Pope Celestine III, the church originally appears to have been a chapel of Rothket. However, with the early disappearance of this church, Inverurie became the church of the parish, including within its bounds the chapel of Monkegie (*Lind. Cart.*, nos. iii, xcii, cxxxviii). A perpetual vicarage was ratified in 1257, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 25; Assumptions, 38, 379^v, 384^v; *RSS*, ix. 57).

Iona (Isles).

Known also as Icolmkill or Tempill-Ronnige, the parsonage and vicarage teinds would appear to have pertained to do so at the Reformation, this being one of the two churches of the diocese of the Isles of which the bishop had not his episcopal third (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 52; *Colt de Rebus Alban.*, 3-4). The parish church was evidently served by a vicar, who in all likelihood received a pension from the abbey to which all the teinds appear to have pertained (Monro, *Western Isles*, 31; *OPS*, II. i. 296-7).

Irongray:—See Kirkpatrick-Irongray.

Irvine (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

Annexed to Kilwinning at the Reformation, the parsonage had obviously been so for some considerable time. The cure was already a vicarage in 1438, while a deed of mortification of an annuity to a chaplain within the parish church made in 1323 was significantly sealed by the abbot of Kilwinning (MS. Rental Book, 60, 65, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi. 545; Patterson, *History of the County of Ayr*, ii. 86; *CPL*, ix. 66; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 159; *RSS*, lxii. 146^v).

Irvine (Glasgow, Annandale).

Although this church does not appear in any valuation rolls of the diocese of Glasgow, it was, according to Chalmers, following the Old Statistical Account, an independent parish within the patronage of Irvine of that ilk. No record evidence has been found to support this assertion (*Old Statistical Account*, xii, 249; Chalmers, *Caledonia*, v. 195).

Jedburgh (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

The church of the parish was that of the priory founded c. 1138 by David I, who conveyed to the canons the teinds of the whole parish, including those of Old Jedburgh, which was the site of a much earlier church, Langton, Nisbet and Crailing (Morton, *Monastic Annals*, 55-8; *Nat. MSS. Scot.*, i. no. xxxviii; Robertson, *Index*, 22, no. 1). In terms of a settlement of 1220, the church was to be served by a chaplain, who age teinds was normally one of the canons. Both parsonage and vicarage teinds of the parish and its pendicles remained with the abbey at the Reformation (*Glas. Reg.*, no. 114; Assumptions, 217^v, 219; *RMS*, vii. no. 290).

Johnstone (Glasgow, Annandale).

An independent parsonage, the patronage of which pertained to the family of Johnstone of that ilk in the sixteenth century (*CPL*, vii. 381; *RMS*, ii. no. 338; iii. no. 2874).

Jura (Isles):—See Killearnadale.

Kailzie (Glasgow, Peebles).

Also known as Hopkallzie, the church was originally a chapel of Innerleithen and probably passed with that church to Kelso, 1159 x 65 (*Kelso Liber*, no. 21). The church does not appear to have attained parochial status until the period of the Reformation when its teinds were set by the abbey (*Ib.*, 459; Assumptions, 224).

Katerny:—See Caterline.

Kearn (Aberdeen, Mar).

The church was a pendicle of Forbes (q.v.) throughout the pre-Reformation period. Both parsonage and vicarage fruits pertained to that prebend which was erected in 1325 and was designated in the fifteenth century as that of Keirn and Forbes (*Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 232; Diversorum, Alexander VI, 1498/9, 179, Forbes Colln., no. 148; *Aberdeen-Banff Illustrations*, iv. 371-2).

Keig (Aberdeen, Mar).

Granted to Morymusk by William Malvoisin, bishop of St. Andrews (1202-36), this grant was confirmed by Gilbert, bishop of Aberdeen (1228-39) (*St. A. Lib.*, 366-7, 372). Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed at the Reformation, while the cure was evidently a vicarage pensionary (MacPherson, *Church and Priory of Morymusk*, 203-4).

Keith (Moray, Strathbogie).

Confirmed to the episcopal mensa of Moray by a papal legate, James, canon of St. Victor, c. 1221, this was re-confirmed by Pope Honorius III in 1222 (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 22, 56). Both parsonage and vicarage, to which was united the church of Edinivach, were so annexed, the cure thereafter being served by a vicar pensioner (*Ib.*, no. 447; Assumptions, 400).

Keith-Hall—See **Monkeigie**.**Keith-Hundeby (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).**

The early history of the parish is obscure owing to the sub-division of the lands of Keith. Alexander I (1107-24) granted the lands of Keith to Dunfermline, and the tithes of these lands but not the church, were confirmed to the abbey by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (1150 x 53), as they were by his successors (*Dunfermline Registrum*, nos. 2, 92-4). The church itself was granted to Kelso by Simon Fraser c. 1160, and confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews 1188 x 1200 (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 83, 85, 98).

In the reign of David I, the lands of Keith were sub-divided, the part belonging to Simon Fraser becoming known as Keith-Symon, latterly Keith-Hundeby, while another part belonging to one Hervey acquired the title of Keith-Harvey or later Keith-Marischal. During the twelfth century, the former was the parish church of Keith, and as such laid claim to the chapel of Keith-Marischal (q.v.). No mention occurs of tithes belonging to Dunfermline in those disputes and such rights must have been small, probably in lands known as "adockis let et swynys let", which appear to have been adjacent to the parish of Crichton (*Dunfermline Registrum*, nos. 113, 170).

The parsonage continued with Kelso, although the revenues appear to have been devoted to use of cell of Lesmahagow (Assumptions, 245).

Keith-Marischal (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

Originally known as Keith Harvey, the church was claimed in 1176 as a chapel of Keith-Hundeby. A composition followed, shortly after which the church acquired parochial status (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 95-97; *SHS. Misc.*, vi. 57). Thereafter, the church formed an independent parsonage until 1469, when both parsonage and vicarage were erected into a prebend of St. Salvador's, with provision for vicar pensioner (Cant. *College of St. Salvator*, 28-9). The parsonage and vicarage fruits remained conjoined at Reformation, but there is no evidence as to the continuance of the prebend (Assumptions, 109).

Kelmore (Brechin)—See **Kilmoir**.**Kellin (St. Andrews, Fife)**—See **Carnbee**.**Kells (Galloway, Glenken/Dumfries).**

Granted by Robert I c. 1320 as an endowment for the archdeaconry of Galloway, the annexation proved ineffective and the church remained independent until 1501. Then both parsonage and vicarage were erected into a prebend of the Chapel Royal at Stirling following upon its foundation by Pope Alexander VI (*RMS*, i. App. i. 22; *CPL*, xl. 498; *RS*, 657, 222; *Hist. Chapel Royal*, 14). The fruits continued so annexed, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (*Ib.*, 15, 91, cxxxii; *RSS*, iv. no. 2875; *Ib.*, liv. 339).

Kelso (Glasgow, Tevordale).

Confirmed to the abbey of Kelso by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews c. 1128, probably having been acquired in that year on the transference

of the abbey from Selkirk. Thereafter the history of the church becomes one with that of the abbey to which both parsonage and vicarage teinds pertained at the Reformation while the cure was served by a vicar pensioner responsible to the abbot (*Kelso Liber*, no. 443; *Vet. Mon.*, no. decccxvii; Assumptions, 224, 234).

Kelton (Galloway, Dumfries).

Also known as Lockettun, the church of Cheletun was granted to Holyrood by William the Lion, as a church previously belonging to Iona, although a confirmation of John, bishop of Galloway (1189-1209) speaks of it as a grant of Uchtred, prince of Galloway (1160 x 74) (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 49, 51). The church was entirely annexed in 1287, but nevertheless a perpetual vicarage appears to have been maintained from at least the fifteenth century (*Ib.*, no. 83; *CPL*, xii. 281; Assumptions, 105; *RSS*, lvi. 52).

Kemback (St. Andrews, Fife).

Both parsonage and vicarage were erected into a prebend for the licentiate of St. Salvador's College on its foundation in 1450 by James Kennedy, bishop of St. Andrews. Thereafter this arrangement continued, a vicar pensioner serving the cure (Cant. *Coll. of St. Salvator*, 54 ff.; *Vet. Mon.*, no. dcclix; *GRH Chrs.*, no. 1142 B; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 48).

Kennay (Aberdeen, Garioch).

One of the six pendicles of Kinkell (q.v.), the revenues of which appear in part to have pertained to the Knights Hospitallers at Torphichen in the fourteenth century, but were lost to that house with erection of Kinkell and its chapels into a prebend of Aberdeen cathedral in 1420 (*Aldon. Reg.*, ii. 253). Both parsonage and vicarage continued so annexed at the Reformation, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (*RS*, 608, 247; Assumptions, 388-389; *Aberdeen-Banff Illustrations*, iii. 480).

Kennore—See **Inchaiden**.**Kennoway (St. Andrews, Fife).**

Known also as Kennachin or Kennochy, the church was granted to the priory of St. Andrews by Merleswans, son of Colbarus, and confirmed by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163-7) (*St. A. Lib.*, 60, 137-8, 152, 231, 258-9). The patronage alone was involved in this grant however, and it was only following upon a further grant by William Comyn, earl of Buchan and Marjorie, his countess (1220 x 40), that David, bishop of St. Andrews granted the church to the uses of the priory in 1240 (*Ib.*, 92, 165, 251, 253). The parsonage thereafter continued with the priory, a perpetual vicarage having been erected, which on the foundation of St. Leonard's College at St. Andrews in 1512/13, was itself annexed to that establishment. However, this was apparently unsuccessful, and the vicarage continued to be independent (Assumptions, 17, 99; *RMS*, ii. no. 3812; *Prot. Bk. Harlaw*, 45-6; *Yule Collection*, no. 180).

Kettins (St. Andrews, Angus).

Granted to the hospital of St. Edward at Berwick by Queen Ermengarde (1214 x 34) and confirmed to it by William, bishop of St. Andrews, both parsonage and vicarage appear to have been annexed, the cure being served by one of the friars (*Vester Writs*, nos. 9, 11, 12). In 1386, a dispute with Coupar over possession of this church was resolved in favour of the Master of the hospital, which was also known as that of the Bridge of Berwick. The church remained annexed until the Schism

created new difficulties, it firstly being granted as a commend in 1386, and then transferred to the Trinitarian hospital of Dundee by Robert III in 1391/2 (Ib., no. 36; *CPL*, iv. 253; *RMS*, i. no. 838). Nevertheless, the church continued to be treated as annexed to the hospital at Berwick until 1473, when on the petition of James III, the hospital and its annexed church were granted to the newly erected conventual house of Trinitarian friars in the chapel of the Holy Cross at Peebles (*CPL*, ix. 53; xi. 47-8; xii. 49; *RS*, 413, 118^v; Gunn, *Church and Monastery of the Holy Cross of Peebles*, 12). Both parsonage and vicarage thereafter remained so annexed, one of the friars evidently serving the cure (GRH Chrs., nos. 3475-6; Assumptions, 250).

Kettle (St. Andrew, Kothric).

The church here was only a chapel of Lathrisk (q.v.).

Kisallan (Glasgow, Rutherglen).—See Killellan.

Kilarrow (Isles).

The church of St. Malrubha in Islay was one of the three parish kirks of that island and appears to have remained an independent parsonage, lying within the patronage of the lords of the Isles until their forfeiture in 1493, following upon which it passed to the crown (*CPL*, iv. 224; xii. 627-8; *RSS*, i. no. 482; ii. no. 2687; iii. no. 2963; Lochneil Chs., cited *OPS*, II. i. 261).

Kilbarcha (Aberdeen, Mar).—See Kinbathoch.

Kilbarclan (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

Granted to Paisley by Walter Alan (1165×73), the church was confirmed to the uses of the priory by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow (1175×99) (*Pais. Reg.*, 7, 109). A vicarage settlement took place in 1227, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (Ib., 32; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, I. 84; Craigan Writs, no. 161; *RMS*, v. no. 2072; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 91).

Kilbarr (Isles).

This, the parish church of Barra, appears to have remained an independent parsonage. It lay within the patronage of the lords of the Isles in the fourteenth century, but presumably passed with the lands of the island by a grant in 1427 to the Macneils of Barra (*RMS*, i. App. 1. No. 9; ii. no. 2287; Monro, *Western Isles*, 44-5).

Kilberry (Argyll, Kintyre).

The church of St. Berach of Knapdale had been erected into a prebend of Argyll by 1427, and apparently had been such since at least 1423 (*CSSR*, ii. 178; *CPL*, vii. 266). The prebend then lay within the patronage of the lord of the Isles, but this was granted by the then lord, to Robert, bishop of Argyll in 1492 and confirmed by the crown in 1507, authority being given to the bishop to annex or dispose of it as fitting (*RMS*, ii. no. 3136). Nevertheless, the patronage of the church, which remained a prebend, apparently based upon the parsonage revenues, fell to the crown, following upon the forfeiture of the lords of the Isles, this passing before the Reformation to the earls of Argyll (*RSS*, ii. no. 1095; *CPL*, vii. 596; x. 692; Argyll Inventory, cited *OPS*, II. i. 36; *RMS*, iii. nos. 2306, 2812).

Kilbrnie (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

The parsonage pertained to Kilwinning at the Reformation, this appropriation apparently having taken place before 1410×30, when the

cure was already a perpetual vicarage (MS. Rental Book, 60, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi. 559; *RMS*, vi. no. 1838; *Glasgow Friars Munimenta*, 238, 246). The vicarage was annexed to the college of the University of Glasgow by Archbishop Blacader in 1506, but this was apparently unsuccessful and the cure remained independent (*Glasgow Univ. Munimenta*, i. no. 21; *RSS*, v. no. 2034).

Kilblane (Argyll, Kintyre).

The church appears to have remained an independent parsonage, which lay within crown patronage in the sixteenth century (*RS*, 287, 140^v; *CPL*, x. 547-8; *RSS*, i. no. 3726; ii. no. 2724).

Kilblane (Glasgow, Nithsdale).

A vicarage in Baginmond's Roll in 1274, the church and its parish make no further appearance in record and had evidently ceased to exist before the Reformation (*SHS Misc.*, v. 103). Sites known as Kilblane appear in the parishes of Caerlaverock and Kirkmahoe, both of which lay within the deanery of Nithsdale, but while the latter church appears in the taxation roll, the former does not. It is therefore possible that Kilblane can be identified with the church of Caerlaverock, which was also a vicarage from a very early date. It may be, on the other hand, that the earlier parish was simply merged into either Caerlaverock or Kirkmahoe (Chalmers, *Caledonia*, v. 157-8; Scott, *Fasli*, ii. 281).

Kilbrachmont.

Although it is frequently asserted that a church of this name was granted to the priory of North Berwick and a reference does exist to it as a parish, it is clear that though the teinds as part of the lands of Kilbrachmont, which lay within the parish of Kilconquhar, pertained to the priory, no church in fact existed (Chalmers, *Caledonia*, iv. 505-6; *ADA*, 103; Assumptions, 170^v-171).

Kilbrandon (Argyll, Lorn).

The church of Kilbrandon in Seil pertained to the priory of Ardcathattan at the Reformation. One quarter of the teinds, however, were due, as vicarage perpetual (Ardcathattan Inventory, cited *OPS*, II. i. 102; Additonal Campbell of Jura Papers, no. 4; Acts and Dec., lxxix. 57).

Kilbride (Argyll, Lorn).

Granted by Alexander II in 1249 to the episcopal mensa of Argyll, this grant was confirmed by Robert I in 1324/5 and James IV in 1507 (*RMS*, ii. no. 3136). The parsonage continued with the bishops, and, as was customary in the diocese, so did one quarter of the total fruits. The residual teinds pertained to the perpetual vicarage, which on occasions was also detained by the bishop (Argyll Inventory, cited *OPS*, II. i. 108; *CSSR*, ii. 79).

Kilbride (Dunblane).

Granted to Inchaffray by Gilbert, earl of Strathearn (1203×19), the church was confirmed to the abbey with all its fruits by successive bishops of Dunblane. Both parsonage and vicarage remained thus annexed while the cure was evidently pensionary (*Inchaffray Chrs.*, nos. xxi, xxxix, lxvii; Ib., pp. xcvi-xcviii, 170-3; *CPL*, vii. 406).

Kilbride (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

Now known as West Kilbride, the parsonage pertained to Kilwinning at the Reformation, the cure being a vicarage from at least the beginning

of the sixteenth century (*Glas. Reg.*, lviii; *MS. Rental Book*, 60, 64, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi. 561; *Thirds of Benefices*, 156; *RMS*, vi. no. 1387).

Kilbride (Glasgow, Nithsdale):—See Kirkbride.

Kilbride (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

Now known as East Kilbride, the church lay within the patronage of the bishop of Glasgow in the episcopate of Bishop John ($\times 1118 \times 47$), this being confirmed by William the Lion following upon a dispute between Bishop Joceline and Roger de Vallon 1182 $\times 87$ (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 51, 55-6). In the course of the thirteenth century, the church, both in patronage and vicarage, was erected into a prebend of Glasgow cathedral. In turn this prebend was erected into a chancery of the cathedral, possibly before 1266, and certainly before 1417 in which year the cure was established as a vicarage pensionary, as it thereafter remained (Ib., nos. 111, 212*, 328; *Thirds of Benefices*, 87; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, I. 101).

Kilbride (Isles).

One of the two parish churches of Arran, the church of St. Bride was granted by John of Menteith, lord of Arran and Knapdale to Kilwinning c. 1337, this being confirmed by David II in 1364, Robert III (1390 \times 1406) and by Pope Benedict XIII in 1407/8 (*RMS*, i. no. 182; Robertson, *Index*, 145, no. 23; GRH Vat. Trans., ii. no. 28). Nevertheless, the patronage lay with the crown in 1437, probably passing to James, lord Hamilton with the earldom of Arran in 1503, and being confirmed to that earldom in 1540 (*RS*, 331, 69; *RMS*, ii. no. 2742; iii. no. 2202). This grant may, however, have been common form as neither church is designated by name, and both patronage and vicarage tithes appear to have been annexed by this date to the bishops of the Isles, who held them at the Reformation (*Coll. de Rebus Alban.*, 4; *RSS*, lxx. 189; Monro, *Western Isles*, 14-15).

Kilbucko (Glasgow, Peebles).

Erected into a prebend of the collegiate church of Dalkeith by Pope Sixtus IV in 1475 on petition of James, earl of Morton. A perpetual vicar with a suitable portion of fruits was to be appointed, although it is clear from the actual erection of 1477 that both patronage and vicarage fruits were annexed and the cure became a vicarage pensionary (*Holyrood Liber*, App. i. no. 17; *Morton Register*, ii. no. 230). Thereafter no definite proof of the prebend's existence can be found. It may be significant, however, that the patronage and vicarage continued to be assessed as one between 1525 and 1547, twenty-four marks of the patronage fruits were annexed to the collegiate church for the provision of lights and ornaments, thereby indicating that some close connection still remained between the two (Assumptions, 249, 251; *St. Andrews Formulae*, nos. 342-3; *Wigtown Charter Chast.*, no. 498).

Kilcalmonell (Argyll, Kintyre).

Granted to Paisley by Duffgall son of Syfyn in 1261, this grant was confirmed by Walter Stewart, earl of Menteith, in 1262 and in that same year by Alan, bishop of Argyll, to the uses of the abbey, saving the vicar's portion and his own episcopal quarter of the fruits (*Pais. Reg.*, 120-24, 308). Subsequent disputes over this church were all settled in favour of the monks, with whom the patronage revenues remained, the cure being a vicarage perpetual. There is no direct evidence whether,

as in other churches, the bishop retained his quarter share (Ib., 140-44, 132-56; Argyll Inventory cited *OPS*, II. i. 28; *RMS*, v. no. 2070; *CPL*, viii. 470; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 399).

Kilchattan (Argyll, Lorn).

Originally known as Luine, the parish church, which is first mentioned by Archdeacon Monro, was apparently always an independent patronage. However, as was customary one quarter of the fruits pertained to the bishops of Argyll (Monro, *Western Isles*, 20-1; Argyll Inventory, cited *OPS*, II. i. 100).

Kilchattan in Colonsay (Isles):—See Colonsay.

Kilchattan (Isles).

The church of St. Catan was the parish church of Carra and Gigha and while it appears consistently as a vicarage in the fifteenth century, it is as a free patronage within crown patronage that it is found in the following century. One possible reason for this apparent contradiction is that the church may have originally been annexed to Saddell but did not pass with that abbey to the bishopric of Argyll (*CSSR*, ii. 127; *CPL*, viii. 23, 607; *RS*, 391, 248c; *James IV Letters*, no. 149; *RSS*, i. no. 2172; Ib., lxx. 139).

Kilchenzie (Argyll, Kintyre).

On the evidence of rental of the bishopric of the Isles dated 1561, it would appear that the revenues of this church, also known as Skeirhenzie, were divided between the monks of Iona, who held two thirds, and the bishop of the Isles, who held one third of the fruits. Nevertheless, it would seem to be more likely that since this church lay within the diocese of Argyll that the abbey would hold three quarters of the fruits, and the bishop of Argyll would hold the remaining quarter. This interpretation would appear to be borne out by a lease in 1609 of three fourths of the tithes of the patronage (*Coll. de Rebus Alban.*, 3-4; Argyll Inventory cited *OPS*, II. i. 20-1).

Kilchharan (Argyll, Kintyre):—See Kilkeran.

Kilchewan (Argyll, Kintyre):—See Kilkiwan.

Kilchoan in Ardmurchan:—See Ardmurchan.

Kilcholunkill (Argyll, Kintyre):—See Kilcolunkill.

Kilchonan (Isles):—See Trumpan.

Kilchonan (Isles).

The church of St. Coman in Islay was one of the three parish kirks of that island and appears to have remained an independent patronage, lying within the patronage of the Lords of the Isles, on whose forfeiture it passed to the crown with which it continued (*CPL*, ix. 197; xi. 262, 480; *RSS*, i. no. 1735; ii. no. 2045; iii. no. 2993).

Kilchonan (Dunkeld, Athole and Drumalbane):—See Rannoch.

Kilchousland (Argyll, Kintyre).

Also known as Glenghisillan, the church of St. Constantine was erected into a prebend of Argyll shortly before 1428, its patronage lying with the lords of the Isles (*CSSR*, ii. 188-9). No mention of the prebend

as such occurs after 1433, and with the forfeiture of the lords of the Isles, the patronage of the church passed to the crown and was thereafter granted by James IV as a mensal church of the bishopric of Argyll in 1508, and as such it remained (*CPL*, vii. 468; *RSS*, i. no. 404; *RMS*, ii. no. 3208; Argyll Inventory cited *OPS*, II. i. 19).

Kilchreman (Argyll, Lorn).

Known also as the church of Lochaw or that of St. Peter the Deacon, the parsonage was annexed to the collegiate church of Kilminn on its foundation in 1441 (Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 129-30; *Highland Papers*, ii. 155-6n.). The parsonage revenues appear to have formed a prebend of the collegiate church, a perpetual vicar serving the cure, while as customary one quarter of the fruits, both parsonage and vicarage, pertained to the bishops of Argyll (Argyll Inventory, cited *OPS*, II. i. 121; Glenample Writs—6th Oct. 1544 (Macgregor Transcripts); Argyll Chrs., cited *OPS*, II. i. 121).

Kilchrisht (Isles):—See Strath.

Kilchrisht (Ross).

Also known as Cill Chriod or Tarradale, the teinds were in dispute between the then rector and Beaulny in 1274, the latter being granted certain teinds for eight years (Beaulny Chrs. cited *OPS*, II. ii. 522-3). There is no indication, however, that church was appropriated and in 1372 William, earl of Ross is reputed to have granted it to Fearn, but there is no sign that this was ever effective and it is not until the Reformation that it can be seen that the parsonage had, in fact, been a prebend of Ross from some unknown date (Chronicle of the Earls of Ross, cited *OPS*, II. ii. 523; *RSS*, ii. 90).

Kilchuimn in Gleneelg (Argyll, Morvern):—See Gleneelg.

Kilchuimn (Moray, Inverness):—See Aberartf.

Kilcomnkil (Argyll, Kintyre).

Granted by Patrick McSeilling and Finlach, his wife, to the priory of Whithorn, this grant was confirmed by the crown in 1325 and 1451. However, this apparently conveyed only the patronage to the canons, who in 1431 were already involved in disputes over their rights in this church, which in 1437/8 is said to be of the patronage of laymen (*RMS*, i. App. i. no. 20; ii. no. 461; *CPL*, viii. 375, 607; ix. 13; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 104). The parsonage had, however, already been erected into a prebend of Lismore cathedral by Martin, bishop of Argyll, shortly before 1382 and it continues to appear as such in the first half of the fifteenth century (*Id.*, ii. 114, 120; *CPL*, ix. 13; *Diplom. Novu.*, vii. no. 313). Thereafter, the church disappears from record, the confirmation to Whithorn in 1451 being evidently unsuccessful and the church apparently remaining as a prebend, while, as was customary, one quarter of the teinds pertained to the mensa of the bishops of Argyll (Moir Bryce Charters, no. 26).

Kilcomnkil (Argyll, Morvern).

Known also as the church of St. Columba in Kenevaden or Morvern, it always appears to have remained a free parsonage. It lay originally within the patronage of the lords of the Isles, on whose forfeiture it passed to the crown with whom it continued, although as was customary one quarter of the fruits pertained to the bishops of Argyll (*CPL*, x. 715, xi. 109-10; *RSS*, i. no. 2173; iii. no. 2063; Argyll Inventory, cited *OPS*, II. i. 168).

Kilcomnkil (Isles).

The church of St. Columba of Mull, which was one of the seven parish kirks of that island, was apparently annexed to Iona between 1409 and 1421, in which latter year the lord of the Isles petitioned that the perpetual vicarage might also be annexed, the cure to be served by a chaplain (Monro, *Western Isles*, 30; *RMS*, ii. no. 2264; *CSSR*, i. 271; *Highland Papers*, iv. 168-71). At the Reformation, the parsonage remained annexed to Iona, while as customary one third of the revenues pertained to the bishop of the Isles, and as no proof of the existence of a vicarage can be found, it is likely that it also was successfully annexed (*Coll. de Rebus Alban.*, 3-4).

Kilcomnkil in Uist (Isles):—See Sand.

Kilcolmonnell (Argyll, Kintyre):—See Kilcalmonnell.

Kilcolmonnell (Glasgow, Carrick):—See Colmonell.

Kilcolmonnell (Glasgow, Densenes/Nithsdale):—See Colmonell.

Kilcomnubar (St. Andrews, Fife).

Following upon a dispute in 1202 between Roger, bishop of St. Andrews and Duncan, earl of Fife over the grant of this church and that of Kilmany, the bishop quitclaimed his right to the patronage of this church to the earl who then granted or regranted the church to the priory of North Berwick (GRH Chrs., no. 16; *North Berwick Cart.*, no. 6). A perpetual vicarage was thereafter erected, from the fruits of which the priory received a pension. The parsonage remained with the nunnery at the Reformation, as did the vicarage pension (*Id.*, no. 29; GRH Vat. Trans., ii. no. 40; Assumptions, 91^v, 170^v, 171).

Kilconstantin (Glasgow, Densenes/Nithsdale):—See Colmonell.

Kildalton (Isles).

The church of St. John the Evangelist in Islay was one of the three parish kirks of that island and appears to have remained an independent parsonage. Its patronage remained with the bishops of the Isles, but was exercised by the crown "sede vacante" on several occasions in the sixteenth century (*CPL*, vii. 406; ix. 395; *RSS*, iii. no. 2586; iv. no. 28, 1431; *Id.*, lxxv. 136).

Kildonan (Caithness).

Granted to Scone 1164 x 1225, the possible donor appears to have been Harald, earl of Orkney, Shetland and Caithness (1165 x 1206) (*Scone Liber*, nos. 58, 103). In Bishop Gilbert's constitution of the chapter of Caithness (1224 x 45) the abbot of Scone was recognised as a canon, with this church as his prebend, and he appears personally as such, as late as 1371 (*Barnatyne Misc.*, iii. 19; *Scone Liber*, nos. 162, 181). After this date, however, and certainly by 1447, the abbot appears to have relinquished his personal right to the prebend and instead exercised the right of patronage with a possible reservation on the fruits (*RS*, 415, 157, 464, 63; *CPL*, xii. 485). Both parsonage and vicarage teinds were annexed to the commendator of Scone in 1556. Following upon this the prior of Scone is found in possession of the prebend, the cure itself being evidently a vicarage pensionary (GRH Chrs., nos. 1679, 1778; Reg. of Pres., i. 140^v; *RSS*, ii. no. 762).

Kildonan (Isles).

The parish church of Eigg and Rum, the church appears to have remained an independent parsonage, its patronage being granted to Roderic the son of Alan in 1309, thereafter passing to the Lords of the Isles and finally to the crown (*RMS*, I. App. I. no. 9; App. II. no. 861; Munro, *Western Isles*, 37).

Kildrumny (Aberdeen, Mar).

Granted by Thomas, earl of Mar to the dean and chapter of Aberdeen as a common church in 1362, the church was shortly afterwards united to the parish church of Cabrach (q.v.), the revenues of which were also held in common. The single cure thenceforward served by a vicar pensioner as it was at the Reformation, while both parsonage and vicarage revenues continued so annexed (*Abdn. Reg.*, I. 101-3, II. 85-7, 384; Assumptions, 385; *RSS*, IX. 17^v).

Kilnman (Galloway, Deerness).—See Buitte.**Kilman (Argyll, Glassary).**

Granted to Paisley by Duncan, son of Fercher and Laumannus, son of Malcolm (1230 x 46), the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Alan, bishop of Argyll in 1253, saving a vicar's portion and his own episcopal quarter of the fruits (*Pais. Reg.*, 132-5, 308). Subsequent disputes over this church were all settled in favour of the monks, with whom the parsonage continued. The cure was a vicarage perpetual, while the bishop of Argyll presumably retained his quarter (*Ib.*, 140-4, 145-7, 149-56; *CPL*, VII. 268; MacGregor Colln.—Atholl Chs., Bundle 5, nos. 7, 10; *RMS*, V. no. 2070).

Kilnichien (Isles).

One of the seven parish kirks of Mull, the church was annexed to Iona before 1421, in which year the lord of the Isles petitioned that the perpetual vicarage might also be annexed, the cure to be served by a chaplain (Munro, *Western Isles*, 29-30; *CSSR*, I. 27; *Highland Papers*, IV. 168-171). At the Reformation, the parsonage remained annexed to Iona, while as customary one third of the revenues pertained to the bishop of the Isles, and as no proof of the existence of a vicarage can be found, it is likely that it also was successfully annexed (*Coll. de Rebus Alban.*, 3).

Kilgour (St. Andrews, Fotherie).

Granted to the priory of St. Andrews by Duncan, earl of Fife in 1316, a commission to confirm the grant and to erect a perpetual vicarage was appointed in 1329 (NLS MS. 15.1.18, no. 58; *CPL*, II. 594). The parsonage remained with the priory thereafter, while the vicarage on occasions appears to have been served by the canons (*CPP*, I. 594, 597; Assumptions, 167; *Reg. of Pres.*, I. 129^v).

Kilman (Glasgow, Rutherglen).—See Inchinnan.**Kilkerran (Argyll, Kintyre).**

The church of St. Quernan or Kilchiaran was granted to Paisley by Angus, son of Dovenald, lord of Hyle (1241 x 49), being confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Alan, bishop of Argyll in 1253, with reservation of his episcopal quarter (*Pais. Reg.*, 127-9). At first, only a pension appears to have been levied upon the fruits, but as subsequent confirmations show, the parsonage had been fully annexed by 1299 (*Ib.*, 128-31, 136, 308). Disputes which subsequently arose over this church between the bishops of Argyll and the lords of the Isles on one part, and the monks

on the other, were all settled in favour of Paisley. However, a further dispute in 1489, during which the bishop of Argyll sequestered the fruits of the church, appears to have led to its revenues falling into the hands of the abbey of Iona, which held them at the Reformation, although in the seventeenth century, the church was once again accounted as being annexed to Paisley (*Ib.*, 140-4, 145-7, 152-6; *CPL*, XII. 173; *CPP*, I. 635; *RMS*, V. no. 2070; *Coll. de Rebus Alban.*, 3). The 1561 rental which records the church as a possession of Iona's would further credit one third of its revenues to the bishop of the Isles, but this seems unlikely and the bishop of Argyll appears to have retained his quarter. The cure was a vicarage perpetual (*Ib.*, 3-4; Argyll Inventory, cited *OPS*, II. I. 15).

Kilkrivan (Argyll, Kintyre).

Apparently an independent parsonage in 1463, the church also known as Kilchieran, had become a mensal church of the bishopric of Argyll by 1539. There is a distinct possibility that the church had been granted to Saddell along with lands in this parish c. 1475, passing in 1508 to the bishops of Argyll with whom the parsonage remained (*CPL*, XI. 482; *RSS*, II. no. 3092; *RMS*, II. no. 3170; Argyll Inventory cited *OPS*, II. I. 11).

Killeen (Argyll, Kintyre).

Granted by Alexander II to the mensa of the bishopric of Argyll in 1243. This was confirmed by James IV in 1507, the parsonage alone being annexed, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (*RMS*, II. no. 3136; *State Papers during Reign of Henry VIII* (1838), V. 477).

Killeen (Isles).—See Torosay.**Killearn (Glasgow, Lennox).**

Both parsonage and vicarage were erected into a prebend of Glasgow cathedral by Bishop John Cameron c. 1430, with consent of the patron Patrick, lord Graham. The cure was to be served by a vicar pensioner, as it was at the Reformation (*Glas. Reg.*, no. 340; *CPL*, XII. 206; *Reg. of Pres.*, I. 81; *Glasgow Univ. Manuscripta*, I. no. 211).

Killearnadale (Isles).

The parish church of Jura, this was stated in 1549 to be merely a chapel, the mother church undoubtedly being regarded as that of Colonsay (Munro, *Western Isles*, 18). As such, both parsonage and vicarage tithes appear to have pertained to the priory of Oronsay. These tithes were leased in the seventeenth century by the bishop of the Isles, who already possessed one third of the tithes in virtue of a Papal bull of 1231, and by means of a grant of 1616 of the priory and its possessions, held them in their entirety (Argyll Inventory, cited *OPS*, II. I. 276; *SHR*, VII. 258-63; *RMS*, VII. no. 1386; *HMC. 4th Rep.*, App. 479).

Killearnan (Ross).

Also known as Eddlyrdor, the garbal tithes, along with those of Fodderty, Lumlair and Logie Wester, were assigned as the prebend of the archdeacon of Ross by Robert (I), bishop of Ross, 1236 x 38. This erection was confirmed in 1255/6 with the exception that the prebend now only comprehended the parsonage tithes of Killearnan and Fodderty (*Vat. Mon.*, nos. lxxx, xcvi, cxxxii; *CPL*, I. 175). A vicarage had been erected by 1274, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the archdeacon, although part of the revenues also pertained to the bishopric (*SHS Misc.*, VI. 50; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, II. II. 325; *RSS*, III. 75; *RMS*, V. no. 563).

Killeith.—See Currie.

Killellan (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

Known also as Killallan, the church appears to have been one of the churches of Strathgryte granted to Paisley by Walter Fitzallan (1165 x 73), being confirmed by name by Florence, bishop elect of Glasgow (1202 x 07) (*Pais. Reg.*, 7, 113). A vicarage settlement took place in 1227, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Ib.*, 318; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, I, 82; Reg. of Pres., I, 97^v; RMS, v, no. 2072).

Kilnecriver.—See Glassary.**Kilnespich-Kyrl (Dunkeld, ?).**

Also known as Muckairn, the parsonage pertained at the Reformation to the mensa of the bishopric of Dunkeld. It had in all probability been retained by these bishops at the disjunction of the see of Argyll from that of Dunkeld c. 1189. The cure throughout this period was a vicarage perpetual (Argyll Inventory, cited *OPS*, II, I, 132; RSS, I, no. 3705; *New Statistical Account*, vii, 514).

Killicudden.—See Cullicudden.**Kilnin (Dunkeld, Athole and Drumalban).**

Granted by Robert I to Inchaffray in 1317/18 on condition that a canon would be provided to serve in the church of Strathfillan, the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by William, bishop of Dunkeld under the proviso that a priory should be founded at Strathfillan, to which all the revenues of this church should be devoted (*Inchaffray Chrs.*, nos. ccxlii-vi). Thereafter, Strathfillan and Kilnin were one conjoint parish, the parsonage and the major part of the vicarage revenues of which were, as stipulated, annexed to the priory. The cure was served by a vicar portioner, who may have been one of the canons since a curate was also maintained (Assumptions, 302; Reg. of Pres., I, 19^v; II, 129^v; *Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 180).

Kilnlynar (Dunkeld, Athole and Drumalban).

Known also as Glenlyon or Branboth, this chapel and its revenues were reserved to the chapter of Dunkeld when the church of Dull was 29) (*St. A. Lib.*, 295-6). This position was maintained at the Reformation, although the chapel then appears to have lain within the parish of Fortingall (*HMC 7th Rep.*, 710, no. 76).

Kilnlag (Argyll, Morvern).

An independent parsonage within crown patronage in the sixteenth century, this was granted to Hector McGilleoun in 1548. One quarter of the tithes pertained, as was customary, to the bishops of Argyll (RSS, II, no. 4719; III, no. 2963; *Moir Bryce Charters*, no. 26).

Kilnaccharnik (Argyll, Morvern).

Known also as North Knapdale, the church of St. Charnaig in Knapdale was granted by Walter, earl of Menteith (1238 x 94) to Kilwinning, 1327, the bishop's rights and a vicar's portion being reserved (*Vet. Mon.*, nos. cccclxxxviii, div; *CPL*, II, 311). Papal confirmations followed in 1329 and 1333, and the parsonage thereafter remained with the abbey, the cure being a vicarage perpetual (RSS, IV, 71; *Iktl.* 137^v; RMS, VI, no. 1838).

Kilnadock (Dunblane).

The parsonage pertained to Inchmahome by 1429, in which year it is recorded that the vicarage was annexed to the chancellorship of Dunblane

cathedral (*CPL*, viii, 101; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 97; *ADC*, 184; RS, 423, 195). Both annexations thereafter continued, the cure evidently being a vicarage pensionary (Assumptions, 315^v; *APS*, IV, 344; RSS, lxiii, 218).

Kilmadon.—See Kilmodan.**Kilnaglas (Argyll, Glassary).**

Also known as Strachur, notice of the church does not appear in any pre-Reformation source and doubts as to its exact status must therefore remain unanswered (*OPS*, II, I, 77).

Kilnabew (Glasgow, Lennox).

Although this church achieved parochial status at the Reformation, it appears to have existed before that period only as a chapel of Cardross (9.v.) (*Ref. of Ministers*, 37; Robertson, *Index*, 50, no. 7; Kilnabew Charters, cited *OPS*, I, 27).

Kilnabug (Dunblane).

The parsonage of this church, which has been mistranscribed in the papal registers as Kilnaling, was annexed to the mensa of the bishops of Dunblane on its vacancy in, or shortly after, 1259, the cure then becoming, as it remained at the Reformation, a vicarage perpetual (*CPL*, I, 367; cf. Cockburn, *Medieval Bishops of Dunblane*, 81, n. 13; Assumptions, 285^v, 321^v; RMS, II, no. 763).

Kilnalcobin (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

Apparently one of the churches of Strathgryte granted to Paisley by Walter Fitzallan (1165 x 73), it was confirmed by name by Florence, bishop elect of Glasgow (1202 x 07) (*Pais. Reg.*, 7, 113). A vicarage settlement took place in 1227, the cure then becoming a vicarage pensionary. However, in the fifteenth century the church was served by one of the monks, this coming to an end in the sixteenth century, both parsonage and vicarage tithes remaining with the abbey (*Ib.*, 318; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, I, 86; RS, 292, 126; 401, 8; RMS, III, no. 916; IV, no. 16; V, no. 2070).

Kilnallenock (Moray, Elgin).

The church which was dedicated to St. Andrew appears to be identical with the chapel of St. Andrews granted by William the Lion, along with its mother church of Elgin to Richard, bishop of Moray, 1187 x 89 (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 6, 42). At the beginning of the fourteenth century, the church was served by a chaplain maintained by the vicar of Elgin, but subsequent to this the church appears to have attained parochial status. Its cure then became a vicarage perpetual, the parsonage remaining with the bishops of Moray (*Ib.*, no. 133; Assumptions, 400^v; RSS, *Iktl.* 147; Reg. of Pres., I, 28, 97).

Kilmalie (Caithness).

Also known as Culmalin and now as Golspie, the church was apparently one of the six churches reserved to the episcopal mensa of Caithness by Bishop Gilbert in his constitution of 1224 x 45 (*Bannatyne Misc.*, III, 18). A perpetual vicarage had been erected by 1274, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the bishopric (*SHS Misc.*, VI, 69; RS, 417, 95; Assumptions cited *OPS*, II, II, 615; Sutherland Chs. cited *OPS*, II, II, 649).

Kilmallen (Argyll, Glassary).

Also known as Kilnalduff and now as Inveraray, the parsonage was annexed to the capitular mensa of the collegiate church of Kilmaron by

George, bishop of Argyll (1441 x 66) with the consent of the patron (*CPL*, xlii, 242-4; *RS*, 592, 190). It did not remain annexed to the common fund, but presentations do suggest that both parsonage and vicarage may have remained a prebend of the college (Argyll Chs. cited *OPS*, II. i. 85; Prot. Bk. of Gavin Hamilton, cited *OPS*, II. i. 85; *RSS*, xli. 860).

Kilmallin in Lochaber:—See Kilmallie.

Kilmaling (Dunblane):—See Kilmahug.

Kilmallie (Argyll, Morvern).

The church of St. Maltuff in Lochaber appears to have remained an independent parsonage within lay patronage, one quarter of the fruits, however, pertaining as was customary to the bishops of Argyll (*Prot. Scot.*, i. 26; *CSSR*, ii. 90 and n, 121 and n; *Prot. Bk. Rodlock*, no. 38).

Kilmarnus (Moray, Strathbogie):—See Keith.

Kilmaluig (Isles):—See Kilmuir in Trotternish.

Kilmahug (Argyll, Lorn):—See Lismore.

Kilmay (St. Andrews, Fife).

Recognised as lying within the patronage of the bishops of St. Andrews in 1202, an unsuccessful attempt was made to annex the church to the episcopal mensa in 1387 (*GRH Chrs.*, no. 16; *GRH Vat. Trans.*, i. no. 60; *CPL*, viii. 337). A perpetual vicarage was erected with the patron's consent in 1438, this being maintained in 1450, when the parsonage revenues were assigned in common to the members of St. Salvator's College on its erection by Bishop James Kennedy, the arrangement then made so continuing (*RS*, 343, 406; *Cant. Coll. of St. Salvator*, 54 ff.; *Vet. Mon.*, no. dcclxx; *CPL*, xlii. 479; *BURK*, 62).

Kilmarnock (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

The parsonage was appropriated to Kilwinning before 1312, in which year Robert, bishop of Glasgow granted the vicarage to the monks. This transaction was confirmed in 1313 and 1333 and both parsonage and vicarage remained annexed, while church was apparently served by a vicar pensioner (*CPL*, ii. 310-11, 383; *Vet. Mon.*, nos. cccclxxxvii, diii; *MS. Rental Bk.*, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi. 552; *RSS*, lxii. 1460; *Acts and Dec.*, xxxii. 147).

Kilmarnock (Glasgow, Lennox).

Granted by Robert I to Cambruskenneth in 1324/5, this was confirmed, with provision for a perpetual vicar, by John, bishop of Glasgow in 1325, corporal possession being obtained in 1328 (*Camb. Reg.*, nos. 145-6, 148-9, 150; *CPL*, i. 542-3). The parsonage remained with the abbey at the Reformation, in whose patronage the vicarage continued, although the cure itself appears to have been a vicarage pensionary (*Ib.*, nos. 153-4; *Assumptions*, cited *OPS*, I. 35; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 107; *RMS*, vii. no. 1222).

Kilmarrow (Argyll, Kintyre).

Apparently unappropriated in 1251, the church with all its teinds was annexed to Ardchattan at the Reformation, while a curate was evidently maintained in the parish by the priory (*RMS*, ii. no. 3136; *Ardchattan Inventory and Charters*, cited *OPS*, II. i. 821).

Kilmartin (Argyll, Lorn/Glassary).

The church of St. Martin in Ardscochins, which lay within the patronage of the Campbells, later earls of Argyll, appears as a prebend of Lismore cathedral in 1443, it evidently continuing as such, since the known holder

of the benefice appears as a canon in 1554/5 (*RS*, 394, 63; Robertson, *Index*, 28, no. 4; *RMS*, iv. nos. 826, 1592; *GRH Chrs.*, no. 1639). The cure was a vicarage perpetual, while as customary one quarter of the revenues pertained to the bishop of Argyll (*RMS*, ii. no. 3136, iii. no. 2343; *RSS*, lvii, 289, 29).

Kilmarnus (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

Granted to Kelso by Robert, son of Wernepald c. 1170, this grant was confirmed by his superior Richard de Morville and Engelram, bishop of Glasgow (1164 x 74) (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 283, 285-6). The patronage alone was held however, until the church was confirmed to the uses of Kelso by Walter, bishop of Glasgow in 1232. However, this had not taken effect in 1245 when Bishop William confirmed the church to the uses of Lesmahagow to which the parsonage revenues continued thereafter annexed, the cure being a vicarage perpetual (*Ib.*, nos. 279, 281-2, 284; *Assumptions*, 241, 248; *Thirds of Benefices*, 20, 261).

Kilmaveonaig (Dunkeld, Athole and Drumalbane).

An independent parsonage in Baginod, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation, its patronage then apparently lying with the earls of Atholl (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 47; *Thirds of Benefices*, 14, 250; *Assumptions*, 301).

Kilmavennok:—See Kilmaveonaig.

Kilmelfort (Argyll, Lorn).

Known also as Melfort, the church of St. Maerubha appears to have been a prebend of the collegiate church of Kilminn, the holder of the benefice being called in one source provost of Melfort and in another receives the consent of the provost and canons of Kilminn to a feu charter (*RSS*, xli. 860; *GRH Chrs.*, no. 1691). The cure was apparently a vicarage, while as customary one quarter of revenues pertained to bishops of Argyll (Argyll Inventory, cited *OPS*, II. i. 104; *Rétours*—Argyll, no. 93).

Kilmenny (Isles).

This church apparently lay within the parish of Kilmarrow in Islay, no record of it possessing a separate parochial existence having been discovered (*OPS*, II. i. 261).

Kilmichael (Argyll, Glassary):—See Glassary.

Kilmichael (Argyll, Kintyre).

Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed to the mensa of the bishopric of Argyll by James IV in 1508 and so continued at the Reformation (*RMS*, ii. no. 3208; Argyll Inventory, cited *OPS*, II. i. 18).

Kilmoran (Argyll, Glassary).

The church of St. Modan of Glendaruel was a prebend of Argyll by 1425 and continued as such at the Reformation. Its connection with the priory of Whithorn was of post-Reformation origin and evidently arose from the possession of lands within the parish (*CPL*, vii. 376; *RSS*, ii. no. 4595; iv. no. 1646; v. no. 526; Argyll Inventory, cited *OPS*, II. i. 56).

Kilmor (Argyll, Glassary):—See Kilmorie.

Kilmor (Brechin).

Now known as Keilmore, it is apparently this church, mistranscribed as Kyrimur, which appears as a prebend of Brechin in 1274. It certainly

was such in 1372 when it appears as the prebend of the bishop's vicar. Both parsonage and vicarage continued so annexed, while the parish was served by a curate (SHS Misc., vi. 69; *Breth. Reg.*, i. no. 15; ii. nos. ccclv, ccclvii; *CPL*, xli. 4, 622; Assumptions, 344^o).

Kilmuir (Isles):—See Sleat.

Kilmoroy in Arasaig (Argyll, Morvern):—See Arasaig.

Kilmorvaig (Argyll, Lorn/Morvern).

An independent parsonage in the presentation of the lord of the Isles, who it is stated in 1420 had transferred the patronage, with evident lack of success, to the bishops of Argyll. The church remained within lay patronage and subsequently with the forfeiture of the lords of the Isles fell to the crown who exercised this right in 1515 (*CPL*, i. 638; *CSSR*, i. 157, 171-2; Dowden, *Bishops*, 383-4; *RSS*, i. no. 2667). Nevertheless, by the Reformation, the parsonage had become annexed to Ardechtan, while as customary the bishops of Argyll held one quarter of the revenues (Ardechtan Inventory, cited *OPS*, II. i. 174; Argyll Inventory, cited *OPS*, II. i. 174; *Laymouth Br.*, 214-5).

Kilmorack (Ross).

This church, which does not appear by this name in Baginond's Roll in 1274, is to be identified therein with the church of Alter, the lands of which lay within this parish (SHS Misc., vi. 51; Beaulieu Chrs. cited *OPS*, II. ii. 509). It does not appear under either name in the reconstitution of the chapter of Ross as confirmed by Pope Alexander IV in 1255/6, although it appears shortly after this to have become annexed to the prebend of the chancellor of Ross, who had received no specific church in that erection (*Vet. Mon.*, no. cxxxix). This in turn would appear to have been followed by an exchange between the chancellor and the chancellor of Ross, who having been assigned Kinnettes and Suddy in 1255/6 is later found to possess the parsonage of this church, while the other two are held by the chancellor. The parsonage revenues thereafter remained with the chapter, the cure of Kilmorack itself being a vicarage perpetual (*CPL*, i. 596-7; *Lords Appeal Cases* (1814), x. 637; *RSS*, xli. 98).

Kilmore (Argyll, Lorn).

The parsonage was erected into a prebend of Argyll in 1380, a vicarage perpetual being reserved. No further proof of its continuance as such has come to light, although its parson is found as a consenting party to a charter subscribed to by other known canons in 1557, while as customary *Papers*, iv. 137-8; *CPL*, vii. 407; GRH Chrs., no. 1691; Argyll Inventory, cited *OPS*, II. i. 119).

Kilmore (Brechin):—See Kilmuir.

Kilmorich (Argyll, Glassary).

Granted to Inchaffray by Gilchrist, son of Malcolm Macnacathan c. 1246, both parsonage and vicarage fruits appear to have been annexed, the cure at the Reformation evidently being served by a vicar pensioner (*Inchaffray Chrs.*, no. lxxiv; *Inchaffray Liber*, 137; *RMS*, ii. no. 3622).

Kilmorie (Argyll, Glassary).

Also known as Kilmuir and later as Strathlachlan, the church does not appear in record until 1543, it then being a free parsonage lying, as it did in the post-Reformation period, within the patronage of the Maklachlans of that ilk (Argyll Charters cited *OPS*, II. i. 74; *RMS*, v. no. 2005; *APS*, v. 141-2).

Kilmorie (Argyll, Glassary).

The chapel of Kilmorie, which lay within the parish of Glassary, but pertained to Kilmuir (q.v.) and consequently to Paisley, is called parochial remain as a pendicle of Kilmuir, although it may have acquired certain parochial rights (*Pais. Reg.*, 132-3, 137-8, 309; *RMS*, vi. nos. 215, 1218).

Kilmorie (Isles).

One of the two parish churches of Arran, the church of St. Mary was granted by John of Menteith, lord of Arran and Knapdale to Kilwinning c. 1357, this being confirmed by David II in 1364, Robert III (1390 x 1406) and by Pope Benedict XIII in 1407/8 (*RMS*, i. no. 182; Robertson, *Index*, 145, no. 23; GRH Vat Trans., ii. no. 28). Nevertheless, the patronage lay with the crown in 1449, probably passing to James, lord Hamilton with the earldom of Arran in 1503, and being confirmed to that earldom in 1540 (*RS*, 364, 136; *CPL*, viii. 473; xli. 690; *RMS*, iii. no. 2202; *RSS*, ii. no. 3646). The patronage of the church continued with the Hamiltons until 1571. Nevertheless, the tithes at the Reformation pertained to the bishops of the Isles who must have obtained them after 1483 (*Coll. de Rebus Alban.*, 4; *RSS*, xl. 15; lxxv. 189; *Glasgow St. Mary Liber*, 195).

Kilmorie in Uist (Isles):—See Kilmuir.

Kilmory in Waternish (Isles).

Not to be confused with the church of St. Congan of Duirinish, this church, which was one of the twelve parish churches of Skye (q.v.), was but a pendicle of Suizort (q.v.) by the beginning of the sixteenth century. Its parsonage revenues thus accrued to the bishops of the Isles at the Reformation, although they do not appear to have done so in 1501 (*RSS*, i. no. 675; *Coll. de Rebus Alban.*, 4). The parsonage of Waternish that of St. Conan of Waternish, also known as Trumpen (q.v.) (*RMS*, iii. no. 1749).

Kilmuir (Isles).

Also known as Kilmarvaig, the church of St. Malnoc in Trontemes was one of the twelve parishes of Skye (q.v.), and appears to have always remained an independent parsonage, which in the sixteenth century lay within crown patronage (*CPL*, viii. 14; Munro, *Western Isles*, 37; *RSS*, ii. no. 2405; Lochnell Chs. cited *OPS*, II. i. 349).

Kilmuir (Isles).

Known also as Kilmorie in Uist, this was one of the five parish churches of that island and has been identified with the church of St. Mary of Alunsacal (*CPL*, xi. 286; *Highland Papers*, iv. 181; Munro, *Western Isles*, 48-9). The patronage of the church may have been included in a grant of 1372/3, but it appears as a vicarage in 1455, and while it continues thereafter no indication of its status is given, apart from the fact that the bishops of the Isles held their customary third of the revenues of the parsonage (*Coll. de Rebus Alban.*, 10; *RMS*, i. no. 520).

Kilmuir—Easter (Ross).

Probably a prebend of Ross by 1274, when parsonage and vicarage were separately assessed, it was certainly one by 1457/8 and so continued at the Reformation, the cure then being a vicarage perpetual (SHS Misc., vi. 50; *CPL*, xi. 334; *Retours*, Ross and Cromarty, no. 60; *RSS*, liii. 269).

Kilmuir—Wester (Ross).

The parsonage, along with that of Ardensier, was assigned to the dean of Ross in the reconstitution of the chapter of Ross confirmed by Pope Alexander IV in 1255/6 (*Vet. Mon.*, no. clxxxii). A vicarage was erected by 1274 and remained independent at the Reformation when it was conjoined to that of Suddry. The garbhal teinds were still retained by the dean, with a small portion payable to the bishop (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 50; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, II. ii. 532; *RSS*, xli. 126, lii. 75^v; *Lords Appeal Cases* (1814), x. 637).

Kilmun (Argyll, Glassary).

Granted to Paisley by Duncan, son of Fercher and Laumannus, son of Malcolm (1230 x 46), this grant was confirmed by Alan, son of Duncan (1260 x 70), but nevertheless remained ineffective (*Pas. Reg.*, 132-3). In 1441, the patronage pertained to Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe, on whose petition the church was erected into a collegiate church. Both parsonage and vicarage revenues were to be annexed and the cure of souls was to be exercised by one of the chaplains of the college, the arrangements then made so continuing (*RS*, 375, 124; *CPL*, xli. 242-4; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 129-30; *Retiours*, Argyll, no. 93).

Kilnachten (Isles).

Also known as Oa, this church apparently lay within the parish of Kildalton in Islay, no record of it possessing a separate parochial existence having been discovered (*OPS*, II. i. 269; *RSS*, lxiv. 136).

Kilninian (Isles).

One of the seven parish kirks of Mull, the parsonage was annexed to Iona at the Reformation, one third of the revenues pertaining as was customary to the bishop of the Isles (*Coll. de Rebus Alban.*, 3-4; Munro, *Western Isles*, 29-31).

Kilniniver (Argyll, Lorn).

Also known as the church of St. Bean in Lower Lorn, the parsonage had been held in 1395 for 24 years by the prior of Arichattan, while in 1425 it was represented that a late prior had received the church in exchange for the prebendship of Argyll previously held by the prior (*CPL*, i. 584; *CSSR*, ii. 112). The petition for the revocation of this grant evidently failed, but while the parsonage of this church was thus retained only a portion of the fruits appear to have pertained to the priory. As was customary the bishops of Argyll possessed quarter of the revenues of the benefice (*RS*, 447, 272; Lochneil Chs. cited *OPS*, II. i. 105; Arichattan Chs. cited *Id.*, 106; Additional Campbell of Jura Papers, no. 4).

Kilpatrick (Glasgow, Lennox).

Granted to Paisley by Alwin (II), earl of Lennox c. 1199, this grant was confirmed by Florence, bishop elect of Glasgow (1202 x 07), and before 1227 by Maldoven, earl of Lennox, whose brother Duglail, as rector, had alienated certain revenues claimed by the abbey (*Pas. Reg.*, 113, 157-165). These alienations led to controversies mainly over lands pertaining to the church. The outcome of these disputes was in favour of the abbey to the uses of which the church had been confirmed and a vicarage settlement reached in 1227. However, the actual annexation of the parsonage was not achieved until shortly after 1234, these revenues thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Id.*, 164-9, 172-6, 180-203; *Glas. Reg.*, no. 143; *Thirds of Benefices*, 68; *RMS*, v. no. 2070).

Kilpeter (Glasgow, Rutherglen):—See Houston.

Kilpeter (Isles).

Known also as Kilpedre Blisen and Kilpheder in Uist, the church, which was one of the five parish kirks of that island, was an independent parsonage in 1441 but by the Reformation had been annexed to Iona. As was customary one third of the teinds pertained to the bishops of the Isles (Munro, *Western Isles*, 48-9; *RS*, 377, 76; *Coll. de Rebus Alban.*, 3).

Kilpheder (Isles):—See Kilpeter.

Kilravock (Moray, Inverness).

The church was conjoined to Dalcross by 1274, thereafter remaining a chapel of that parish (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 46; *Family of Rose*, 117-8).

Kilrenny (St. Andrews, Fife).

Granted to Dryburgh by Countess Ada, mother of William the Lion c. 1160, this was confirmed by Pope Alexander III c. 1161. However, it was not until a further confirmation by William, earl of Buchan c. 1220, that the church appears to have been converted to the uses of the abbey by virtue of episcopal and legatine grants (*Dryburgh Liber*, nos. 16-18, 234-5, 237, 253, 262). A vicarage settlement took place in 1268, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Id.*, no. 40; Assumptions, 88, 193, 198^v).

Kilrinnout (St. Andrews, Fife):—See St. Andrews—Holy Trinity.

Kilrynie (Moray, Strathbogie):—See Rhynie.

Kilspindie (St. Andrews, Gowrie).

An independent parsonage in 1274, the church was confirmed to the uses of Scone by Walter, bishop of St. Andrews in 1395 (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 35; *Scone Liber*, no. 193). The parsonage and part of the vicarage was so annexed, while the cure at the Reformation was a vicarage portionary (Assumptions, 124, 294, 310-311^v).

Kiltyth:—See Monyroch.

Kiltearn (Moray, Inverness).

Granted by John Byseth to his newly founded hospital of Rathven 1224 x 26, this church was confirmed to the uses of the hospital in 1226. In the following year the church was recognised as lying within the diocese of Moray (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 71-2, 75). The parsonage thereafter remained annexed to Rathven, its revenues being utilised with those of the hospital and its other annexes to found a prebend in Aberdeen cathedral in 1445 (*Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 253; *RS*, 416, 213). The cure was a vicarage perpetual at the Reformation, while the revenues of the benefice of Rathven were utilised to support a staller in Aberdeen cathedral and six bedesmen of the hospital, which was still in use (Assumptions, 249^v, 303^v; *RSS*, xlv. 71).

Kiltearn (Ross).

Apparently an independent parsonage in 1274, this church had been erected into a prebend of Ross by 1445, as it so continued, the cure being a vicarage perpetual (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 50; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 236; *CPL*, ix. 488; *RSS*, xlvii. 45; lxiv. 132; Munro Writs, no. 90).

Kilvieuen (Isles).

The church of St. Eugenis in Rosse was one of the seven parish kirks of Mull. Its entire parsonage teinds were annexed to Iona at the Reformation as they apparently had been since at least 1421 when the cure was

already a perpetual vicarage (Monro, *Western Isles*, 29-31; *Coll. de Rebus Alban.*, 3; *CSSR*, i. 268-9; *CPL*, vii. 223; viii. 25).

Kilwinning (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

Both parsonage and vicarage teinds were undoubtedly appropriated to the abbey of Kilwinning on its foundation (c. 1162), the cure being designated in 1430 as that of the "monastical parish church of Kilwinning." The teinds remained so annexed (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 59; *RS*, 446, 225; *MS. Rental Book*, 60, cited *Caledonia*, vi. 548; *RSS*, lxii, 147).

Kinairney (Aberdeen, Mar).—See Kinerny.

Kinbathoch (Aberdeen, Mar).

Now known as Towie and alternatively written Kinbettaich or Kilbarcha, the parsonage pertained at the Reformation to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Torphichen. The cure was then a vicarage perpetual, as it had been since before 1274, a fact which would appear to indicate that the parsonage then pertained to the Knights Templars from whom it would pass to the Knights of St. John, c. 1309 (*Torphichen Chrs.*, 9, 57, 448; *SHS Misc.*, vi. 41, 65; *RMS*, vii. no. 30).

Kincardine (Dunblane).

The church which lay in Menteith was granted to Cambuskenneth by William the Lion 1189 x 96, being confirmed by successive bishops of Dunblane, one of whom Osbert, conferred all profits of the church on the abbey, who were permitted to serve it by a chaplain (c. 1230) (*Camb. Reg.*, nos. 25, 121-4). The abbot of Cambuskenneth was granted a canonry of Dunblane in 1239/40, this church then evidently being accounted as his prebend since it was argued in 1510/11 that the abbot could not hold the prebend of Kippen as he was already a canon by virtue of Kincardine (Ib., nos. 125-6, 130; *RSS*, i. no. 2233). Both parsonage and vicarage continued thus annexed, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (*RMS*, vii. no. 1222; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 122e).

Kincardine (Moray, Strathspey).

Granted as a common church to the canons of Elgin cathedral by Andrew, bishop of Moray in 1239, this grant nevertheless, seems to have been ineffective and the church appears in 1328 as a free parsonage held by a canon of Moray (*Moray Reg.*, no. 41; *CPL*, ii. 284). It continued as such in the fifteenth century but the parsonage had been erected into a prebend of Elgin cathedral before 1537 and continued as such at the Reformation, the cure being a vicarage perpetual (*RS*, 492, 77; 504, 51; *RSS*, ii. no. 2412; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 25; *Errol Chrs.*—6th Jan. 1568/9).

Kincardine (Ross).

Apparently an independent parsonage in 1274, this church had been erected into a prebend of Ross by 1440. It so continued, the cure being a vicarage perpetual (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 50; *CPL*, ix. 144; xiii. 83; *RSS*, iv. 89; xxi. 134; *Retours*—Ross and Cromarty, no. 69).

Kincardine O'Neil (Aberdeen, Mar).

Granted with all its pertinents to the hospital of Kincardine O'Neil by its founder, Alan Durward, before 1231, this grant was confirmed in 1250 (*Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 268, 274). Along with this church apparently passed its four pendicles of Glentanar, Lunphanan, Cluny and Midmar (q.v.). The last two of these may, however, have been granted to the hospital independently and were served by vicars in 1274, the hospital master then being taxed "pro omnibus ecclesiis" (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 41-2).

In 1330 the hospital with its annexed chapels was erected with the consent of Duncan, earl of Fife, into a prebend of Aberdeen cathedral by Bishop Alexander de Kynmunn (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 51, 64-5, 83; ii. 252). The residual fruits of this prebend with its four annexed chapels were appropriated in 1501 to the Chapel Royal at Stirling, provision being made for vicar pensioners, but it is doubtful whether this was effective. The prebend itself remained with a canon of Aberdeen cathedral, who possessed the parsonage and vicarage teinds of all four pendicles, but only the parsonage teinds of the mother church, the cure being served by a perpetual vicar (*Hist. Chapel Royal*, cxxxiv, 14-15, 64-65; Assumptions, 361^e, 386; *GRH Chrs.*, nos. 1721, 1825; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 74).

Kinclaiven (Dunkeld, Angus).

Granted to Cambuskenneth by William the Lion, this grant was confirmed by Pope Celestine III in 1195 (*Camb. Reg.*, xxxii, no. 25). In 1260, however, it was related that only half the church pertained to the abbey, the other half belonging to the chanter of Dunkeld. As this was deemed to be unsatisfactory, it was decreed by Richard, bishop of Dunkeld, that the entire revenues of the church, thenceforth to be served by a chaplain, were to pertain to the chanter, who was to pay an annual pension to the abbey (Ib., no. 184). A vicarage had been erected by 1461, but this was re-annexed to the prebend in that year. Both parsonage and vicarage thereafter remained with the chanter, who as well as paying a vicar pensioner continued to meet his obligations towards Cambuskenneth (Ib., no. 185; *RS*, 537/8, 171^e; Assumptions, 293^v-294; *Prot. Bk. Rollock*, no. 178; *RSS*, lxvii. 147).

Kinderloch (Glasgow, Deseenes/Nithdale).—See Lochkindeloch.

Kindrocht (Aberdeen, Mar).

Granted by Duncan, earl of Mar (1214-34) to the priory of Monymusk, the church with its tithes was confirmed to the canons by Gilbert, bishop of Aberdeen (1228-39) (*St. A. Lib.*, 367-8). Both parsonage and vicarage of this church, later known as Braemar, appear to have been thus annexed and continued with the priory at the Reformation (Assumptions, 369 and 7).

Kinedward (Aberdeen, Boyne).

Granted to Deer by John Comyn, earl of Buchan (1290 x 1308) and confirmed by Robert I, both parsonage and vicarage remained annexed at the Reformation. A pension from the fruits of the church was also payable to the canons of Aberdeen cathedral, the cure itself being served by a vicar pensioner (Robertson, *Index*, i. no. 24; *Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 66, 108; Assumptions, 394^e; *RSS*, xl. 115^v).

Kinerny (Aberdeen, Mar).

Granted to Arbroath by Thomas de Lundyn, the Durward (1204 x 11), the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Adam, bishop of Aberdeen (1207 x 28). A vicarage perpetual had been erected by 1250 and was confirmed by Pope Alexander III in 1257, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 1, 59, 199; *Abdn. Reg.*, i. 23; Assumptions, 330^v, 379^v, 383^v).

Kinfauus (St. Andrews, Gowrie).

Confirmed to Scone as a chapel of the parish church of Scone by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163-78), as it had been previously granted since the reign of Alexander I, the chapel appears to have passed to the abbey at its foundation c. 1120 (*Scone Liber*, no. 48). It was still

confirmed to the abbey as a chapel in 1395, but appears to have achieved parochial status by 1419, its entire revenues continuing to remain with Scoon (Ib., no. 193; CSSR, i. 114, 159; Assumptions, 309^v, 319^v).

Kingarth (Isles).

One of the two parish churches of Bute, it was granted in 1204 by Alan the Steward to Paisley. However, this was apparently ineffective, the church remaining an independent parsonage until, following upon an attempt of 1433 to establish a chapter for the bishopric of the Isles, the church appears as a prebend in 1403 (*Pais. Reg.*, i. 15; RS, 289, 293; *CPL*, xi. 498). This attempt to create a chapter appears to have failed however, and in 1501, on the erection of the Chapel Royal at Stirling by Pope Alexander VI, the church was annexed to that college, provision being made for a vicar pensioner. Following upon this in 1508/9 the entire fruits, less the vicar's pension were specifically united to the prebend of Southwick recently erected into the chanecellory of the Chapel Royal, this final annexation surviving at the Reformation (*Hist. Chapel Royal*, 14-15, 42-8; Bute Inventory, cited *OPS*, II. i. 211; RSS, xli. 30; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 91^v). As was customary however, a proportion of the revenues of the church pertained to the bishop of the Isles. In this case, however, it was not the normal third, but one quarter of the fruits and as this was the proportion normally allowed in Argyll, it is possible that the island may have at one time lain within that diocese (*Col. de Rebus Alban.*, 4; RSS, lxiii. 127^v).

Kinghorn—Easter (St. Andrews, Fife).

Known also as Magna Kinghorn, the church was granted to Holyrood by William the Lion and Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163-1178). In a subsequent composition, however, the parsonage fruits were divided between the abbey and the parsons, this arrangement being confirmed in 1253/4 by Bishop David de Bernham, as by Bishop William, his predecessor (1202 x 33) (*Holyrood Liber*, no. 76; CSSR, i. 92). The remaining fruits of the church were annexed to Holyrood by Benedict XIII in 1397 and this became effective in 1402, a canon thenceforth serving the perpetual vicarage (*CPL*, i. 636-7; *Holyrood Liber*, App. i. nos. 13, 14; Ib., nos. 111, 115; *CPL*, x. 711; xli. 730-5; GRH Chrs., no. 282; Assumptions, 104^v, 95^v, 96; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 38).

Kinghorn—Wester (St. Andrews, Fife).

Known also as Parva Kinghorn and later as Burntisland, the church was confirmed to Dunfermline by Aenald, bishop of St. Andrews (1160 x 62), and to the uses of the abbey by Bishop Hugh (1178-88) (*Dunfermline Register*, nos. 93, 97, 99). In 1240, Bishop David de Bernham in reconfirming the grants of his predecessors decreed that as the fruits were so small the church might be served by a chaplain. Both parsonage and vicarage fruits were thus annexed to the abbey, as they continued to be at the Reformation (Ib., no. 119; Assumptions, 33).

Kinglassie (St. Andrews, Fife).

Confirmed to Dunfermline by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (1126 x 59), the presentation alone appears to have rested with the abbey, and it was of this which it was reputedly deprived by William Malvoisine, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 x 38) (*Dunfermline Register*, nos. 92, 94, 96; *Chron. Bower*, vi. xlii). Nevertheless, it was this same bishop who confirmed the church to the abbey in 1234, while eight years earlier Pope Honorius III had granted it to the uses of the monks, with provision for a suitable vicarage, the parsonage thereafter remaining thus annexed (*Dunfermline Register*, nos. 106-107, 257; *CPL*, i. 107; Assumptions, 31, 79; RSS, lx. 126^v; lxiii. 97; *RMS*, vi. no. 75).

Kingoldrum (Brechin).

Granted to the uses of Arbroath by Turpin, bishop of Brechin (1178-98), the church had been granted to the abbey on its foundation in 1178 by William the Lion (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 1, 178, 180; ii. App. no. 1). Confirmations of this church continued to be made by successive bishops of Brechin until the episcopate of Bishop Abun when controversy broke out over this and other five churches, which the bishops claimed as pertaining to their mensa. This was apparently resolved in 1248 when the bishop renounced all right in these churches and a vicarage settlement followed (Ib., i. nos. 185-7, 239-40, 243; RS, 544, 93^v). The controversy still continued however, and eventually William de Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews, who had been appointed arbitrator between the bishop and the abbey, decided in 1304 that of the six churches in dispute those of Caterline and Maryton should belong to the bishop of Brechin, while those of Panbride, Monikie, Dunnichen and Kingoldrum should pertain to Arbroath (*Arb. Lib.*, i. no. 244; RS, 544, 93^v). The suits were renewed in 1461, 1467 and 1517 when the bishop of Brechin attempted once more to regain all the churches, but the agreement of 1304 appears to have been maintained, the parsonage of Kingoldrum remaining with Arbroath at the Reformation, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (RS, 615, 272; Assumptions, 345; *Arb. Lib.*, ii. 135-6, 543-4; *RMS*, vi. no. 2075).

Kingussie (Moray, Strathspey).

Granted to the bishopric of Moray by Gilbert of Cathern, this grant was confirmed by William the Lion to Bishop Brice in 1203 x 11. The church in conjunction with that of Insh was erected into a prebend of Elgin cathedral by Andrew, bishop of Moray in 1226, the parsonage revenues remaining thus annexed at the Reformation, while the perpetual vicarage appears to have formed a single cure with that of Insh (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 19, 68, 81; *CPL*, x. 176-7; Assumptions, 407, 414, 416).

Kinkell (Aberdeen, Garioch).

The church, of which certain revenues appear to have pertained to the Knights Hospitallars at Torphichen in the fourteenth century, had closely associated with it, the six chapels or membrums of Drumbade, Dyce, Kennay, Kinnellar, Kintore and Skene, the mother church accordingly being known as a plebanus (*Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 248, 253; *CPL*, vii. 208). Any connection with the Hospitallars came to an end, however, with the erection of the church and its annexes, both in parsonage and vicarage, into a prebend of Aberdeen cathedral in 1420 by Henry de Lycthone, before his translation to that see (*Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 253). The total revenues of the church and pertinents continued so annexed at the Reformation, vicar pensioners being maintained at Kinkell and each of the six pendicles (Assumptions, 388-389; *Prot. Bk. Cristsome*, no. 415; *Abdn. Reg.*, i. 416; RSS, ii. nos. 1215, 1446; *Aberdeen-Banff Illustrations*, iii. 240; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 95).

Kinkell (Dunblane).

Granted to Inchaffray by its founder Gilbert, earl of Strathearn (c. 1200), this grant was confirmed by Pope Innocent III in 1203 and to the uses of the abbey by the bishops of Dunblane before 1239, in which year a vicarage settlement was confirmed (*Inchaffray Chrs.*, nos. ix, xv, xvii, xxi, lxvii). The parsonage thereafter remained with the abbey, while the vicarage appears to have been served by one of the canons (Ib., App. no. xi; RSS, lvii. 71^v, 81).

Kinleith.—See Currie.

Kinloch.—See Lundeiff.

Kinlochewe:—See Invericu.

Kinlochgoill:—See Lochgoilhead.

Kinnuck:—See Glenmuck.

Kinnaird (Brechin):—See Cookston.

Kinnaird (St. Andrews, Gowrie).

Granted to the priory of St. Andrews as a chapel of Inchture (q.v.) the church remained a pendicle at the Reformation (*St. A. Lib.*, 138-9, 148, 218-9; Assumptions, 18, 300, 315).

Kinnear (Moray, Elgin).

Granted by Simon, bishop of Moray to the priory of St. Andrews 1171 x 83, the church was confirmed to the priory by Pope Lucius III in 1183 and by subsequent Popes until 1248. This, however, was apparently no more than common form, the church, having been assigned, along with that of Essil, as the prebend of the treasurer of Moray in the constitution of Bishop Brice 1208 x 15 (*St. A. Lib.*, 59, 64, 69, 73, 78, 100; *Moray Reg.*, no. 46). The parsonage revenues remained so conjoined at the Reformation, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (Assumptions, 412^a, 413^a; *RMS*, vi. no. 1714).

Kinneff (St. Andrews, Means).

Annexed to the archdeaconry of St. Andrews in exchange for the church of Tarvit by William, bishop of St. Andrews in 1363. Both parsonage and vicarage continued thus appropriated, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (*CPP*, i. 409, 519; Collectorie, 14, 10, 168^a; *Thirds of Benefices*, 12; Assumptions, 78, 359).

Kinnell (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

Granted to Holyrood by Herbert, the king's chamberlain, with consent of his sons, this grant was confirmed by Malcolm IV 1161 x 62 and by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163-78) (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 13-16). A vicarage settlement was confirmed in 1251 by David, bishop of St. Andrews but this vicarage was granted in turn to the abbey by William, bishop of St. Andrews in 1327. The cure thereafter was served by one of the canons, who normally held the vicarage, while the remaining revenues accrued to the abbey (*Ib.*, nos. 75, 88; Assumptions, 104^a, 160; *Prot. Bk. Johnson*, no. 203).

Kinnell (St. Andrews, Angus).

The parsonage in conjunction with the vicarage of Cranston (q.v.) appears as a prebend of St. Salvador's in 1464, the combined benefice previously having been known as "Chalmours Chaplainry", the revenues of which had supported two chaplains in the college before this date (1450 x 64) (Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 173; *RSS*, lvi. 81). This union had evidently been altered before 1473 since Kinnell was in that year made a mensal church of the archbishop of St. Andrews by Pope Sixtus IV, but this, in spite of a reappropriation in 1487, was unsuccessful, the union being dissolved in 1495 (*Vet. Mon.*, no. deccliv; *Diversorum*, Alexander VI (1492-96), 168; *CPL*, xiv. 180-1). In 1510 however, the church, both in parsonage and vicarage, was again erected into a prebend of St. Salvador's, the previous connection with that college evidently having been maintained by Cranston alone. This new erection now distinct from its earlier association with Cranston proved to be enduring. The cure thenceforward was evidently a vicarage pensionary (College

Charter SAA 5, cited Cant, *The College of St. Salvador*, 29; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 130; Assumptions, 335^v-336, 359; *Thirds of Benefices*, 10).

Kinnellar (Aberdeen, Garioch).

One of the six pendicles of Kinkell (q.v.) the revenues of which appear in part to have pertained to the Knights Hospitallers at Torphichen in the fourteenth century, but were lost to that house with the erection of Kinkell and its chapels into a prebend of Aberdeen Cathedral in 1420 at the instance of Henry de Lychtone, before his translation to that see (*Atdn. Reg.*, ii. 248, 253). Both parsonage and vicarage continued so annexed at the Reformation, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (*RSS*, 608, 247; Assumptions, 388^a-389; *Aberdeen-Banff Illustrations*, iii. 240).

Kinnethmont (Aberdeen, Garioch).

Granted to Lindores by its founder David, earl of Huntingdon 1191 x 5, the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey in 1195 by Pope Celestine III (*Lind. Cart.*, nos. iii, xciii). The erection of a perpetual vicarage was confirmed in 1257, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey, the church at the Reformation also having annexed to it the church of Rathnuffel (q.v.) (*Atdn. Reg.*, i. 25; Assumptions, 38; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 176).

Kinnettes (Ross).

The parsonage, along with that of Suddy, was assigned to the chanter of Ross in the reconstitution of the chapter of Ross, which was confirmed by Pope Alexander IV in 1255/6 (*Vet. Mon.*, no. cxxxii). At some indeterminate date before the sixteenth century however, the two parsonages passed to the chancellor of Ross, who appears to have exchanged them with the chanter, who in turn received the benefice of Kinnorack (q.v.) (Assumptions, cited *OPS*, II. ii. 502, *APS*, iii. 601; *Lords Appeal Cases* (1814), x. 637). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits were thus annexed, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (*RSS*, li. 89).

Kinnettes (St. Andrews, Angus).

The parsonage was erected into a prebend of St. Salvador's College in 1514, the vicarage being expressly exempted from the foundation, this arrangement continuing at the Reformation (College Cartulary B, cited Cant, *The College of St. Salvador*, 29; Assumptions, 355, 357; *Lintrose Writs*, no. 84; *RSS*, lvi. 107).

Kinnor (Moray, Strathbogie).

The parsonage, in conjunction with that of Dunbennan, was erected into a prebend of Elgin cathedral c. 1222, the erection being confirmed in that year by Pope Honorius III, and in 1226 by Andrew, bishop of Moray (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 55, 60-1, 69, 81). In 1469 the prebend pertained to the sacristanship of the cathedral, but proof of the continuance of this association is wanting. The churches appear as a simple prebend at the Reformation, while the two cures formed but one charge, the two parishes having been united from at least 1274 and probably from 1222 (*CPL*, xii. 336; *RS*, 655, 19^a; *SHS Misc.*, vi. 46; *RSS*, xlii. 45^v; iii. 181; Assumptions, 412).

Kinnoull (St. Andrews, Gowrie).

Granted to Camuskenneth by Robert Erskine of that ilk and lord of the barony of Kinnoull in 1361, this grant was confirmed in that year by David II, and to the uses of the abbey by William, bishop of St. Andrews, provision being for a vicarage pensionary (*Camb. Reg.*, nos.

160-4). After two years the abbey lost the church however, and thenceforward there was constant litigation between the abbey and other claimants, the latter finally triumphing and the church remaining independent (Ib., 105-9; *CPL*, iv. 237; *GRH Chrs.*, no. 909; Assumptions, 303, 308⁹).

Kinross (St. Andrews, Fotherie).

Granted with its chapel of Orwell to Dunfermline by Robert I in 1314, the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by William, bishop of St. Andrews in that year. However, this did not become effective until 1317, both parsonage and vicarage revenues then passing to the abbey, while the cure became a vicarage pensionary. It so remained at the Reformation, still being conjoined with Orwell which by then, however, appears to have attained parochial status (*Dunfermline Registrum*, nos. 341-3, 351, 572, 584; *CPL*, iv. 184; Assumptions, 33; Morton Papers—Box 43, March 1560/1).

Kinkell (Ross).

The church, both in parsonage and vicarage, became a common church of the cathedral of Ross shortly after 1255/6, it being one of the churches of "Argyll" then granted, and thereafter remaining so annexed (*Vet. Mon.*, no. cxxxii; *RSS*, vi. no. 3173; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 114⁹).

Kintore (Aberdeen, Garioch).

One of the six pendicles of Kinkell (q.v.), the revenues of which appear in part to have pertained to the Knights Hospitallers at Torphichen in the fourteenth century, but were lost to that house with the erection of Kinkell and its chapels into a prebend of Aberdeen cathedral in 1420 at the instance of Henry de Lychtoun, before his translation to that see (*Aberd. Reg.*, ii. 248, 253). Both parsonage and vicarage continued so annexed at the Reformation, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (*RS*, 608, 247; Assumptions, 388⁹, 389; *Prot. Br. Cristisonne*, nos. 97, 415).

Kintyre (Moray, Elgin).

The church was annexed to the prebend of Spyrie in Elgin cathedral by Andrew, bishop of Moray (1224 x 42) to augment the fruits of the prebend erected by his predecessor, Bishop Brice (*Moray Reg.*, no. 8). Thereafter, the parish appears to have become completely merged with that of Spyrie, which continued as a prebend at the Reformation (Assumptions, 414).

Kippen (Dunblane).

Subsequent to a dispute between the bishop of Dunblane and Walter, earl of Menteith in 1237-38, the bishop renounced certain revenues in the churches of the earldom, while the earl among other things granted this church as a prebend of Dunblane in 1238 (*Vet. Mon.*, no. xci; *Inchaffray Liber*, xxix-xxxii). The patronage of the prebend was retained by the earl, one of whose successors Walter Stewart, earl of Menteith granted the church and its patronage to Cambuskenneth (c. 1286). However, this was apparently ineffective and had not taken force in 1496, when James IV as patron, regranted the church, both in parsonage and vicarage, to the abbey after the demission of then incumbent (*Comb. Reg.*, no. 129). Meanwhile, it is obvious that the original intention of 1238 had been carried out and the parsonage of Kippen had been erected into a prebend of Dunblane cathedral, although there is no direct proof for this until 1423 (*CPL*, vii. 252-3; viii. 438). This no doubt explains why the original annexation to Cambuskenneth proved unsuccessful and the same difficulty was to arise again. Each party laid claim to the church and

not until 1510/11 was a compromise effected by which the abbey was to retain the parsonage fruits less twenty pounds, and this sum along with the vicarage, was to be erected into a prebend of Dunblane, since it was argued that the abbot could not hold the parsonage as a prebend owing to the fact that he held Kincairdine as such (*Comb. Reg.*, nos. 128, 130; *RSS*, i. no. 2233). This arrangement thereafter persisted, the abbey holding the parsonage, the vicarage forming a prebend and the church itself being served by a curate (*RMS*, vii. no. 1222; *RSS*, lxxviii. 83; Acts and Dec., xxxii. 196).

Kirkandrew (Galloway, Desnes).

Not to be confused with Kirkandrews Balmaketh (q.v.), it was proposed to unite this church to Tongland in 1431. However, there is no evidence that this union was ever effective, and by 1447/8 the church had been erected into a prebend of the collegiate church of Linculn by Alexander, bishop of Galloway at the instance of William, earl of Douglas, its patron (Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 105; *CPL*, x. 342-3). With the annexation of the parsonage and vicarage to the Chapel Royal at Stirling by Pope Alexander VI in 1501, the association with Linculn terminated, as did that with the Chapel Royal in 1503 when the church with all its teinds was exchanged with the priory of Whithorn for the church of Kirkcubright (*Hist. Chapel Royal*, 14-15, 25-6, 35, 38, 55, 57; *RMS*, ii. no. 2760). Both parsonage and vicarage remained with the priory, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (ADC, ix. iii; Acts and Dec., xi. 83, Testament of Matthew Fleming; *RSS*, lx. 137).

Kirkandrews or Kirkandrews Balmaketh (Galloway, Glenken/Desnes):— See Balmaghie.

Kirkandrews (Glasgow, Eskdale).

Granted to Jedburgh by Turgot de Rosedale (x 1165), the church was confirmed to the abbey by William the Lion (1165 x 71), while a vicarage settlement took place in 1220 (*RMS*, i. App. i. no. 94; *Nat. MSS. Scot.*, i. xxxviii; *Glas. Reg.*, no. 114). The church, which was situated in the Debateable Land, was a vicarage in 1274, but owing to constant warfare and conflicting claims made to the barony, the church had evidently ceased to exist before 1494. With the cession of the barony to England in 1552, its history as a Scottish parish comes to an end, although for all practicable purposes this had obviously been terminated from a much earlier date (*SHS Misc.*, v. 95; *RSS*, i. no. 34; *Dumfriesshire Trans.*, 3rd series vol. xvi. 120-9).

Kirkapoll (Isles).

One of the two parish churches of Tiree, the parsonage pertained at the Reformation to the bishop of the Isles, to whom one third of the teinds of the island had been confirmed in 1231 (*SHR*, viii. 258-63; *Coll. de Rebus Alban.*, 4).

Kirkcubright (Glasgow, Desnes/Nithsdale).

Annexed to the provostry of Linculn collegiate church by 1427, the church was already a vicarage in 1274, and it thus appears that the parsonage had originally pertained to the muney of Linculn, thence passing to the college in 1389. It remained so annexed although it was temporarily disjoined in 1547 (*CSSR*, ii. 160; *CPL*, vii. 496; *SHS Misc.*, v. 104; McDowall, *Chronicles of Linculn*, 114; *RSS*, iii. nos. 2432-3. Ib., lxx. 15).

Kirkcubright (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

The church did not possess parochial status and was possibly in origin a chapel built by the monks of Melrose upon lands which they possessed (*OPS*, i. 326-7; Robertson, *Index*, 5, no. 20).

Kirkbride (Glasgow, Carrick).

Granted to North Berwick by Duncan, son of Gilbert of Carrick (1185 x 1250), who also granted the church of Maybole to the priory, the church of Kirkbride was possibly always a pendicle of that church. It certainly was so by 1408/9 and thus continued at the Reformation when its revenues, as part of Maybole, still pertained to the nunnery (*North Berwick Carte*, nos. 13, 15, 28; GRH Vat. Trans., II, no. 40; Assumptions, 170).

Kirkbride (Glasgow, Nithsdale).

Also known as Blaket, the church of St. Bridget was granted to Holyrood by Uchtred, prince of Galloway (1165 x 74) and this grant was confirmed by Engelram, bishop of Glasgow (1164-1173/4) (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 52, 81). In the thirteenth century the abbey was confirmed in possession of the church by members of the Balliol family, and by Walter, bishop of Glasgow (1207-32), who in granting it to the uses of the abbey also conceded that the vicarage might be served by a canon (Ib. nos. 67, 69, 70-1, 80). The vicarage was still so served in 1470, but thereafter the parish disappears, it presumably having been merged into that of Urr, within whose bounds it lay and the parish of which also belonged to Holyrood (*CPL*, xii. 735).

Kirkbride (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham):—See Largs.**Kirkbride (Glasgow, Nithsdale).**

Not to be confused with the church of St. Bridget of Blacketh. Such confusion has even led to the mistranscription of Blacketh as Stranith, owing to the fact that this church lay in the valley of the Nith. It is this latter fact, however, which identifies the church with that of St. Bridget of Wintertonegan which in 1227/8 was granted by Africa of Nithsdale to the bishop of Glasgow (*Chalmers, Caledonia*, v. 173; cf. NLS MS. 34.2.25, 140; *Glas. Reg.*, no. 142). This grant was apparently unsuccessful however, the church, also known as Kilbride, remaining an independent parsonage until its erection, both in parsonage and vicarage, into a prebend of the collegiate church of Lincluden. This had taken place before 1487 and continued at the Reformation, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (PRO, 31/9-30, Diversorum, Innocent VIII, 1486-7, 254; *Prot. Bk. Anderson*, no. 17; Assumptions, 272).

Kirkbride (Glasgow, Peebles):—See Traquair.**Kirkbuddo (Brechin).**

Both parsonage and vicarage were erected by Pope Sixtus IV into a prebend of the newly erected collegiate church of Guthrie in 1479, so continuing thereafter, while the cure was evidently pensionary (*CPL*, xiii. 137-9; Assumptions, 355).

Kirkcaldy (St. Andrews, Fotherie).

Granted to Dundermine by David I, this was confirmed by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews and by Pope Alexander III in 1163 (*Dundermine Register*, nos. 29, 92, 237). In the early thirteenth century, the church was claimed as a chapel of Dysart, but this was resolved by an annual pension laid upon Kirkcaldy, the church itself being granted to the uses of the abbey by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1202-38) (Ib., nos. 111, 117-18, 143). A perpetual vicarage was erected by 1274, this being served by canons from time to time, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 37, 62; Assumptions, 319, 79; RSS, xxxviii. 21; lxiii. 38).

Kirkcaldy (Galloway, Deanes).

The church, which first appears in the fifteenth century, was evidently always an independent parsonage, the patronage of which appears to have belonged to the bishops of Galloway (Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 327; *CPL*, x. 692-3; *RMS*, iii. no. 2254; v. no. 2050; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 82).

Kirkcolm (Galloway, Rhinns).

Known also as Kyraem in Rhinns, the church was granted to Sweetheart by Devorgilla de Balliol, possibly on the abbey's foundation in 1273. However, the patronage alone seems to have been involved, the church being granted to the uses of the abbey by Adam, bishop of Galloway (1363 x 79) and confirmed to the monks by Archibald, earl of Douglas in 1401 (Fraser, *Carlevaroch*, II, 417; GRH Vat. Trans., II, no. 6). A perpetual vicarage was thereafter erected, but the abbey apparently also took part of these fruits in the fifteenth century, while in the sixteenth century both parsonage and vicarage appear to have been annexed and the cure served by a vicar pensioner. (*CPL*, xiv. 192-3; *RS*, 438, 164; *Galloway Charters*, no. 131; *RMS*, vi. no. 1358; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 29; *RSS*, iv. 30).

Kirkconnel (Glasgow, Nithsdale).

The church had been annexed by 1274 to the abbey of Holywood with which the parsonage tands continued at the Reformation, while the vicarage, which remained unappropriated, appears to have been normally served by a canon of the abbey (*SHS Misc.*, v. 100; Assumptions, 271; *CPL*, ix. 471; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 19; *RSS*, lx. 74).

Kirkconnel (Glasgow, Annandale).

Although this church does not appear in any valuation rolls of the diocese of Glasgow, it was evidently an independent parsonage lying within the patronage of the Carliyles of Torthorwald from at least 1529 to the Reformation (*RMS*, iii. no. 666; v. nos. 134, 136).

Kirkconstantine (Glasgow, Desseness/Nithsdale):—See Colmonel.**Kirkcormack (Galloway, Deanes).**

Granted by William the Lion to Holyrood, as a church previously belonging to Iona, a further confirmation by John, bishop of Galloway (1189-1209) speaks of the original grantee as Uchtred, prince of Galloway (1160 x 74) (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 49, 51, 73). The parsonage continued with the abbey, the cure being a perpetual vicarage, which appears to have been served by secular priests (Ib., App. II, no. 28; Assumptions, 105; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 919).

Kirkcowan (Galloway, Farines).

A pendicle of Kirkcumbur in 1435, the church, which probably always had been such, shared the vicissitudes of its mother church (q.v.) (*RS*, 111, 329; *Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 208).

Kirkcudbright (Galloway, Deanes).

Known also as the church of St. Cuthbert of Deanesmor, it was granted to Holyrood by Uchtred, prince of Galloway (1160 x 64), this being confirmed by Pope Alexander III in 1164 and to the uses of the abbey by John, bishop of Galloway (1189-1209) (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 27, 49, 100, App. I, no. 1). A perpetual vicarage was erected by 1274, this being served by canons from time to time, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 74; *CSSR*, II, 140; *CPL*, xii. 735; Assumptions, 105; *RSS*, xlv. 1339).

Kirkcudbright-Innertig (Glasgow, Carrick).

The church of St. Cuthbert of Innertig, now known as Ballentrac, was confirmed to Crossraguel by Robert III in 1404, although the initial annexation was possibly soon after the abbey's foundation in the mid-thirteenth century (*Crossraguel Chrs.*, i. nos. 4, 22). The parsonage continued thus annexed at the Reformation, while the cure was served by a vicar perpetual (Ib., i. no. 90; Ailsa Muniments, no. 679; *Prot. Br. Rss.*, no. 222).

Kirkdale (Galloway, Desnes).

Both parsonage and vicarage were granted by James IV to the priory of Whitburn in 1508, the cure thenceforward being served by a vicar pensioner (*RMS.*, ii. no. 3268; GRH Chrs., no. 730; Testament of Matthew Fleming, RSS, xlix. 115).

Kirkden:—See Idvie.**Kirkennan:—See Buittle.****Kirkforthar (St. Andrews, Forth).**

Also known as Forthir, the church, which was a parsonage in Baginmond, appears to have remained unappropriated lying within the patronage of the archbishops of St. Andrews in the sixteenth century (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 38; *CPL*, xii. 429; Morton Papers, Box 9; Assumptions, 99, 101; Lindsay Papers—Kirkforthar Titles, Box 5, no. 3(a)).

Kirkgunzon (Glasgow, Desnes/Nithsdale).

The vill of Kirkgunn was granted to Holmcultram by Uchtred, son of Fergus, prince of Galloway (1161 x 74), while the chapel of St. Winninus there was confirmed to the abbey by Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow (1174 x 99) (*Holm Cultram*, nos. 120, 120a, 136-38). This chapel, which became parochial, was frequently in dispute between the monks and successive bishops of Glasgow. The former retained their rights however, and the revenues of the church were leased to Herries of Terregies in 1387, while the cure was served by one of the monks (Ib., nos. 139, 141a, f. i; *CPL*, i. 576). The effective end to the connection between Holm Cultram and the church came with the Schism (1378-1417) and control had evidently been lost by 1391, the parsonage being obtained in the early fifteenth century by William Croser, archdeacon of Teviotdale, in commendam (Ib.; *CPL*, vii. 67, 344). This was followed by a definite move to annex the church permanently to the archdeaconry, and a petition to this effect was made by John, bishop of Glasgow in 1435. The church was said to be so annexed in 1466, although in the previous year John Herries, knight, now claiming to be lay patron had protested against the unlawful annexation (RS, 305, 86; 407, 197; 412, 144^o). The latter's cause evidently triumphed as by 1453, one William Herries is found as parson and the church thereafter continued as an independent parsonage within the patronage of the family of Herries (Ib., 468, 249; *CPL*, xi. 261; GRH Chrs., no. 1760; *RMS.*, iv. no. 1393).

Kirkhill (Moray, Inverness):—See Wardlaw.**Kirkinch:—See Nevey.****Kirkinner (Galloway, Farines).**

Also known as Carnesmole, the church was annexed to the bishopric of Galloway in 1306, but this was ignored by Edward Bruce, who granted it to the priory of Whitburn, this grant being confirmed by the crown in 1325 and 1451 (*Reg. of Greenfield*, v. 59; *RMS.*, i. App. i. no. 20; il. no. 461). Nevertheless, this grant never appears to have become effective,

the church appearing as an independent parsonage in the patronage of the earls of Douglas in the fifteenth century (Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 80, 94, 239, 277; *CPL*, xi. 422-3). Another attempt was made to unite church to the bishopric in 1449, but this was revoked in the following year (GRH Vat. Trans., ii. 114; RS, 441, 254^v; 446, 108^v; *CPL*, x. 96). The church thereafter appears to have remained independent until its annexation, along with its pendicle of Kirkcowan (q.v.) to the Chapel Royal at Stirling in 1503/04, the rights of the priory as patrons being then recognised and the church of Kirkandrews (q.v.) being granted to them as compensation (Ib., xi. 422-3; *RMS.*, ii. no. 2760; *Hist. Chapel Royal*, nos. 4, 6-7, 9). The revenues of this church and Kirkcowan were thereafter divided between the sub-dean and the sacristan of the Chapel Royal, who continued to hold these revenues at the Reformation, the cure then being a vicarage pensionary (*HMC 4th Rep.*, i. 517; GRH Chrs., no. 1830; *Hist. Chapel Royal*, cxxxi, *Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 207-8, 214; Testament of George Clapperton, Edinburgh—12th Sept. 1574).

Kirkintilloch (Glasgow, Lennox).

Known also as Lennie or Lenzie, the church was granted to Cambuskenneth by William, son of Thorald, sheriff of Stirling, at the end of twelfth century, being confirmed to the abbey by Pope Celestine III in 1195 (*Camb. Reg.*, nos. 25, 132). At beginning of thirteenth century, this grant was confirmed by William Comyn, earl of Buchan, the church being granted to the uses of the abbey by Walter, bishop of Glasgow c. 1230. The parsonage thereafter remained with the abbey, while the perpetual vicarage appears normally to have been held by a canon, who served the charge by means of a curate (Ib., nos. 133-4, 136-9, 141, p. xxx; *Wigtown Charter Chest*, nos. 12, 364).

Kirkliston (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

The church, also known as Liston, was to be annexed to the mensa of the bishop of St. Andrews in 1387, but it is doubtful whether this was ever effective and in 1449/50 it was to be appropriated to the proposed collegiate church of Falkirk (GRH Vat. Trans., i. no. 60; RS, 434, 297). Already however, it had been appropriated to the hospital of St. Anthony at Leith in 1443/4, but this had been revoked almost immediately, and it was not until 1451 that the church was once again annexed to the hospital by Bishop James Kennedy, who granted it in lieu of Lasswade (Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 132-3; RS, 394, 184^v, 397, 294^v; *CPL*, ix. 406; x. 220). Even this appears to have been transitory, or non-effective, as both parsonage and vicarage of this church, which lay within an episcopal barony, pertained to the archbishops of St. Andrews by the early sixteenth century, and continued to do so thereafter, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (*St. Andrews Formulare*, nos. 85, 120, 216; *St. Andrews Rentale*, 78, 88; Assumptions, 4; RSS, lxiii. 175^v; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 76).

Kirkmahreck (Galloway, Desnes).

The church was confirmed to Dundrennan by Pope Clement VI in 1351, the union previously having been effected by the bishop of Galloway (*Collectorie*, 14, fo. 162^v). Both parsonage and vicarage revenues appear to have been annexed, and continued to be so at the Reformation (*APS*, iv. 495).

Kirkmadrine (Galloway, Desnes).

Known also as Egerness, the church was confirmed by William the Lion to the priory of St. Mary's Isle (1189 x 96), as the grant of Roland, son of Uchtred († 1200) (GRH Chrs., no. 14). The parsonage continued

to be annexed to the priory at the Reformation, while cure was a vicarage perpetual (MS Rental Book, 62, 94, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, v. 429; *RMS*, v. no. 1397).

Kirkmadrine (Galloway, Rhinns):—See Toskerton.

Kirkmahoe (Glasgow, Nithsdale).

Granted to Arbroath by Robert I in 1321, the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by John, bishop of Glasgow in 1325 but this, in spite of subsequent confirmations, never appears to have become effective owing to the opposition of the lay patrons, the Stewarts of Dalswinton, who had won their case by the beginning of the fifteenth century (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 279-282, 358; *CPL*, ii. 304; Robertson, *Index*, 54, no. 9; GRH Vat. Trans., ii. no. lxxxi). Thereafter, the church, both in patronage and vicarage, was erected into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral in 1429 at the instance of Mary Stewart, lady of Dalswinton, with whose descendants the patronage of the prebend remained at the Reformation, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (*Glas. Reg.*, no. 336; GRH Chrs., no. 1836; Galloway Charters, nos. 61, 99, 132; *RSS*, iv. no. 1271; *Glasgow Univ. Munimenta*, no. 211).

Kirkmaiden (Galloway, Farnes).

The patronage was annexed to the priory of Whitthorn by 1539 (Acts and Dec., xix. 49; *Thirds of Benefices*, 138; *RSS*, xlii. 103).

Kirkmaiden (Galloway, Rhinns).

Annexed to Soulesat by Walter, an apostolic delegate, in 1386, the church was confirmed to the abbey by Pope Clement VII in 1393. The patronage and vicarage thereafter continued to be appropriated, while one of the canons served the vicarage pensionary (GRH Vat. Trans., i. no. 73; *CPL*, ix. 419-20, x. 275, *RS*, 452, 289; *RMS*, vii. no. 1657; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 32^v).

Kirkmichael (Dunkeld, Athole and Drumalbane):—See Strathardle.

Kirkmichael (Glasgow, Nithsdale).

A patronage in Baginmond, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation when the patronage of the benefice apparently lay with the bishops of Glasgow (*SHS Misc.*, v. 101; *CPL*, xlii. 105, 489; Assumptions, 272; *RSS*, iv. no. 244; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 20).

Kirkmichael (Glasgow, Carrick).

Known also as Muntardove, the church was annexed to the priory of Whitthorn in 1381. The patronage fruits were thereafter retained, while the vicarage appears to have frequently been held by a canon (*CPL*, i. 564; *RS*, 446, 51; Ailsa Muniments, nos. 313, 658; Testament of Matthew Fleming; Deeds, xl. 205).

Kirkmichael (Glasgow, Lanark):—See Carrmichael.

Kirkmichael (Moray, Strathspey).

In origin the church appears to have been a pendicle of Inveravon, it possibly being one of the chapels of that church which are referred to in its erection as a prebend of Egin cathedral by Brice, bishop of Moray (1208 x 15) (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 46, 50, 62). With the erection of that prebend into the chancellorship of the cathedral by Andrew, bishop of Moray in 1226, the fruits apparently passed to that dignity, to whom the patronage of this church pertained at the Reformation, the cure then

being a vicarage perpetual (*Ib.*, nos. 69, 82; *RMS*, vi. no. 1714; *Reg. of Signatures* in Comptrolley, xlii. 100; *Thirds of Benefices*, 8).

Kirkmichael (Ross).

The patronage had been erected into a prebend of Ross by 1429 and so continued, the cure being a vicarage perpetual (*CPL*, viii. 153; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 119; *RSS*, iii. nos. 2294, 3027; cf. Assumptions, 272; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 168).

Kirkness:—See Portmoak.

Kirknewton (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

Also known as Newton, the church, both in patronage and vicarage, was erected into a prebend of the collegiate church of St. Giles in 1472 and while definite proof is wanting, it appears to have remained as such, since in the valuation of the benefice given up at the Reformation there occurs deductions for payments made to the prebendaries of St. Giles while the cure itself was served by a vicar pensioner (Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 172; *RSS*, iii. no. 2621; Assumptions, 118; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 92^v, 151, 153).

Kirk of Muir (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

Termed the chapel of St. Mary of Garvaid in Dundafnoor in 1458/9 and later as Kirkmuir, this church was a pendicle or chapel of Kirkton (q.v.) before the Reformation. As such it consequently pertained to Cambuskenneth. However, the church itself appears to have attained parochial status before the Reformation, the cure then being served by a vicar pensioner (*RMS*, ii. no. 672; v. no. 188; vii. no. 1222; *Thirds of Benefices*, 17, 37, 269).

Kirkoswald (Glasgow, Carrick).

The church of St. Oswald of Turnberry was granted by Duncan, son of Gilbert, earl of Carrick, to Paisley before 1214 x 16, this grant evidently being on the condition that the monks should found a monastery in Carrick to which this church and other gifts should be transferred (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 56; *Crosraguel Chrs.*, i. no. 2). This stipulation led to much litigation and in spite of successive confirmations to Paisley, it was finally decided by a judgement of 1244 that a house should be built at Crosraguel to which this church and others should pass (*Ib.*, nos. 3-4, *Pais. Reg.*, 113-4, 427-8). Both patronage and vicarage were annexed thereafter, the charge being served by a curate, this arrangement already having been foreshadowed in a vicarage settlement of 1227 (*Ib.*, 321; *Crosraguel Chrs.*, i. nos. 22, 55; Ailsa Muniments, nos. 676, 679).

Kirkpatrick Cro (Glasgow, Desseus/Nithsdale):—See Kirkpatrick Irongray.

Kirkpatrick-Durham (Glasgow, Desseus/Nithsdale).

Also known as Kirkpatrick of the Mure, the church was granted to Sweetheart by Devorgilla de Balliol, possibly on the foundation of the abbey in 1273. However the patronage alone seems to have been involved, and it was not until 1341 that the grant was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by William, bishop of Glasgow. A vicarage settlement then took place, the patronage thereafter remaining annexed as it did at the Reformation (*Latag Chrs.*, no. 46; GRH Vat. Trans., ii. no. 10; *RS*, 445, 156; *CPL*, x. 493; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 124^v; *RMS*, viii. no. 572).

Kirkpatrick-Fleming (Glasgow, Annandale).

Also known as Kirkpatrick juxta Greta, the church was granted to Gushborough by Robert de Brus c. 1170 and confirmed to the priory by

his son William (1191: 1215). Successive disputes took place over the church between the canons and the bishops of Glasgow to whom the patronage was ceded in 1223, while the 'parsons' received increased emoluments (*Gysedburne*, nos. 1176, 1185, 1186, 1188). The church was still connected with the priory in 1330, but thereafter it resumed the status of an independent patronage within the patronage of the bishops of Glasgow (Ib., no. 1188; Reg. of Pres., i. 149^o).

Kirkpatrick-Itongray (Glasgow, Desenes/Nithsdale).

Also known as Kirkpatrick Cro, the church had been erected into a prebend of the collegiate church of Linculn by 1455. Both patronage and vicarage continued annexed at the Reformation when the parson appears as a canon of Linculn, while the cure was served by a vicar pensioner (*SHS Misc.*, v. 105; RS, 413, 295^o; *CPL*, xi. 261; *HMC 15th Rep.*, APP. viii. 49; GRH Chrs., no. 1780; McDowall, *Chronicles of Linculn*, 117; RSS, v. no. 3527).

Kirkpatrick-Juxta Greta (Glasgow, Annandale):—See Kirkpatrick-Fleming.

Kirkpatrick-Juxta Moffat (Glasgow, Annandale).

By a convention between Robert de Bruce and Engelram, bishop of Glasgow (1164-73/4) and confirmed by Bishop Joceline (c. 1189 × 89) the church, or rather its patronage, was ceded to the bishops (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 72-3). This was confirmed in a papal confirmation of 1216 and the church thereafter continued as a free patronage, still within the patronage of the bishops of Glasgow (Ib., no. 111; RS, 393, 297; *CPL*, xii. 126; Fraser, *Colquhoun Chantry*, 415; RSS, lv. 86).

Kirkpottle (St. Andrews, Gowrie):—See Portie.

Kirkton (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

Also known as Eagles Ninian or St. Ninians, Stirling, the church with its chapels of Dunipace and Larbert was granted to Cambuskenneth by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (1140 × 58) (*Camb. Reg.*, nos. 25, 109). Disputes later arose over Dunipace (q.v.) between Dunfermline and Cambuskenneth. The latter managed to retain its rights to the chapel which continued as a pendicle of Kirkton at the Reformation, although it attained parochial status before that date, as did the church of Larbert (q.v.) (*Dunfermline Register*, nos. 215, 237, 239; *Camb. Reg.*, nos. 85, 87-8, 117-8). Gargunnock (q.v.) and Kirk of Muir (q.v.) were also pendicles of Kirkton at the Reformation, as they had undoubtedly been from early times, and of these the latter at least had also attained parochial status (*RMS*, vii. no. 1222; *Thirds of Benefices*, 17). At first the abbey only enjoyed the patronage of the church and its pendicles, the cure being a vicarage perpetual, but this too was annexed to the monastery by William, bishop of St. Andrews in 1293. This grant was confirmed by Pope Gregory XI in 1372, with faculty to serve the church by two chaplains. However, by the sixteenth century the cure had become a vicarage pensionary, both patronage and vicarage revenues of the church and its four pendicles remaining with the abbey (*Camb. Reg.*, nos. 111, 114-116, 119-120; CSSR, l. 215; *RMS*, vii. no. 1222).

Kirkton (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

This parish does not appear before the early sixteenth century, and it would appear that this is the church known earlier as Cayers Parva patronage, its patronage being in dispute in 1509 between the archbishop

of Glasgow and the crown, the former's right being recognised in 1551, while in the immediate post-Reformation period, it is found in the hands of the earl of Bothwell (*Prot. Bk. Simon*, nos. 387-8; *Thirds of Benefices*, 25; RSS, iv. no. 1397; Ib., xxxvii. 25; Reg. of Pres., i. 34^o).

Kirkurd (Glasgow, Peebles).

Also known as Orde or Horda, the church was confirmed to the bishopric of Glasgow by Pope Alexander III in 1170, other pontiffs following suit until 1186 (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 26, 51, 57, 62). The patronage of the church had, however, been relinquished by 1231 in which year Walter, bishop of Glasgow at the instance of Richard Gernyne, the true being confirmed in 1255 by Bishop William de Bondington (*Midlothian Chrs.*, 24-5, 33-4). The perpetual vicarage thereafter erected was normally served by one of the brethren. The patronage revenues remained with the hospital until the latter's successful annexation in 1460 to Trinity College, Edinburgh, with which the patronage revenues henceforth continued as a common kirk, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (Ib., 57-63, 123-4; *Edinburgh Trinity Chrs.*, nos. 1-2; RS, 291, 102; Reg. of Pres., i. 34, 113; *Thirds of Benefices*, 26).

Kirkwall—St. Olaf (Orkney).

The parish church of Kirkwall, that of St. Magnus being the cathedral church, the patronage was one of the original prebends of Kirkwall cathedral appearing as such in 1461, the cure then being a perpetual vicarage (RS, 403, 261^o; 547, 140; *CPL*, xii. 128; *Orkney Recs.*, 194). Although a parson appears in 1481, the prebend would appear to have decayed in the sixteenth century, since of the six prebends remaining in 1539-44, this does not appear to have been one (Ib., no. xcii; *PSAS*, vol. xvi. 195; cf. *RMS*, iii. no. 3102). In the re-constitution of the chapter of Orkney by Bishop Reid in 1544, the patronage revenues were allocated to the bishop as canon of St. Olaf. In addition many other tithes within the parish were devoted to other prebends, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (*RMS*, iii. no. 3102; Peterkin, *Rentals*—Bishopric Documents, 35; RSS, ii. nos. 3791, 3904; Reg. of Ministers, 54).

Kirriemuir (St. Andrews, Angus).

Granted to Arbroath by Gilchrist, earl of Angus (1201 × 7), the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 × 4), while by an agreement of 1204 × 11, vicars perpetual were to be presented (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 1, 44, 164, 167). The patronage thereafter remained with the abbey, while the cure was as stipulated, a vicarage perpetual (Assumptions, 330^o, 358^o).

Knockando (Moray, Elgin).

In origin the church, which is possibly to be identified with that of Aberbrandy (q.v.), appears to have been a pendicle of Inveravon, it possibly being one of the chapels of that church which are referred to in (1208 × 15) (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 46, 50, 62). With the erection of that prebend into the chancellorship of the cathedral by Andrew, bishop of Moray in 1226, the fruits apparently passed to that dignity, to whom the patronage and vicarage of this church pertained at the Reformation (Ib., nos. 69, 81; *RMS*, vi. no. 1714; Reg. of Signatures in Comptrolley, xiii. 109^o).

Knoydart (Argyll, Morvern).

Also known as St. Congan of Knoydart or Kilchoan, the church was united to that of Arasaig (q.v.) by the early sixteenth century, it apparently having been so before 1427 (RSS, i. no. 1338; CSSR, ii. 180-1).

Through the identification of Arasaig with the church of Moirdart (owing to the grant made in the reign of Robert I to Roderick, son of Alan, of the lands of Modworthe and Knodworthe with donation of the church), it has been asserted that the united church was annexed to Iona at the Reformation. However, this is clearly not the case and Moirdart (q.v.) must be reckoned as a separate parish (*OPS*, II, i. 200; Robertson, *Index*, 2, no. 53; *Coll. de Rebus Alban.*, 3-4). Indeed the church of Knoydart was erected in 1506 into a prebend of Lismore cathedral, but only for the life of the then incumbent. It thereafter evidently resumed its status as an independent parsonage in royal patronage, although as customary one quarter of the tithes pertained to the bishops of Argyll (*PRO*, 31/9-31 Diversorum, Julius II (1506), 176; *RSS*, i. no. 2896; Argyle Inventory, cited *OPS*, II, i. 205).

Kynlereth (Ross).

Although a presentation to the parsonage of Kynlereth is made in 1348/9, no trace of such a parish within the diocese of Ross can be found. Its appearance would appear to be the result of a scribal error (*RSS*, iv. no. 164). It is perhaps to be identified with Kiltearn which frequently appears as Kyteym (*CPL*, ix. 488).

Kyraem in Rithum:—See Kirkcolm.

Kynkton (Aberdeen, Aberdeen):—See Aberdeen—St. Machar.

Ladykirk (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

This was merely a chapel within the parish of Monkton (q.v.).

Ladykirk (St. Andrews):—See Upsellington.

Laegan (Moray, Strathspeny).

Originally known as Logie-Kenny, the church was granted by Andrew, bishop of Moray in 1239 as a common church of the canons of Elgin cathedral. Both parsonage and vicarage remained so annexed, the cure evidently being a vicarage pensionary (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 41, 159; *Thirds of Benefices*, 6; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 114).

Laganallachie (Dunkeld, Athole and Drumalbane).

Also known as Logialloche, the church, according to Myln, was annexed to the archdeaconry of Dunkeld by Bishop William Sinclair (1312-37) (*Myln, Vita*, 13). It was certainly so annexed at the Reformation, both parsonage and vicarage fruits then pertaining to the archdeacon, who maintained a vicar pensioner (*Assumptions*, 295-6; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 139).

Lagan Mochaid (Dunkeld, Athole and Drumalbane):—See Logierait.

Lairg (Caitness).

Assigned as part of the prebend of the treasurer of Caitness in the constitution of Bishop Gilbert (1224 x 45), both parsonage and vicarage were thus annexed, the church itself being served by a curate (*Bannatyne Misc.*, iii. 18; Sutherland Charters, cited *OPS*, II, ii. 697; *Assumptions*, cited *OPS*, II, ii. 626).

Lamberton (St. Andrews, Merse).

The church was granted 1199 x 1200 by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews to the uses of the monks of Durham (Raine, *North Durham*, App. no. cccclxix). Although confirmed to Durham in 1253, the revenues of the

parsonage appear to have been devoted to the uses of the cell of Coldingham by the end of that century and thereafter followed the vicistitutes of that house, which was ultimately united to Dunfermline in the sixteenth century (Basson, *Religious Houses*, 49-50; Raine, *North Durham*, App. no. dcxlix; *Coldingham Corresp.*, cxlii; *CDS*, i. 360). A vicarage appears in 1271, but this was apparently served by one of the religious at the Reformation (Raine, *North Durham*, App. no. cccclxxx; *Assumptions*, 200; *RSS*, xlix. 17).

Lamington (Glasgow, Lanark).

The parish was divided from an early period, the two portions being known respectively as Hartside (q.v.) and Lamington (*CPL*, x. 184; xii. 506). This church remained an independent parsonage in the patronage of the lords of the manor, who from 1368 onwards were the Bailiffs of Lamington (Robertson, *Index*, 36, no. 28, *CPL*, xi. 427; Patrick, *Statutes*, 153).

Lanark (Glasgow, Lanark).

Granted by David I, along with the church of Pettinain (q.v.), to Dryburgh c. 1150, the church, with its chapel, was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Herbert, bishop of Glasgow (1147 x 64). Thereafter, the parsonage remained annexed, while the cure was a perpetual vicarage (*Dryburgh Liber*, nos. 43-5, 52, 209-10; *Assumptions*, 193, 193^v, 198^v; *RSS*, lvi. 123).

Langdregarne:—See Dreghorn.

Langton (St. Andrews, Merse).

Granted to Kelso by Roger de Ov c. 1150, the church was confirmed with its tithes to the abbey by Aernald, bishop of St. Andrews (1162 x 4). Subsequent confirmations include those of William de Veteri Ponte (1198 x 1214), and David, bishop of St. Andrews in 1240, the latter including a vicarage settlement, the parsonage thereafter remaining so annexed (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 12, 83, 138-9, 419, 451; *SHS Misc.*, vi. 58; *Assumptions*, 194^v, 226).

Larbert (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

In origin a chapel of Kirkton, Stirling, it passed with its mother church of Eaglis Ninian to Cambuskenneth by the grant of Robert, bishop of St. Andrews, 1140 x 58 (*Comb. Reg.*, nos. 25, 109). It continued as a parsonage at the Reformation, although by this date it may have obtained parochial status (*Ib.*, no. 117; *RMS*, vii. no. 1222).

Largo (St. Andrews, Fife).

Granted to North Berwick by Duncan, earl of Fife (1154-1204), this was confirmed by Malcolm, earl of Fife c. 1228 and to the uses of the priory with provision for a vicar perpetual by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 x 34), the parsonage thereafter remaining with the priory (*North Berwick Carte*, nos. 7-8; *NLS MS.*, 15.1.19, no. 26; *Assumptions*, 94, 152; *Thirds of Benefices*, 238).

Largs (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

The church of Kirkbride of Largs was confirmed to North Berwick by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow (1174-99) at the petition of Roger de Scalebroc, but this evidently proved unsuccessful as did a confirmation by Pope Clement IV to Paisley in 1265 (*North Berwick Carte*, no. 2; *Pais. Reg.*, 308). It was granted to Paisley, however, by Walter, the high steward c. 1316, this being confirmed to the uses of the abbey by John,

bishop of Glasgow (1323 x 35). Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed, an earlier vicarage settlement evidently proving ineffectual and the cure was served by a removable chaplain (Ib., 237-44; Assumptions, cited OPS, I. 90; RMS, v. no. 2070).

Lasswade (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

A menial church of the bishopric of St. Andrews by 1298, it appears to have been such by 1274 by which date it was already a vicarage. This annexation continued until its revocation in 1451 by Bishop Kennedy (*Coldingham Corresp.*, cviii, *SHS Misc.*, vi. 55; *CPL*, x. 220). In 1465 the church was united to the caputular mensa of St. Salvator's College, the then parson to become a canon of the college. However, this proved to be ineffective and while a re-annexation took place in 1468, this too was inoperative, as also was the union of the church to the mensa of the archbishop of St. Andrews which took place in 1473 and was formally dissolved in 1476 without having taken place (*CPL*, xii, 635-6; xiii, 54; *Vet. Mon.*, no. dccclv). The church was successfully erected into a prebend of St. Salvator's in 1477/8, but with the resignation of the holder in 1480, the prebend was then united to the archiepiscopal mensa, this being confirmed in 1482 and for several years thereafter the fruits continued to be uplifted by the archbishop (Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 193, 204; *CPL*, xii, 107, 172, 428; xiv, 78-80; *Vet. Mon.*, no. dccclviii). Frequent complaints were, however, made about the irregularity of this union and in 1487, the archbishop surrendered his rights in the church. The prebend was extinguished and both parsonage and vicarage were thereupon annexed to the deanery of the newly erected collegiate church of Restalrig, with which the tithes thereafter remained, while a vicar pensioner served the cure (*CPL*, xiv, 211-13; Assumptions, 1289, 149-150; Reg. of Pres., i. 249). Dalkeith, Glencorse and Roslin (q.v.) were all pependes of this church. Their revenues followed the vicissitudes of the mother church, ultimately resting, as did those of Lasswade, with the dean of Restalrig.

Lathron (Caithness).

Undoubtedly one of the six churches assigned to the mensa of the bishops of Caithness by Bishop Gilbert in his constitution of 1224 x 45, the church had been united to that of Dunbeath before 1428, although the original union was probably much older, as the latter does not appear in Baginond (*Bannalyne Misc.*, iii, 18; *SHS Misc.*, vi. 5; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 95-6; *CPL*, vii, 11). The parsonage was definitely united to the episcopal mensa in 1446 and so continued, the cure being a vicarage perpetual (RS, 411, 154; Assumptions, cited OPS, II. ii. 615; Reg. of Pres., i. 779; RSS, iv, no. 1143).

Lathrisk (St. Andrews, Forth).

Granted to the priory of St. Andrews before 1178 by Ness, son of William, and Orabile, his daughter, this was confirmed by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1165-78) (*St. A. Lib.*, 59, 136, 224, 243-4, 254). The patronage alone, of the church and its chapels of Kettle and Fordin, appears to have been involved in these grants, the church being confirmed to the uses of the priory by Bishop William Malvoisine (1202-38). Thereafter, following upon a further grant by Roger de Quincy, earl of Winton, in 1257, together with a confirmation in 1298 by Canneline, bishop of St. Andrews, which made due provision for a vicarage, the parsonage remained with the priory (Ib., 156, 173, 336-7, 413-4; Assumptions, 109, 89).

Lauder (St. Andrews, Merse).

Originally a chapel of Channelkirk, the patronage of the church was resigned to Dryburgh, which possessed the mother church, by John

Balliol and his wife Devorgilla in 1268. It was confirmed to the uses of the canons as a chapel properly belonging to the abbey, by Canneline, bishop of St. Andrews later that year (*Dryburgh Liber*, nos. 9-13, 265, 279). The chapel was thereafter to be served by two chaplains, but by 1318, this had been reduced to one chaplain, the church apparently still age tithes were then set by the abbey, which paid a pension from these fruits to the priory of Whithorn, which in 1426 had taken over certain rights possessed by Kilwinning since 1222 (Ib., nos. 84-9, 293, App. no. xii, Assumptions, 193, 193ⁿ, 196ⁿ; *Thirids of Benefices*, 278).

Laurelcelkirk (St. Andrews, Merse).—See Couveth.

Laxavoe (Orkney).

United with Delling and Olmadrith in the sixteenth century, the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn tithes of the parsonage, the residual tithes being the vicar's (PSAS, vol. lxiv, 307).

Leacroft (Dunkeld, Fife and Strathern).

As compensation for the loss of the half fruits of Kinclaven (q.v.) this church was granted to the uses of Cambuskenneth in 1260 by Richard, bishop of Dunkeld, both parsonage and vicarage to be annexed and church to be served by a chaplain (*Camb. Reg.*, no. 184). Difficulties arose over the service of the church in 1394/5, and a vicarage pensionary appears to have been erected before the Reformation (Ib., no. 17; RMS, vii, no. 1222; *Thirids of Benefices*, 15; RSS, lxxv, 77).

Legerwood (St. Andrews, Merse).

Granted to Paisley by Walter Fitzalan 1165 x 73, this was confirmed by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163 x 73) and his successors to the uses of the abbey (*Pais. Reg.*, 5-7, 116-120). The parsonage thereafter remained with the abbey, a vicarage perpetual having been instituted by the early thirteenth century and so continuing (Ib., 117-18; Assumptions, 196; RMS, v. no. 2070).

Leinyle:—See Kirkintilloch.

Lemlair (Ross).

Also known as Lumlair, the garbal tithes of this church were assigned to the prebend of the archdeacon of Ross, along with those of Fodderty, Killbarman and Logie-Wester, by Robert (I), bishop of Ross (1236 x 38) (*Vet. Mon.*, nos. lxxx, xcvi). On the re-erection of the chapter of Ross in 1255/6, Lumlair and Logie-Wester were disjoined from the archdeaconry, the parsonage of Lumlair, which in 1274 was separately assessed from the vicarage, evidently being erected into a prebend of the cathedral at this time. Proof, however, is lacking until 1437, after which date it continued as a prebend, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (Ib., no. cxxxii; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 116; *SHS Misc.*, vi, 50-51; Munro Writs, no. 110; Assumptions, cited OPS, II. ii. 482; RSS, iii, no. 2687; Ib., I. 60, 73; II. 14).

Lempitlaw (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

Granted with all its tithes to the hospital of Soutra by Richard Gemmyne (1221 x 38), it remained thus annexed until the successful union of that hospital and its revenues to Trinity College, Edinburgh in 1460 (*Midlothian Chrs.*, 22, 58-61, 63-71). Both parsonage and vicarage revenues were then appropriated, along with those of parish of Soutra, to the provost of Trinity College, who maintained a vicar pensioner to serve the cure (Ib., 65, 107, 252; RMS, v. no. 1262; Assumptions, 131.)

Lenel (St. Andrews, Merse).

Also known as Leindel and now known as Coldstream, the half church was granted to the nunnery of Coldstream by its founder, earl Gospatric (-1166), while his successor Waldeva confirmed this and added the other half of the church after the death of the parson (1166 x 82) (*Coldstream Charter*, nos. 8, 26). The grant was confirmed by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163-78), and successive earls of Dunbar, both parsonage and vicarage remaining with the priory and the cure being served by a chaplain (*Id.*, no. 7, App. no. 1, GRH. Chrs., no. 359; Assumptions, 189; *Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 10).

Leny (Dunblane).

Following upon a dispute between the bishop of Dunblane and Walter, earl of Menteith in 1237-8, the earl received permission to erect the priory of Inchmahome to which he granted, with the bishop's permission, this church both in parsonage and vicarage. The cure was to be served by a chaplain, who in the fifteenth century seems to have been one of the canons of the priory, which appears to have held the fruits of the vicarage (*Vet. Mon.*, no. xci; *Inchaffrey Liber*, xcxi; *4th. Lib.*, i. no. 176; *ADC*, 184; *APS*, iv. 344; Fraser, *Menteith*, ii. no. 87; *RMS*, iv. no. 2324).

Lenzie (Glasgow, Lennox).—See Kirkintilloch.**Leochel (Aberdeen, Mar).**

Granted to the church of St. Mary of Monymusk and the Culdees thereof by Gilchrist, earl of Mar (1170 x 1204), this was confirmed by John, bishop of Aberdeen (1199 x 1207) and by Pope Innocent IV to the priory in 1245 (*St. A. Lib.*, 361-3, 372-4). Both parsonage and vicarage appear to have been thus annexed and continued with the priory at the Reformation, while the charge was served by a curate (MacPherson, *Monymusk*, 204; Assumptions, 389-90; *Prot. Bk. Crismons*, nos. 31, 136).

Leslie (Aberdeen, Garrioch).

Granted to Lindores by Norman, son of Malcolm, later known as Leslie (1199 x 1207), this was confirmed by David, earl of Huntingdon (*Lind. Cart.*, nos. lxxxi-iii). A perpetual vicarage was erected in 1257, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 25; Assumptions, 38, 388).

Leslie (Dunkeld, Fife and Strathern).

Also known as Pithkil, the patronage of this church was in dispute 1239 between the bishop and chapter of Dunkeld and Maleswain of Ardrross, it then being agreed that the latter should retain the patronage of the church, which was to become a prebend of Dunkeld (*Inchcolm Chrs.*, no. xviii). This proved ineffective, and c. 1263, Scolastica, daughter of Maleswain granted patronage to Inchcolm, who having received further confirmations of this, had the church granted to its own uses by Richard, bishop of Dunkeld. The parsonage thereafter remained annexed to the abbey, while a canon served the vicarage from time to time (*Id.*, nos. xxv-xxvii, 222; GRH Chrs., no. 448; Assumptions, 98^v, RSS, lxiv, 136).

Lesmahagow (Glasgow, Lanark).

Granted to Kelso in 1144 by David I, so that a priory might be instituted in that church, both parsonage and vicarage tithes were thereafter devoted to the uses of that cell, the parochial charge being served by a curate (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 3, 8, 180, 279; Assumptions, 229, 229^v, 247^v, 248^v).

Lesauden (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

The church, which belonged to Dryburgh in 1161, was apparently bestowed upon that abbey by Thomas de Loundia (1153 x 61), this being

confirmed by Robert de Loundia (c. 1170) and to its chapel of Newton by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow (*Liber*, nos. 53-58, 253). Before this was effected, its associate chapel, the result of which was that after its then incumbents, the chapel, latterly known as Longneth, to pass to Jedburgh, while Lesauden remained with Dryburgh William, bishop of Glasgow, which allowed the vicarage to be in canons. This concession was at least utilised throughout the 13th century, the parsonage revenues of the church, later known as St. RS, 282, 129^v; Assumptions, 192; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 130^v; *RMS*, iv. 2140).

Lesliff:—See Restalrig.**Leswalt (Galloway, Rhinns).**

Annexed to Tongland by Michael, bishop of Galloway (c. 1355 x 59), the church had been held for some forty years in 1410 when papal confirmation was sought. The parsonage thereafter was held by the abbey, the cure being a perpetual vicarage (GRH. Vat. Trans., ii. no. 47; *CPD*, i. 595; *Alisa Muniments*, no. 345; *APS*, iv. 308; RSS, iii, 168).

Letendy (Dunkeld, Angus).

The parsonage formed the prebend of the chancellor of Dunkeld at the Reformation, it presumably having done so from at least 1274/5 when although the dignity appears, the church itself does not (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 74; Assumptions, 294^v; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 53).

Letnot (Brechin).

Both parsonage and vicarage were erected into a prebend of Brechin cathedral by Stephen, bishop of Brechin in 1384/5, a vicarage pensionary being instituted. The patronage of the prebend was to remain with the patron, David de Lindsay, lord of Glenesk, whose consent had been obtained and with whose ancestors the presentation remained (*Brech. Reg.*, i. nos. 17, 47; *RMS*, v. no. 884; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 107^v).

Leuchars (St. Andrews, Fife).

Granted to the priory of St. Andrews (1172 x 87) by Ness, son of William, this was confirmed by Matthew, bishop of Aberdeen (1172-99) and Pope Gregory VIII in 1187 (*St. A. Lib.*, 63, 287-90). A further confirmation came before 1199 from the daughter of Ness—Orabile, countess limited. The patronage was claimed between 1206 and 1208 by Saer de Quincy, nephew of Ness and while this appears to have been resolved in favour of de Quincy, there are subsequent confirmations to the priory of in the late thirteenth century (*Id.*, 85 104, 164, 287-8, 350-2; GRH. Supp. Chrs., 15th March, 1290/1). After death of Roger de Quincy in 1264, his estates were divided amongst his daughters; Leuchars, with the patronage of its church, falling to Margaret, who had married c. 1238, William de Ferrars, earl of Derby, one of whose sons, William, granted the patronage to the priory of St. Andrews c. 1204. Finally in that same year the church was confirmed to the uses of the priory, with faculty to serve by chaplains or by canons, by William, bishop of St. Andrews (*St. A. Lib.*, 397-8, 400-2; *Scots Peerage*, iv, 142; *The Complete Peerage*, v. 306). These arrangements were maintained at the Reformation, the parsonage remaining with the priory, one of the canons of which served the cure (Rossie Priory MSS, no. 71; Assumptions, 15, 99).

Lhanbryde (Moray, Elgin).

The church was assigned, together with the church of Alves, to the charter of Moray, by Bishop Brice, 1208 x 15 (*Moray Reg.*, no. 46). Both patronage and vicarage pertained, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (*Assumptions*, 410^v).

Liberton (Glasgow, Lanark).

Granted to Kilwinning by John Maxwell of that ilk c. 1360, this was confirmed by David II in 1364 and Pope Gregory XI in 1372. However, this was apparently ineffective, the abbot of Kilwinning making over his right of patronage to the dean and chapter of Glasgow cathedral in 1429. Nevertheless, while that body appears to have detained the fruits for some time they were no more successful than the abbey in making good their claim, and the church continued as a free patronage within the patronage of the Somervilles of Carnwath (*RMS*, i. no. 182; vi. no. 93; *RS*, 284, 42; 438, 255^v; *Glas. Reg.*, nos. 333-4; *CPL*, iv. 179, vii. 161).

Liberton (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

In origin a chapel of St. Cuthberts, it passed with the mother church to Holyrood by the grant of David I (1128 x 36), its revenues thus being acquired by the abbey (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 1-2). It was apparently still a chapel in the thirteenth century, but had achieved parochial status before the Reformation when its patronage revenues remained with the abbey. The cure was a vicarage perpetual which in all probability was served by a canon (*Ib.*, nos. 75-6, App. ii. no. 35; *Assumptions*, 104, 120^v).

Liddel (Glasgow, Eskdale/Annandale):—See Canonbie.**Liddel (Glasgow, Teviotdale):—See Castletown.****Liff (St. Andrews, Angus).**

Confirmed to the uses of Scone by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1165-78), along with other churches confirmed by his predecessors in the reigns of Alexander I, Malcolm IV and William the Lion, both patronage and vicarage were thereafter annexed, the church, which in the fifteenth century was accounted as a pendicle of Logie Dundee (q.v.), being sometimes served by a canon, but more frequently by a curate (*Scone Liber*, 311^v).

Linlithgow (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

Confirmed by Pope Alexander III to the mensa of the bishops of Glasgow in 1170, the church is the subject of similar confirmations until 1216, although it would appear that the patronage alone was involved as parsons continue to appear through this period (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 26, 32, 51, 57, 62, 111; *Kelso Liber*, no. 440; *Melrose Liber*, nos. 41, 126). It was as a church in the bishop's patronage that it was granted to the chapter of Glasgow cathedral as a common church by Bishop John Cameron between 1426 and 1435 in which year he sought Papal confirmation of this annexation, which was granted, only to be revoked in 1440 (*RS*, 111, 70; *Glas. Reg.*, no. 345; *CPL*, ix. 101). Not till 1479 was the church, both in patronage and vicarage, again conferred upon the chapter by Pope Sixtus IV, it thenceforward being held in common and the cure being served by a chaplain or vicar pensioner (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 423-5; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 198; *CPL*, xii. 704; *Thirds of Benefices*, 25).

Lindean (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

The patronage was annexed to Kelso at the Reformation, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (*Assumptions*, 224^v, 259^v). The church does not appear in the Kelso taxation roll c. 1300, but neither does it

appear in Baginmond's Roll for 1275, although it is recorded as a vicarage in late fifteenth century assessments (*Kelso Liber*, 470-73; *SHS, Misc.*, v. 87-93; *Glas. Reg.*, lxxv). As the town and mill of Lindean are however, entered in sixteenth century rolls as lying within the barony of Bowden, it may be that the church had originally been a pendicle of the church of Bowden which passed to Kelso in the twelfth century. Lindean, now known as Galashiel, not achieving parochial status until comparatively late (*Kelso Liber*, 490).

Lindores:—See Abdie.**Linlithgow (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).**

Granted to the priory of St. Andrews by David I (c. 1138) the church with its chapels of Binning (q.v.) and Retreyn was confirmed to the canons by Pope Adrian IV in 1156 and with its tithes by Hugh, bishop of St. Andrews (1178-88) (*St. A. Lib.*, 51, 144-7, 186-8). William Malvoisine, bishop of St. Andrews (1202-38) granted the church to the uses of the priory and stipulated that a chaplain should serve the cure, but a full vicarage settlement was effected later by that same bishop, the patronage revenues alone continuing with the priory (*Ib.*, 155-6, 159, 167-9, 402-3; *Prot. Bk. Johnsons*, no. 80; *Assumptions*, 18 and v. 159^v). An attempt was made in 1430 to have the church erected into a collegiate church with a provost and twelve chaplains, the vicarage perpetual to be annexed to the provost, but this attempt failed, this, almost certainly, owing to the murder of its instigator, James I, in 1437 (*RS*, 262, 234; 268, 127^v).

Linton (Glasgow, Peebles).

Now known as West Linton, the church was previously known as Linton Roderick and under this title, it was granted to Kelso by Richard Comyn (1152 x 59), this being confirmed about the same time by Richard Doda and by Herbert, bishop of Glasgow (1160 x 64) (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 274, 279, 436). The patronage thereafter remained with the abbey. A perpetual vicarage, established during the thirteenth century, was annexed to the University of Glasgow by Archbishop Blacader in 1506, but this grant was apparently ineffective (*Assumptions*, 224, 251, 253^v; *Glas. Reg.*, no. 204; Morton Papers, Box 62—22nd May 1557; *Glasgow Univ. Munimenta*, i. no. 21; *RSS*, lxix, 169).

Linton (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

The church, which was always a free patronage, remained within the patronage of the Somervilles of Carnwath and Linton from the twelfth century to the Reformation (*OPS*, i. 432; *CPL*, xii, 785; *RMS*, iii. no. 1775; *Prot. Bk. Corbet*, no. 2; *Assumptions*, 212, 214^v).

Linton (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

Both patronage and vicarage were erected into a prebend of Dunbar collegiate church in 1342 and so continued, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (*SHS, Misc.*, vi. 93; *Assumptions*, 174; *RMS*, vi. no. 1773). In the early sixteenth century, the church became known as Hauch and is now known as Prestonkirk (*SHS, Misc.*, vi. 103n).

Linton Roderick:—See Linton (Glasgow, Peebles).**Lintrathen (St. Andrews, Angus).**

Apparently an independent patronage in 1274, the patronage was annexed to Inchmahome by 1431 when presentation was made to the vicarage by "ancient custom," this annexation thereafter continuing (*CPL*, viii. 203; *SHS, Misc.*, vi. 38; *RS*, 402, 300^v; *APS*, iv. 344; *RSS*, iv. 122^v).

Lismore (Argyll, Lorn).

Also known as Kilmalnag, little is known of the early history of this church till it became the cathedral church of Argyll upon the erection of the diocese c. 1189 (*OPS*, II. i. 159-60). It is clear, however, that on the constitution of the cathedral chapter, which had taken place before 1250, that the tithes of Lismore were utilised for the support of the dignitaries (*Pais. Reg.*, 134; *RMS*, II. no. 3136). The vicarage was certainly annexed to the prebend of the dean before 1497 and while a pensioner who served the cure (Argyll Inventory, cited *OPS*, II. i. 159; *CPL*, I. 573). The distribution of the parsonage tithes can only be surmised but it is clear from sixteenth century leases, made by the chancellor, charter and treasurer, that lands and tithes within the parish were held by all these dignitaries, it being possible that each of them held one quarter of the parsonage revenues, while the bishop held the remainder as his customary quarter of the fruits, as he did in Eleanmunde (q.v.), one quarter of whose revenues provided the prebend of the archdeacon (Breadalbane Charters; Breadalbane Inventory, "Register" at Taymouth; Prot. Bk. of Gavin Hamiltoun; all cited *OPS*, II. i. 161, 163-6).

Little Cavers:—See Cavers—Parva Cavers.

Little Dalton:—See Dalton—Parva Dalton.

Little Dunkeld (Dunkeld, Athole and Drumalbane).

The parsonage was annexed to the bishopric of Dunkeld by 1505 and so continued, the original annexation apparently preceding Begimond in whose roll the church does not appear. Moreover, even the vicarage would appear to have been annexed to the treasurer's office of Dunkeld by this date as it was at the Reformation, while the cure was served by a vicar pensioner (*Dunkeld Rental*, 12; Myln, *Vitae*, 13; Assumptions, Brown (1484-1505/6), the parishes of Caputh (q.v.) and Dorrally (q.v.) were disjoined from this parish, their tithes continuing with the previous holders (Myln, *Vitae*, 42-3).

Little Hutton:—See Hutton—Little Hutton.

Little Kinghorn:—See Kinghorn-Westar.

Little Preston:—See Crauston.

Little Yetholm (Glasgow, Tevoldale).

A presentation was made by Edward I in 1298 to the church of Parva Yetham but no further notice of this church occurs thereafter, it presumably having been incorporated into that of Yetholm (q.v.) (*CDS*, II. no. 1008).

Livingstone (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

Granted to Holyrood by Leving (c. 1130), this grant was confirmed by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (1124-56), while a vicarage settlement was effected by William Malvoisin, bishop of St. Andrews (1202-38) (*Holywood Liber*, nos. 2, 10, 17, 76, 77). The parsonage thereafter remained with the abbey, while the vicarage, which was annexed to the provost's office of the collegiate church of St. Mary in the Fields at the Reformation, presumably became so on the erection of the college c. 1510 (Assumptions, 104^v, 119^v, 132; Basson, *Religious Houses*, 179; *APS*, IV. 512; *Thinds of Benefices*, 27).

Lochalish (Ross).

The church, both in parsonage and vicarage, became a common church of the cathedral of Ross shortly after 1255/6, it being one of the churches of "Argyll" so granted, and thereafter remaining so annexed (*Vet. Mon.*, no. cxxxii; *RSS*, V. no. 3173; *Reg. of Pres.*, I. 29).

Lochalvie:—See Alvie.

Lochaw:—See Kilchrean.

Lochbroom (Ross).

The church, both in parsonage and vicarage, became a common church of the cathedral of Ross shortly after 1255/6, it being one of the churches of "Argyll" so granted, and remaining annexed thereafter (*Vet. Mon.*, no. cxxxii; *RSS*, VI. no. 3173; *Ib.* xlii. 86).

Lochcarron (Ross).

The church, both parsonage and vicarage, became a common church of the cathedral of Ross shortly after 1255/6, it being one of the churches of "Argyll" so granted, and remaining annexed thereafter (*Vet. Mon.*, no. cxxxii; *RSS*, V. no. 3173).

Lochgoilhead (Argyll, Glassary).

Also known as the church of the Three Holy Brethren of Kinlochgoil, the parsonage was annexed to the collegiate church of Kilinnun on its foundation in 1441 at the instigation of the founder, Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe. The cure became a perpetual vicarage, while the parsonage remained with the provost's office of the college (*RS*, 375, 124; *CPL*, xii. 242-4; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 129-30; Argyll Inventory, cited *OPS*, II. i. 79; Edinburgh Testaments, 10th Feb. 1573/4).

Lockindaleloch (Glasgow, Desseene/Nithdale).

Also known as Kinderloch and later as New Abbey, the church was granted to Sweetheart, on its foundation in 1273, by Devorgilla de Balliol, this being confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Robert, bishop of Glasgow in 1277, with permission for one of the monks to serve the cure (*Laing Chrs.*, no. 46; *GRH. Vat. Trans.*, II. no. 10). This latter provision was carried out, both parsonage and vicarage remaining with the abbey (*CPL*, IV. 251; *RMS*, vii. no. 572).

Lochlee (Brechin).

The church here was a chapel of Letnot (q.v.) in 1385/5, the vicar of which was to serve this church, and while it may have obtained quasi-parochial status before the Reformation, both parsonage and vicarage revenues remained with the prebendary of Letnot (*Brechin. Reg.*, I. no. 17; *Reg. of Pres.*, I. 107^v).

Lochnaben (Glasgow, Annandale).

Granted to Gusbrough by Robert de Brus c. 1170 and confirmed by his son William (1191 x 1215), the church was frequently in dispute between the priory and the bishops of Glasgow to whom the parsonage was ceded in 1223, while the "parsons" received new emoluments (*Gysseburne*, nos. 1176, 1185-6, 1189). The church was still connected with the priory in 1330, but thereafter resumed the status of an independent parsonage within the patronage of the bishops of Glasgow, one of whom, William, erected the parsonage into a prebend of the collegiate church of Lincluden, 1447 x 49 (*Ib.*, no. 1188; *RS*, 438, 103, 243^v; 439, 119^v; *CPL*, x. 204). The prebend was still in being in 1531, the cure being a perpetual

vicarage, but with the passing of the patronage into the hands of the Johnstones of Annandale before 1550 and the consequent dispute with the Maxwells of Nithdale over the tenns of Lochmaben, the connection with Lincluden had either ceased before or at the Reformation, the parsonage revenues then being virtually secularised (*Prot. Bk. Carruthers*, nos. 1-2; Annandale Charter Chest, cited in Fraser, *Annandale*, i. lviii; Reg. of Pres., i. 125).

Locharworth:—See Borthwick.

Lochnation (Glasgow, Dessesen/Nithsdale).

Annexed to the provostry of Lincluden before 1494, the church was already a vicarage in 1275 and it thus appears that the parsonage had originally pertained to the nunnery of Lincluden, thence passing to the college in 1389 and so remaining (*ADC*, 333-4; *SHS. Misc.*, v. 106; *CPP*, i. 574; McDowall, *Chronicles of Lincluden*, 114, 123; *Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 138).

Lochs (Isles).

One of the parishes of the Isle of Lewis, this has been rejected as a pre-Reformation parish on the evidence of Dean Monro whose four parish kirks of 1549 are readily identifiable as Barvas, Ey, Ness and Uig (Monro, *Western Isles*, 61-2).

Lochwinnoch (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

In origin a chapel of Paisley, it passed with that church to the monastery of Paisley (1163 x 65) by grant of the founder Walter Fitzalan, and was confirmed by name by Florence, bishop-elect of Glasgow (1202 x 07) (*Pais. Reg.*, 5, 113, 249). The church had become parochial by the sixteenth century, both parsonage and vicarage tenns remaining with the abbey, the cure evidently being served by a chaplain (*Ib.*, 62; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, I. 93, *RMS*, v. no. 2070).

Locvithareth (Ross):—See Logie-Wester.

Logicalloch (Dunkeld, Athole and Drumalbanne):—See Lagganallachie.

Logie-Atheron (Dunblane).

Also known as Logie-Wallach, the church was confirmed to the nunnery of North Berwick by Simon, bishop of Dunblane, c. 1178, the original grant obviously having been made by Duncan, fifth earl of Fife (1154 x 78) (*North Berwick Cart.*, nos. 5, 9). This was confirmed by Malcolm, earl of Fife (c. 1228) and to the uses of the priory by Abraham, bishop of Dunblane (c. 1214), a vicarage perpetual being erected thereinto a prebend of Dunblane cathedral before 1430 and so continued, while the parsonage remained with the priory (*RS*, 255, 719; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 106; Assumptions, 170, 208; *Thirds of Benefices*, 279; *RMS*, iv. no. 2378; *Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 201).

Logiebride (Dunkeld, Angus).

Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed to the restored prebend of Firdischaw by George Browne, bishop of Dunkeld (1184 x 1506), the cure thereafter being served by a vicar pensioner (Mylin, *Vitae*, 41-2; *Dunkeld Rental*, 80; *GRH. Chrs.*, no. 2153; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 24, ii. 35, *RSS*, lxvii. 105).

Logiebride (Ross):—See Logie-Wester.

Logie-Buchan (Aberdeen, Buchan).

Also known as Logie Talargy, the church was granted by David II in 1361 to the common fund of the canons of Aberdeen cathedral, and this

was confirmed to the uses of the canons by Alexander, bishop of Aberdeen in 1362, both parsonage and vicarage fruits being annexed while the cure was to become a vicarage pensionary (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 43; *Abdn. Reg.*, i. 95-9). Although possession was obtained by the dean and chapter, this was subsequently lost and the church had to be re-annexed in 1437, the previous arrangement being adhered to, with both parsonage and vicarage remaining annexed (Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 117; *CPL*, viii. 565, 645-6; *Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 85, 384; Assumptions, 379, 385).

Logie-Colstone (Aberdeen, Mar):—See Colstone.

Logie-Dundee (St. Andrews, Angus).

Confirmed to Scone by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1165-78), who relinquished all rights which the bishop might possess in that church, this was confirmed by William the Lion and once again by Richard, with the provision that a chaplain might serve the cure (*Scone Liber*, 40-2, 48, 103). Both parsonage and vicarage were thus annexed, Lif (q.v.) and Invergowie (q.v.) being treated as pendicles from the fifteenth century onwards, the cure then being served by one of the canons but normally by a vicar pensioner or curate (Assumptions, 311^v, 360; *CPL*, x. 504, 563, *RS*, 447, 49; *Prot. Bk. Gray*, 6).

Logie-Durno (Aberdeen, Garioch).

Also known as Durnach, the church was granted to Lindores by its founder David, earl of Huntingdon, 1191 x 5, being confirmed to the uses of the abbey in 1195 by Pope Celestine III (*Lind. Cart.*, nos. iii, xciii). The erection of a perpetual vicarage was ratified in 1257, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey, and containing within its parochial bounds the Chapel-of-Garioch (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 24, Assumptions, 38, 390).

Logie-Easter (Ross).

Also known as Logie-Mechet, the parsonage was probably a prebend of Ross by 1274, it then being separately assessed from the vicarage, while it certainly had become one by 1363 and thereafter continued as such (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 50-1; *CPL*, i. 401; *CSR*, ii. 232; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, II. ii. 466; *RSS*, I. 60).

Logie-Fythenach (Moray, Elgin):—See Edinkillie.

Logie-Kenny (Moray, Strathspey):—See Laggan.

Logie-Maheld (Dunkeld, Athole and Drumalbanne):—See Logierait.

Logie-Mar (Aberdeen, Mar).

Also known as Logie-Ruthven, the church was granted to Monymusk by Gilchrist, earl of Mar and confirmed to the priory by John, bishop of Aberdeen (1199 x 1207) (*St. A. Lib.*, 372, 374-5). The grant, nevertheless, appears to have been ineffective and the church was regranted by Duncan, earl of Mar (1239 x 41) to the common fund of the canons of Aberdeen cathedral, its chapel of Glenbuchat (q.v.) passing with it. Both parsonage and vicarage remained annexed thereafter, and the cure was served by a vicar pensioner (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 16, 307-9, 384; Assumptions, 385^v; *Thirds of Benefices*, 8, 103; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 419).

Logie-Montrose (St. Andrews, Angus).

Now known as Logie-Pert since its post-Reformation union with Pert parsonage in Baginod's Roll, remained unappropriated at the Reformation, its patronage then lying with the archbishop of St. Andrews (*SHS*).

Misc., vi. 40; Assumptions, 342; GRH. Chrs., nos. 1562, 2109; Reg. of Pres., i. 102; RSS, lxviii. 227).

Logie-Murdoch (St. Andrews, Fife).

Also known as Logie-Murtho, the church, both in parsonage and vicarage, was annexed to Balmerino at the Reformation, while the cure was evidently a vicarage pensionary (*Balmerino Liber*, nos. 77, 80-1; Assumptions, 70, 71, 95; RSS, lvii. 115; lx. 136; *Thirds of Benefices*, 13). No record of the original grant appears to be extant, although the church which appears to have been a free parsonage in 1275 had become a vicarage by 1483 (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 61; *CPL*, xiii. 823).

Logie-Pert—See Logie-Montrose.

Logierait (Dunkeld, Athole and Drumhane).

Originally known as Logie-Mahedd or Laggan Mochaid, the church was granted to Scone by Malcolm, earl of Atholl (c. 1154 x 89), this being confirmed to the uses of the abbey by John, bishop of Dunkeld (1211-14) (*Scone Liber*, nos. 27, 55). This grant was confirmed by successive bishops of Dunkeld, one of whom, Geoffrey (1236-49) conceded that the church might be served by a chaplain or canon, but while this latter mode may have been adopted from time to time, the cure was a vicarage pensionary at the Reformation, both parsonage and vicarage remaining with the abbey (*Ib.*, nos. 99-100, 110; Assumptions, 319, 3120; Reg. of Pres., i. 239, 140^v).

Logie-Ruthven (Aberdeen, Marj)—See Logie-Mar.

Logie-Talaray (Aberdeen, Buchan)—See Logie-Buchan.

Logie-Walloch—See Logie-Atherton.

Logie-Wester (Ross).

Also known as Logiebride or Locviniethereth, the parsonage may have been a prebend of Ross by 1227, when its holder could have been one of the undesignated canons subscribing to an episcopal agreement. Its garbal tenns were nevertheless assigned to the prebend of the archdeacon of Ross, along with those of Fodderty, Killearnan and Lumlaik, by Robert (I), bishop of Ross (1236 x 38) (*Moray Reg.*, no. 65; *Vet. Mon.*, nos. lxxx, xcvi). On the re-erection of the chapter of Ross in 1255/6, Lumlaik and tenns of Logie-Wester were now disjoined from the archdeaconry, the garbal and the quarter kirks of Cromarty and Rosemarkie to form the prebend of the treasurer of Ross (*Ib.*, no. clxxviii). A vicarage had been erected by 1227, it being conjoined with that of Urrquhart by 1498, while the joint parsonage tenns remained with the treasurers' (*Moray Reg.*, no. 65; *SHS. Misc.*, vi. 59; RSS, i. no. 273; v. no. 766; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, II. ii. 348; *Lords Appeal Cases* (1814), x. 637).

Longcastle (Galloway, Farness).

Granted to the priory of Whitorn in 1431 by Thomas, its prior, this was confirmed by Alexander, bishop of Galloway in 1433/4, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the priory, while the perpetual vicarage was normally held by a canon, who served the cure by means of a vicar pensioner (RS, 268, 130^v, 241^v; Vans of Barbarroch Papers (GRH), 10th Jan. 1433/4; Acts and Dec., xviii. 241; *Thirds of Benefices*, 22; Monreith Chrs., 18th Sept. 1576; Reg. of Pres., i. 113).

Longforgan (St. Andrews, Gowrie).

Also known as Forgrund, the church was confirmed to the priory of St. Andrews by Pope Innocent III in 1206 and by Pope Innocent IV in

1248 (*St. A. Lib.*, 72, 103). David de Bernham, bishop of St. Andrews (1239/40-1253) confirmed the church to the uses of the priory, the parsonage alone thus being annexed, although the vicarage appears to have been served by one of the canons (*Ib.*, 161-2; *Wodrow Soc. Misc.*, i. 353; Assumptions, 18, 20, 299 and v).

Longformacus (St. Andrews, Merse).

This was a parsonage of Mordington (9.v) at the Reformation, as it was in 1477 when both parsonage and vicarage fruits of the mother church and evidently its parsonage were erected into a prebend of the collegiate church of Dalkeith, the cure to be served by a vicar pensioner, who was to have most of the church lands of "Mordintoun and lochinmachus" (*Morton Register*, ii. no. 230; Assumptions, 188^v; Reg. of Pres., ii. 56^v). It is uncertain whether the annexation remained effective although the close connection maintained between it and the family of Douglas suggests its continuance (*Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 20-22).

Longley (Aberdeen, Buchan).

The church, which was originally known as Invergie (9.v), was granted to Arbroath by Ralf le Naym and confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Adam, bishop of Aberdeen (1207 x 28) (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 199, 201). The name Longley had been adopted by the mid-fifteenth century, although it also appears as such in Baginmond's Roll. The parsonage, with its parsonage of Fetterangus (9.v) remained with the abbey while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 43; RS, 408, 78^v; *Arb. Lib.*, ii. no. 279; Assumptions, 330, 391^v).

Longnewton (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

Also known as Newton, the church was originally a chapel of Lessuden and passed with that church to Dryburgh apparently by the grant of Thomas de Londonia (1153 x 61), it being confirmed by name to the uses of the abbey by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow (c. 1175) (*Dryburgh Liber*, nos. 53-7). Before this was effected, however, Dryburgh was forced to concede her interest in Longnewton to Jedburgh, who thereafter converted the fruits of the church, which had now become parochial, to her own uses (*Ib.*, no. 62). A vicarage settlement took place in 1220, and the church appears as such in Baginmond (*Glas. Reg.*, no. 114; *SHS. Misc.*, v. 92). Nevertheless, the patronage in 1390 pertained, not to the abbey, but to Henry of Douglas, although by the Reformation this would appear to have been regained by the canons who failed, however, to make good any claim on the fruits (*FMS*, i. no. 797; *Morton Papers*, Box 62, 12 Aug. 1587; 13 Aug. 1588).

Lonmay (Aberdeen, Buchan).

An account of 1527 credits Henry Le Chen, bishop of Aberdeen with the foundation of this prebend in 1314 (*Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 252). It was certainly one by 1437, both parsonage and vicarage being thus annexed, as they were at the Reformation (*Ib.*, ii. 107, 234; Reg. of Pres., i. 108; Assumptions, 380; RSS, v. no. 289).

Loth (Cathness).

Apparently one of the six churches reserved to the episcopal mensa of Cathness by Bishop Gilbert in his constitution of 1224 x 45, the parsonage tenns pertained to the bishopric at the Reformation, while the cure was evidently a vicarage perpetual (*Bannatyne Misc.*, iii. 18; Sutherland Chrs., cited *OPS*, II. ii. 731; RSS, lxviii. 46).

Loudon (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

The church was apparently converted to the uses of Kilmwinning in 1238-39, it being stated in 1465 that the fruits had been detained from

this period, although a grant of patronage may have been made earlier by one of the family of Moreville (RS, 584, 71^v; 585, 136^v; Chalmers *Caledonia*, vi, 554; RMS, v, no. 2085). Both patronage and vicarage teinds were held at the Reformation, the charge being served by a curate (MS Rental Book, 60, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi, 554; RMS, v, no. 2085).

Lowes—St. Mary's Kirk of the Lowes:—See Yarrow.

Luce (Glasgow, Annandale).

A parsonage in Baginmond, the church remained unappropriated within the patronage of the Carlyles of Torthorwald from at least 1486/7 to the Reformation (SHS Misc., v, 98; HMC, 15th Rep. App. vii., nos. 87, 97; RMS, v, nos. 134, 136).

Lude (Dunkeld, Athole and Drumalban).

A parsonage in Baginmond, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation (SHS Misc., vi, 47, 73; Dalguise Muniments, no. 64; Assumptions, 301).

Luing (Argyll, Lorn):—See Kitchattan.

Lunblair (Ross):—See Lemlair.

Lunphanan (Aberdeen, Mar).

Granted with all its teinds to the hospital of Kincardine O'Neil by its founder Alan Durward, who confirmed his grant in 1250 (*Abda. Reg.*, ii, 274). While in origin the church may have been independent, it was thenceforward regarded as a pendicle of Kincardine O'Neil (q.v.), its fruits, both patronage and vicarage, being erected with that church and its annexes into a prebend of Aberdeen cathedral by Bishop Alexander de Kynmunn in 1330 (Ib., i, 51, 64-5, 83, ii, 252). While the residual fruits of this prebend and its pendicles, including Lunphanan, were appropriated in 1501 to the Chapel Royal at Stirling, provision being made for a vicar pensioner at this church, it is doubtful whether this was effective, and the teinds, both patronage and vicarage, remained with a canon of Aberdeen cathedral, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (*Hist. Chapel Royal*, cxxxiv, 14-15, 64-66; Assumptions, 386; GRH Chrs., nos. 1721, 1825, RMS, iii, no. 890).

Lunan (Moray, Inverness).

Following upon an agreement of 1226 between Andrew, bishop of Moray and Walter of Moravia, by which the patronage of this church was ceded to the bishop, the church in conjunction with that of Croy, was erected into a prebend of Elgin cathedral in that same year (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 31, 68, 81). The united prebend appears in Baginmond's Roll in 1274 but thereafter Lunan appears to have been incorporated into the parish of Croy, by which name the prebend continued to be known (SHS Misc., vi, 45; *Moray Reg.*, nos. 209, 340; RSS, v, no. 3353).

Lunan (St. Andrews, Angus).

Also known as Inverlunan, the church was granted to Arbroath by William the Lion (1189 x 99), it being confirmed with its teinds to the abbey by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews c. 1198 (*Arb. Lib.*, i, nos. 1, 19, 147). It was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 x 04), the same bishop further stipulating that a vicar was to be presented. This eventually led to a settlement in 1249, while the patronage thereafter remained with the abbey (Ib., i, nos. 155, 167, 236, ii, no. 623; Assumptions, 332; RSS, lxxi, 6).

Luncarty (St. Andrews, Gowrie).

An independent patronage in Baginmond, where it appears as Luncorn, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation (SHS Misc., vi, 39; CPL, xiii, 614; Bell-Brander Writs, no. 15; Assumptions, 303^v; Reg. of Pres., i, 86).

Lund (Orkney).

One of the three parish churches of Unst, the church was united with Ballasta and Norwick in the sixteenth century, the bishop of Orkney possessing half the corn teind of the patronage, the residual teinds being the vicar's (PSAS, vol. xlv, 306).

Lundelf (Dunkeld, Angus).

Now known as Kinloch, the church, which was an independent patronage in Baginmond, still appears to have been so in the mid-fifteenth century (SHS Misc., vi, 73; CPL, viii, 426; xiii, 526; RS, 543, 70; 549, 130^v). Both patronage and vicarage had, however, been erected into a prebend of Dunkeld cathedral before 1498 and continued to be so, the cure evidently being pensionary (Exroll Charters, no. 152; RSS, iv, nos. 836, 1917; Assumptions, 313).

Lundichy (Moray, Inverness):—See Dunlichy.

Lundie (St. Andrews, Angus).

On the erection of the collegiate church of Fowls, reputedly attributed to Patrick Lord Gray (1522 x 36), the teinds of this parish, both patronage and vicarage, were divided between the prebendaries, who continued to hold them at the Reformation. The cure was evidently a vicarage pensionary (NLS, MS. 34-3-11, 12; Prot. Bk. Gray, 12, 16, 22; Prot. Bk. Harlaw, 206; Assumptions, 343^v-344).

Lunnasting (Orkney).

United with Nesting and Whalsay in the sixteenth century, as they had been "past memory of man," the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn teind of the patronage, the residual teinds being the vicar's (PSAS, vol. xlv, 305; *Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 226).

Luss (Glasgow, Lennox).

Both patronage and vicarage were erected into a prebend of Glasgow cathedral by Bishop John Cameron c. 1430, the patronage remaining with the Colquhoun's of Luss, as it did at the Reformation, while the cure was served by a vicar pensioner (*Glas. Reg.*, no. 340; GRH Chrs., no. 1118; Assumptions, cited OPS, I, 31).

Lyne (Glasgow, Peebles).

In origin a chapel of Stobo, all right to this church was renounced by the lords of Lyne to the parsons of Stobo and the bishops of Glasgow, its patrons, between 1189 and 1209, but nevertheless the church, having achieved parochial status, appears in lay patronage in the fourteenth century (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 84, 87, 269; CPL, x, 634). The patronage thereafter remained independent until the erection of the parish church of Peebles into a collegiate church in March 1541 when both patronage and vicarage appear to have been annexed to the provostry of the college. This certainly was the case in 1557, although the case for annexation upon first provost of the college, while the patronage of Lyne in 1537 became way to have been connected with the provostry of Bothans, the patronage of the latter belonging to the Hays of Yester, who were largely instrumental in the erection of the collegiate church of Peebles (PRO

31/9-33, Diversorum, Paul III (1541-2), 160; *Esson, Religious Houses*, 183; Gunn, *The Book of Lorne and Megget Church*, 6-7; *Prot. Bk. Simon*, nos. 107-9, 113; *RMS*, ii. no. 3781; Assumptions, 252v; *RSS*, xliii. 18v).

Mechanishire (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

Also known as Dalsert, the lands of Mechanishire belonged to the bishops of Glasgow in the Glasgow Inquest (c. 1116), while the chapel founded therein appears to have been always a pendicle of the parish church of Hamilton, which was confirmed to the episcopal mensa of Glasgow by David I (c. 1150) (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 1, 8). With the erection of the prebend of the dean of Glasgow cathedral, which possibly occurred in the late twelfth century, the parsonage revenues would thereafter accrue to that dignity, as they did at the Reformation. The residual tithes per revenues evidently being the ones devoted in 1450/1 to the upkeep of the chaplains of the collegiate church of Hamilton (*Ib.*, nos. 19, 26; *Melrose Liber*, no. 121; *Vet. Mon.*, no. dcccvi; *RS*, 400, 288; 549, 2189). The chapel, known as Dalsert in the fifteenth-sixteenth centuries, appears to have remained a pendicle of Hamilton at the Reformation (*APS*, iv. 634).

Madderty (Dunkeld, Fife and Strathern).

Granted to Inchaffray by its founder Gilbert, earl of Strathern c. 1200, the church was confirmed to the abbey by Pope Innocent III in 1203 and John II, bishop of Dunkeld c. 1211 (*Inchaffray Chrs.*, nos. iv, ix, xiv, xviii, xxi, xxxii). Further confirmations by successive bishops of Dunkeld granted the church in its entirety, although a secular priest was to be presented to the cure. However, in 1238 it was further conceded that either a chaplain or one of the canons might serve the cure, this latter course evidently being the one which was followed, both parsonage and vicarage remaining so annexed at the Reformation (*Ib.*, nos. xxxvi, xlviii, lkv, xc; *App.* no. xi).

Mallor (St. Andrews, Gowrie).

The church, which does not appear as a separate parish in pre-Reformation records would appear to have always been a pendicle of Forteviot (q.v) (*St. A. Lib.*, 34; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 139; *Reg. of Ministers*, 28).

Mains (St. Andrews, Angus).

Also known as Strathdighty Comitris or Strathninan, the church was granted to Arbroath by Gilchrist, earl of Angus (1201 x 04), this being confirmed to the uses of the abbey by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 x 04) (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 1, 43, 46-9, 162, 165-6). A later instrument by the same bishop (1204 x 11) stipulated that a vicar perpetual should be presented, and a vicarage settlement took place in 1249, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Ib.*, i. nos. 167, 236; ii. nos. 356, 771; Assumptions, 331v, 357).

Makerston (St. Andrews, Mearns).

Granted to Kelso by Walter Corbet (c. 1159), the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (1188 x 1200). Both parsonage and vicarage were apparently annexed while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (*Kelso Liber*, iii-vii, nos. 83, 235, 405, 425; Assumptions 213, 224; *Thirds of Benefices*, 25).

Manor (Glasgow, Peebles).

In origin a chapel of Peebles (q.v.), the church would appear to have shared in the early history of its mother church, pertaining originally to

the bishopric of Glasgow, to which it was first confirmed by name in 1186 by Urban III (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 26, 62). The patronage of Peebles was confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow in 1216, and between 1233 and 1256 the parsonage of Peebles and the entire tithes of Manor were granted to the archdeacons of Glasgow as their permanent prebend (*Ib.*, nos. 111, 204). In the sixteenth century, this church appears to have attained full parochial status, although still associated with Peebles as the prebend of the archdeacon, but while that dignity only held the parsonage of Peebles, both parsonage and vicarage of Manor were held as the grant of 1256 had stipulated, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (*Ib.*, no. 524; Assumptions, 253v; *Thirds of Benefices*, 26).

Marine (St. Andrews, Forth).

Granted to the Culdees of Loch Leven by Maldrin, bishop of St. Andrews (c. 1035), the church passed with the other endowments of that abbey to the priory of St. Andrews by the grant of Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (1126 x 50) and his successors (*St. A. Lib.*, 43, 51, 116, 175). Nevertheless, a fresh grant was made to the priory of this church by Egus, grandson of Gillechrist, earl of Fife (1165 x 78). This was confirmed by Duncan, fifth earl of Fife, and Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (1189-1202), it being evident however, from a papal confirmation of 1246 92-5, 149-52, 213-16, 242-3). Not until 1240 was the church granted to vicarage erection being stipulated, while the parsonage thereafter continued so annexed (*Ib.*, 166; *Prot. Bk. Dalrymple*, 61; Assumptions, 17 and v; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 44).

Marnoch:—See Aberchirder.

Maryculter (Aberdeen, Aberdeen).

Originally a chapel within the parish of Culter, later known as Peterculter, this church was founded by the Knights Templars who had been established within this parish, 1221 x 36 (*Kelso Liber*, no. 233). The parish church of Culter had, however, been annexed to Kelso since the reign of David I and a controversy broke out between the abbey and the Templars over the latter's right to have a chapel within this parish (*Ib.*, nos. 13, 22, 223; *Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 288-93). A decision was made in 1287 in favour of the Templars and this had the ultimate effect of dividing the parish into two, one part of which, Peterculter, remained with Kelso, while Maryculter, the other part, remained, both in parsonage and in vicarage c. 1314 to the Knights of St. John at Torphichen. Of that order, so annexed, while the cure was evidently pensionary (*Kelso Liber*, no. 223; *Torphichen Chrs.*, 9; *RMS*, vii. no. 30).

Maryton (Brechin).

Originally known as Old Montrose, the church was granted to Arbroath on its foundation by William the Lion in 1178 and subsequently confirmed to the abbey by Turpin, bishop of Brechin (1178-98), further royal confirmations being granted 1211 x 14 and 1214 x 18 (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 1, 100, 173; ii. p. 534). Confirmations of this church continued to be made by successive bishops of Brechin until the episcopate of Bishop Albin when controversy broke out over this and five other churches, which the bishop claimed as pertaining to his mensa. This was apparently resolved in 1248 when the bishop renounced all right in these churches and a vicarage settlement followed (*Ib.*, i. nos. 174-6, 185-7, 239-40, 243; *RS*, 544, 930). The controversy still continued however, and eventually William de Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews, who had been appointed

as arbitrator between the bishop and the abbey, decided in 1304 that of the six churches in dispute those of Maryton and Caterline should belong to the bishops of Brechin while those of Dunnichen, Kingoldrum, Monkie and Panbride should pertain to Arbroath (*Arb. Lib.*, i. no. 244; RS, 544, 93^v). The suits were renewed in 1461, 1467 and 1517, when the bishop of Brechin attempted to regain all the churches, but the agreement of 1304 appears to have been maintained, the patronage of Maryton remaining with the bishops of Brechin as a mensal church until the Reformation, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (RS, 615, 272; *CPL*, xii. 52; *Arb. Lib.*, ii. nos. 135-6; Assumptions, 351^v; Reg. of Pres., ii. 33^v).

Masterton (St. Andrews, Lothian).

The patronage of this church was granted to Newbattle by Mariota de Ross, wife of Nigel de Carrick and Ada de Ross, wife of Gilbert de Ayton, in 1320, while a third sister obviously added her share, the whole being confirmed to the abbey by Robert I (*Newbattle Register*, nos. 53-8). In 1350, the church was granted to the uses of the abbey by William de Landels, bishop of St. Andrews, both patronage and vicarage revenues being thus annexed, the parish itself thereafter becoming merged with that of Newbattle, by which name it now became known. The cure itself was served either by a chaplain or one of the monks (*Ib.*, no. 273; Assumptions, 116^v; *RMS*, v. no. 1307; *Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 87).

Mauchline (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

In origin a chapel situated within lands pertaining to Melrose by 1178, the teinds belonged to the abbey from that date owing to their immunity from tithe on their land (*Melrose Liber*, no. 73^{*}). In 1315 however, when this immunity was about to be lost, the church was made parochial. Both patronage and vicarage teinds were thus retained, and a vicar pensioner served the cure till the Reformation (*Ib.*, nos. 407-8; Assumptions, 208; *Prot. Bk. Ros.*, no. 725).

Maxton (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

The tithes of this church were reserved by Robert de Berkeley and Cecilia his wife in a grant of land to Melrose made during reign of William the Lion. Moreover, in 1200, Dryburgh quitted all right which they had in church to Sir Hugh de Normanville, whose son possessed full right of patronage (*Melrose Liber*, nos. 90-2; *Dryburgh Liber*, no. 200). In the fourteenth century, the patronage belonged to Walter Steward, who in 1326 granted it to Dryburgh, this being confirmed to the uses of the abbey by John, bishop of Glasgow. Both patronage and vicarage were to be annexed, and the cure served by a vicar pensioner, as it was at the Reformation (*Ib.*, nos. 296-7; Assumptions, 168^v; *Lanng Chrs.*, no. 727).

Maxwell (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

Confirmed to Kelso by Malcolm IV in 1159 as the grant of Herbert de Maxwell, sheriff of Roxburgh, the church was granted by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow to the uses of the abbey, c. 1180 (*Kelso Liber*, vi. nos. 279, 409, 413). The patronage alone appears to have been annexed c. 1300, but both patronage and vicarage revenues were evidently then annexed, as they were at the Reformation, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (*Ib.*, p. 470; cf. *SHS. Misc.*, v. 87; Assumptions, 225^v).

Maybole (Glasgow, Carrick).

Granted to North Berwick by Duncan, earl of Carrick (1214 x 50), this was confirmed by his son Neil whose grand-nephew Gilbert, son of

Roland de Carrick unsuccessfully reclaimed the patronage of the church in 1285 (*North Berwick Cart.*, nos. 13-15, 22). The patronage of this church, which included within its bounds the church of Kirkbride (q.v.), continued with the priory thereafter. The cure was a vicarage perpetual until 1541/2 when its revenues were divided between the archpriest and the greater sacrist of Our Lady College, Glasgow, then in course of erection, the cure thus becoming a vicarage pensionary (*Ib.*, nos. 26-8; Assumptions, 170; *Thirds of Benefices*, 21; *Glasgow St. Mary Liber*, 13-25; RSS, iv. 10; Reg. of Pres., i. 31^v).

Mearns (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

Granted to Paisley by Helias, son of Fulbert and brother of Robert and Peter de Polloc, in 1188 x 99, this was confirmed to the uses of the priory by Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow about that same time (*Pais. Reg.*, 100-101). A vicarage pensionary was stipulated in 1227, but a vicarage perpetual with its share of the teinds appears to have been erected thereafter, while the patronage remained with the abbey (*Ib.*, 321; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, I. 97; *Thirds of Benefices*, 19; Reg. of Pres., i. 118^v; *RMS*, v. no. 2070).

Meathie (St. Andrews, Angus).

Granted to Coupar by Sir Hugh de Abernethy c. 1285/6, the patronage alone pertained to the abbey until 1328, when both patronage and vicarage were appropriated to the uses of the house by William de Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews. The revenues continued so annexed, while cure thenceforward was served by a vicar pensioner (*Coupar Angus Chrs.*, nos. lxviii, cxli; *Coupar Angus Rental*, i. 273-4; ii. 287; *CSSR*, i. 49; Assumptions, 338).

Meget (Glasgow, Peebles).

Before the Reformation this church which stood at Henryland, was merely a chapel dependent upon Traquair (*Relours*, Peebles, nos. 144, 147).

Megginch (Dunkeld, Angus).

Also known as St. Martins, the church was confirmed to Holyrood by William the Lion (1189 x 99) as set forth in a charter of John (I), bishop of Dunkeld (1183-1203), the bishop in turn apparently having received the church from one David Hunnet (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 48, 66). The patronage alone was involved however, and not until after a grant making (1214-20) was corporal possession finally obtained in 1228. A vicarage was erected thereafter, and the patronage remained with the abbey (*Ib.*, nos. 66, 82; App. ii. no. 13; *SHS. Misc.*, vi. 72; Assumptions, 105; *Thirds of Benefices*, 16; *RMS*, iii. no. 2923).

Meikle (Dunkeld, Angus).

Granted to the priory of St. Andrews by Simon de Meikle, this was confirmed by William the Lion (c. 1178 x 87) and Pope Lucius III in 1183 (*St. A. Lib.*, 59; NLS. MS. 15.1.18, no. 3). In 1207, however, the patronage was in dispute between the priory and the bishop of Dunkeld, judgement evidently being given in favour of the latter, who thereupon appears to have granted the patronage teinds to the common fund of the canons of his cathedral to whom they pertained at the Reformation, the cure being a perpetual vicarage (NLS. MS. 15.1.19, no. 4; *SHS. Misc.*, vi. 72; Assumptions, 289^v, 313^v; RSS, xlviii. 75^v).

Meikle Cumbrae:—See Cumbrae.

Mekle Dalton:—See Dalton—Magna Dalton.

Mekle Strath (Ross).

There is no indication that this district of Lochochroom ever formed a separate parish (*OPS*, II. ii. 407).

Meldrum:—See Bethelnie.

Melfort:—See Kilmelfort.

Melrose (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

In 854, the original church or monastery was apparently dependent on the abbey of Lindisfarne, while in the early twelfth century, the restored church was annexed to Dunham or possibly Coldingham, but was exchanged by the monks of St. Cuthbert for the church of St. Mary at Berwick (1126×36) by request of David I (*Monsumenta Historica Britannica*, i. 75; Raine, *North Durham*, App. no. xviii). David I then bestowed the church upon the newly founded abbey of Melrose, which thenceforth became parochial, both parsonage and vicarage teinds accruing to the abbey, while under a privilege granted by Pope Gregory IX (1227-41) one of the monks was to serve the cure. This arrangement was subsequently confirmed and was evidently maintained (*Ib.*, no. v; *Melrose Liber*, no. 496, *CPL*, ix. 412; *Reg. of Ministers*, 41).

Melville (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

Granted to Dunfermline by Galfrid de Malevin (1177×88), this was confirmed by Hugh, bishop of St. Andrews (1178-88). Nevertheless, as is clear from various thirteenth century confirmations, the patronage alone was involved in this grant and while the right of presentation continued with the abbey at the Reformation, the revenues of the parsonage remained with the incumbent (*Dunfermline Register*, nos. 100, 106, 158, 160, 203, 206, 527, 560; Assumptions, 131; *RMS*, vi. no. 1479).

Mennuir (Dunkeld, Angus).

The church was a prebend of Dunkeld cathedral by 1274, the parsonage remaining so annexed, while the cure was a perpetual vicarage (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 49; Assumptions, 342v-343, 359; *Prot. Bk. Grote*, no. 276).

Menteith:—See Port of Menteith.

Merton (St. Andrews, Merse).

Granted to Dryburgh by its founder, Hugh de Moreville, c. 1150, the church was confirmed to the abbey by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews, c. 1170, both parsonage and vicarage being at first annexed. The cure was normally served by a canon who appears in the fifteenth century to have held the vicarage for his services, although at the Reformation, this again appears to be held by a secular priest, the parsonage remaining with the abbey (*Dryburgh Liber*, nos. 234-5, 241, 291; App. nos. xxii, xxxvii; *ADA*, 125; Assumptions, 198v; *RSS*, liii. 155).

Methall (St. Andrews, Forthic).

An independent parsonage in Baginmond, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation, its patronage then lying with the archbishop of St. Andrews (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 39; 62; Assumptions, 98; *RMS*, iv. no. 1656).

Methlick (Aberdeen, Buchan).

An account of 1527 credits Alexander de Kynimund (II), bishop of Aberdeen with the foundation of this prebend in 1362. It certainly was

one in 1366 when a manse was granted to the evidently newly created prebendary (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 112-116; ii. 252-3). Both parsonage and vicarage continued annexed, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (Assumptions, 383v-384, 388v; *Prot. Bk. Lumisdane*, 17v; *Abdn. Fast.*, no. 110).

Methven (St. Andrews, Gowrie).

Erected as a collegiate church in 1433 at the instigation of Walter, earl of Athole, the entire fruits of the church were devoted to upkeep of provost and chaplains, while the cure was to become a vicarage pensionary (*CPL*, viii. 460-1). In essence this arrangement continued, although it was apparently slightly modified in a new erection c. 1516. A vicar, who both parsonage and vicarage teinds, and the cure remained a vicarage pensionary (*RSS*, i. nos. 2782, 2798; Morris, *Provostry of Methven*, 50, 55, 67, 99, 108-9, 111-13; Assumptions, 286-88).

Mid-Caldor:—See Calder-Comitis.

Middlebie (Glasgow, Annandale).

A parsonage in Baginmond, the church remained unappropriated within the patronage of the Carruthers of Mouswald from 1351 onwards. However, from 1486/7 a claim to the patronage seems to have lain with the Carvyles of Torthorwald, who although not in possession in 1544, did eventually make good their title (*SHS. Misc.*, v. 99; *HMC. 6th Rep.*, App. 709; *Ib.*, 15th Rep., App. viii. 47, 62; *PS&S*, vol. xxiii, 29-33 *RMS*, vii. nos. 48, 51).

Midmar (Aberdeen, Mar).

Also known as Migmar, both parsonage and vicarage fruits of this church were annexed at the Reformation to the benefice of Kincardine Crivison, nos. 133, 192, 211). It appears probable that the church originally either a pendicle of the church of Kincardine O'Neil, or was granted between 1233/4 and 1274 to the hospital of Kincardine O'Neil, a prebend of Aberdeen cathedral in 1330, and remained as such in spite of an attempt in 1501, which was apparently unsuccessful, to unite the residual fruits of the living to the Chapel Royal at Stirling (See Kincardine O'Neil; *Abdn. Reg.*, i. 51, 64-5, 83; ii. 252; *Hist Chapel Royal*, cxxxiv. 14-15, 64-6; *SHS. Misc.*, vi. 42, 66).

Mid Yell:—See Yell.

Miginish (Isles).

One of the twelve parishes of Skye, also known as Eynort in Myrnes, the church, which was possibly originally distinct from that of Bracadale (q.v.), appears as an independent parsonage in crown patronage in the sixteenth century (*RSS*, i. no. 2310; *Dunvegan*, 111-112; Monro, *Western Isles*, 37-9).

Migvie (Aberdeen, Mar).

Granted to the priory of St. Andrews by Moregrund, earl of Mar, and Agnes, his countess (1153×78), this church with its teinds was confirmed to the priory by Matthew, bishop of Aberdeen (1172×99), and by Pope Lucius III in 1183 (*St. A. Lib.*, 59, 248-50, 298-301). A vicarage perpetual tithing appears to have been established before 1267/8, this being conjoined with tithing at the Reformation, while the parsonage remained with the priory (*Ib.*, 311-3; Assumptions, 18; *RSS*, lxiii. 82v; *RMS*, v. no. 2273).

Minigaff (Galloway, Desne).

Annexed to Tongland by 1471 when the church was recorded as being governed by a canon of that house, the original appropriation would appear to precede 1274, as church does not appear in Baginmond (*CPL*, xii, 295; *SHS Misc.*, vi, 74-5). The parsonage remained annexed to the abbey, by then annexed to the bishopric of Galloway, at the Reformation, while the cure, although an independent vicarage was still held in the sixteenth century by canons regular (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 88; *RSS*, liii, 106; *APS*, iv, 308; *PRO* 31/9-33 Diversorum, Paul III (1536-7), 80; *Reg. of Pres.*, i, 81v).

Minto (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

Always an independent parsonage, the patronage lay with the Stewarts of Gairries in the sixteenth century as it had to their ancestors, either wholly, or in part, since 1390 (*RMS*, i, nos. 814, 850; *CPL*, xi, 205; *Galloway Chrs.*, no. 61-2, 139; *Retours—Roxburgh*, no. 17).

Mochrum (Galloway, Farines).

The parsonage was annexed to the priory of Whithorn at the Reformation, the cure being a perpetual vicarage, although actual annexation may precede 1274, as church does not appear in Baginmond (*SHS Misc.*, vi, 74-5; *Galloway Chrs.*, no. 124; *GRH. Chrs.*, no. 2009; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii, 157v). Although the vicarage was nominally independent, it appears to have been normally held by canons regular, while a curate served the charge (*James V. Letters*, 395; *PRO* 31/9-33 Diversorum, Paul III (1536-40), 14; *RMS*, iv, no. 1687).

Moffat (Glasgow, Annandale).

Confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow by Pope Alexander in 1179, the church was evidently already in dispute between Engleham, bishop of Glasgow and Robert de Brus, the latter conceding the church to Bishop Joceline (1187 x 89) (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 51, 72-3). The church had been erected into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral by 1375 and so continued at the Reformation, the parsonage revenues being thus annexed while the cure was evidently a vicarage perpetual (*Aven. Reg.*, 198, fo. 36v; *CPP*, i, 588, 598; *Melrose Liber*, no. 596; *RSS*, iv, no. 1582; *Reg. of Abbrev.*, of Fen Chrs. of Churchlands, ii, 196).

Moidart (Argyll, Morvern).

Attempts have been made to identify this church with that of Arasaig (q.v.) since the lands of Modworthie and Knodworthie with the donation of the church were granted in the reign of Robert I to Roderick, son of Alan (*OPS*, II, i, 200; Robertson, *Index*, 2, no. 53). This is unconvincing, however, and the church of Moidart, the major part of whose revenues pertained to Iona at the Reformation, appears to have had an independent existence, its residual parsonage fruits resting either with the bishop of Argyll or that of the Isles (*Colt. de Rebus Alban.*, 3-4).

Molle:—See *Mow*.

Monclief (St. Andrews, Gowrie).

In origin a pendicle of Dunbarney (q.v.), the connection between the two and the church of Pottle remains obscure, but it was as a membrum caputiar mensa of St. Giles collegiate church in 1467/8. Both parsonage and vicarage were thus annexed, while the cure was a single vicarage pensionary (*CPL*, xii, 296-7; *Reg. of Pres.*, i, 15; *RSS*, lix, 81; *St. Giles Reg.*, 270).

Moneville (Dunkeld, Athole and Dromalbane).

The church was a prebend of Dunkeld by 1274, the parsonage remaining so annexed, while the cure was a perpetual vicarage (*SHS Misc.*, vi, 47, 49; Assumptions, 101v, 313; *RSS*, v, no. 318; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii, 89v).

Monifieth (St. Andrews, Angus).

Granted to Arbroath by Gilchrist, earl of Angus (1201 x 04), the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 x 04), while a later instrument of the same bishop stipulated that a vicar perpetual should be presented (*Arb. Lib.*, i, nos. 1, 39, 46-9, 161, 165-7). A vicarage settlement took place in 1249 but the vicarage also was annexed to the abbey in 1350 by William de Landallis, bishop of St. Andrews (*Ib.*, i, no. 236; ii, no. 23). In spite of a confirmation of 1399 however, possession of the vicarage had not been obtained in 1421 although this appears to have been effected by 1426. Both parsonage and vicarage remained so united, although frequently held in the sixteenth century by the archbishops of St. Andrews as commendators of Arbroath, the cure throughout being a vicarage pensionary (*Ib.*, ii, nos. 599, 606, 754; *CSSR*, i, 46-7, 279; ii, 151-2; *CPL*, x, 167-8; *GRH. Vat. Trans.*, ii, nos. 11, 87; *St. Andrews Rentals*, 79, 89; Assumptions, 330v, 356v, 357).

Monikie (Brechin).

Granted to the uses of Arbroath by Turpin, bishop of Brechin (1178-98), royal confirmations were granted (1186 x 99) and (1211 x 14) by William the Lion (*Arb. Lib.*, i, nos. 1, 22, 278). Confirmations of this church continued to be made by successive bishops of Brechin until the episcopate of Bishop Albin when controversy broke out over this and five other churches, which the bishop claimed as pertaining to his mensa. This was apparently resolved in 1248 when the bishop renounced all right in these churches and a vicarage settlement, owing to which the cure became pensionary, followed (*Ib.*, i, nos. 182, 185-7, 189, 239-40, 243; *RSS*, 544, 93v). The controversy still continued however, and eventually William de Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews, who had been appointed arbitrator between the bishop and the abbey, decided in 1304 that of the six churches in dispute those of Caterline and Maryton should belong to the bishops of Brechin, while those of Monikie, Dunnichen, Kingoldrum and Parbride should pertain to Arbroath (*Arb. Lib.*, i, no. 244; *RSS*, 544, 93v). The suits were renewed in 1461, 1467 and 1517 when the agreement of 1304 appears to have been maintained, both the parsonage and vicarage of Monikie remaining with Arbroath at the Reformation, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (*Ib.*, 615, 272; Assumptions, 331, 358; *Arb. Lib.*, ii, nos. 135-6, 543-4).

Monimail (St. Andrews, Fife).

The parsonage was annexed to the bishopric of St. Andrews by Pope John XXII in 1329, provision being made for the erection of a vicarage perpetual, this arrangement thereafter remaining in force until the Reformation (*CPL*, ii, 303; *St. Andrews Rentals*, 78; *RMS*, v, no. 2273; Assumptions, 4, 87).

Monkegie (Aberdeen, Garthol).

Granted to Lindores by its founder David, earl of Huntingdon (1191 x 5) and confirmed to the uses of the abbey in 1195 by Pope Celestine III, the church was originally only a chapel of Rothket and with the disappearance of that church a pendicle of Inverurie. It apparently remained as such, in spite of fifteenth century references to the parish kirk of

Monkzie (Lind. Cart., nos. iii, xciii; Assumptions, 38; Aberdeen-Banff Coll., 569n).

Monkland (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

Also known as Badernanoch, the lands of this place, along with those of Cadder, were granted to the see of Glasgow by Malcolm IV (1153-64), the churches of these two places being similarly confirmed to the bishop by Pope Alexander III in 1170 (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 26, 29). These two churches formed the prebends of the sub-dean of Glasgow by 1350 and had probably done so since at least 1266 when the office first appears (*CPL*, iii. 381; *Glas. Reg.*, nos. 212, 320). The parsonages continued so annexed, the cure being a vicarage perpetual, which in 1506 was annexed to the college of the University of Glasgow, but this was apparently ineffective. A re-annexation took place in 1537, but while both Monkland and Cadder (q.v.) were served by curates at the Reformation, this is of earlier standing than either vicarage appropriation, neither of which were apparently successful (*Glasgow Univ. Munimenta*, i. no. 21, pp. 493-5; *Prot. Bk. Simon*, nos. 180, 248; *Glas. Reg.*, no. 489; Assumptions, cited OPS, I. 50; RS, 1865, 287).

Monkton (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

Known also as Monks Prestwick or Prestwick-St. Cuthbert, the church was granted to Paisley by Walter Fitzalan, its founder (1105 x 72), this being confirmed by Pope Alexander III in 1172 (*Pais. Reg.*, 6, 409), Walter, bishop of Glasgow (1220-32) confirmed the church to the uses of the abbey, and in 1227 the same bishop effected a vicarage settlement, the parsonage thereafter remaining so annexed (*Ib.*, 114, 321; *RMS*, v. no. 2070; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 25; RSS, lxii, 115).

Montrose—St. Mary of Old Montrose (Brechin):—See Maryton.

Montrose (Brechin).

The parsonage teinds of this church, originally known as Salorch (q.v.), pertained to the episcopal mensa of Brechin at the Reformation, the cure being a vicarage perpetual as it had been in 1274, the parsonage presumably having been annexed by that date (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 52; Assumptions, 351, 351v; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 55).

Monymusk (Glasgow, Lennox).

Also known as Kilsyth, the church remained an independent parsonage, the patronage of which lay with the earls of Lennox in the early thirteenth century, and with Lord Livingstone of Callendar at the Reformation (*Fraser, Lennox*, ii. 401-2; *Fraser, Carlukeoch*, ii. 405; *Duntreath Muniments*, ii. no. 122).

Monymusk (Aberdeen, Mar).

The church would appear to have had no connection with the priory of Monymusk, but the question is obscure (*Fraser, Religious Houses*, 79). The vill of Monymusk belonged to the bishop of St. Andrews in the early thirteenth century but while the second titles of the lands of Monymusk thus pertained to that bishop, the patronage of the church would alone seem to have been exercised (*CPL*, i. 61; *Abdn. Reg.*, i. 58, 171; *CPL*, i. 387). It was therefore as patron of the church that the bishop of St. Andrews consented in 1445 to the erection of Monymusk into a prebend of Aberdeen cathedral, although the actual annexation had evidently taken place by 1437 (*Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 65, 152, 255). Both parsonage and vicarage revenues were thus annexed, the charge thereafter being served by either a vicar pensioner or a curate. The priory had no

interest in any of these revenues, while the bishops of St. Andrews retained their rights to the second titles except when they see vacant (*Ib.*, i. 359; *Aberdeen-Banff Illustrations*, iii. 499-500; *Prot. Bk. Cristisonne*, no. 139; Assumptions, 374; *RMS*, iv. no. 2300).

Monzie (Dunblane).

The parsonage pertained to the mensa of the bishops of Dunblane at the Reformation, while the vicarage was a prebend of Dunblane cathedral by 1512, the cure itself being evidently pensionary (*RSS*, i. no. 2390; Assumptions, 285v, 321v; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 94; *RMS*, v. no. 425).

Monzievaird (Dunblane).

Granted to Inchaffray by its founder, Gilbert, earl of Strathearn, the church does not appear in a papal confirmation of 1203 but was confirmed to the abbey by William the Lion, 1203 x 04 (*Inchaffray Chrs.*, nos. xxi, xcii). Corporal possession had evidently not been obtained in 1234, but this was gained shortly after, a vicarage settlement taking place in 1239. Both parsonage and vicarage thereafter remained with the abbey, while the cure was evidently pensionary (*Ib.*, nos. lxi, lxxvii; App. no. xi; Assumptions, 289; *Thirds of Benefices*, 10).

Moouzle (St. Andrews, Fife).

Also known as Auchtermounie, the church was granted, with all its fruits, to the hospital of Loch Leven by William de Malvoisin, bishop of St. Andrews c. 1214, thereafter passing with that hospital to Scotland in 1230/1 by grant of Bishop David de Bernham (*St. A. Lib.*, 175-6; GRH Chrs., nos. 23, 48). Both parsonage and vicarage continued to be annexed, and cure served by a vicar pensioner (Assumptions, 68, 98v).

Moorfoot (St. Andrews, Lothian).

Also known as Morthwait, the lands were granted by David I to the monks of Newbattle, who established a chapel there, which, while continuing with the abbey, does not appear to have possessed parochial status at the Reformation (*Newbattle Register*, no. 17; *Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 93).

Mordington (St. Andrews, Mers).

Both parsonage and vicarage along with its pendicle of Longformacus (q.v.), were erected into a prebend of the collegiate church of Dalkeith in 1477, at the instigation of James, earl of Morton, with whom the patronage was to remain, the cure becoming a vicarage pensionary (*Morton Register*, ii. 230; *CPL* xii. 467-8). No proof of the prebend's continuance is available, but as the patronage of the church remained with the earls of Morton until the early seventeenth century, the possibility that it did so is strong (Assumptions, 188v; *RMS*, ix. no. 214; *Rep. on the State of Certain Parishes*, 21-22).

Morebattle (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

The church already pertained to the bishopric of Glasgow by c. 1116, when it appears in the Glasgow Inquest, it being subsequently confirmed to the see by Pope Alexander III in 1170 (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 1, 26, 32). The church had been erected into a prebend of Glasgow cathedral by archdeacon of Glasgow, and the then prebendary, and Walter, bishop of Glasgow, the outcome of which was that the archdeacon surrendered his right in church for a pension (*Ib.*, nos. 111, 147). Subsequently, and before the beginning of the fifteenth century, the church became

the prebend of the archdeacon of Teviotdale, as it so remained, both parsonage and vicarage being thus annexed, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (Ib., no. 320; *Kelso Liber*, no. 526; *Melrose Liber*, nos. 568-70; Assumptions, 213^v-214^v; *Methods of Benefices*, 23).

Morham (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

Assigned as a prebend to the collegiate church of Bothams in 1421, the church to be served by a parochial chaplain (*Vester Writs*, no. 55). It is uncertain whether the annexation remained effective as only a parsonage appears at the Reformation (Assumptions, 174^v).

Moronia (Ross).

Although referred to as a parish united to Tain in the *Fasli Ecclesiae Scotticanae*, this was only a prebend within the collegiate church of Tain (Scott; *Fasli*, vii. 70; *OPS*, II. ii. 417-8).

Mortlach (Aberdeen, Mar).

The church figures in a spurious grant to the bishopric of Mortlach in 1063, while the monastery of that place, with five churches, of which this was undoubtedly one, was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157 (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 3, 5-7). The original charter may thus embody fact. By 1256, and evidently during the episcopate of Peter Ramsey (1247-56), the church with all its fruits had been erected into a prebend of Aberdeen cathedral, as it remained. Both parsonage and vicarage were thus annexed, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (Ib., ii. 40, 255; Assumptions, 388; PRO. 31/9-33; *Diversorum*, Plus IV (1561-2), 117; *Aberdeen-Banff Illustrations*, ii. 262-3).

Morton (Glasgow, Nithdale).

Confirmed to Kelso by William the Lion, as the grant of Hugo sine manibus (1171x78), the church was confirmed or regranted to the abbey (c. 1200) by Dufenald de Strathewid and in 1232 by Walter, bishop of Glasgow (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 279, 347, 404). The parsonage thereafter remained annexed, although its revenues were evidently devoted to the uses of the dependent cell of Lesmahagow (Assumptions, 245, 247; Reg. of Pres., ii. 20).

Morven (Argyll, Morvern):—See Kilcolmkill.

Moulin (Dunkeld, Athole and Drumalbane).

Granted to Dunfermline by Malcolm, earl of Athole (1182x89), the church with its tithes was confirmed to the abbey by John (I), bishop of Dunkeld (1182x1203) and by Pope Innocent III in 1207 (*Dunfermline Registrum*, nos. 58, 126, 147-8, 245). Nevertheless, the patronage alone seems to have been exercised until, on the authority of a papal bull of 1234, Gilbert, bishop of Dunkeld, confirmed the church to the uses of the abbey (1234x36), while a suitable vicar was to serve the cure (Ib., nos. 130-1, 271). Disputes over certain tithes within the parish took place in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the church however, both in parsonage and vicarage, remained with the abbey, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (Ib., nos. 205, 306, 528; *Scots Liber*, no. 170; *Munro Writs*, no. 44; Assumptions, 33; Reg. of Pres., i. 127).

Moulin (Glasgow).

Although sometimes referred to as a parish now annexed to Johnstone, the lands of Moulin were in fact part of the parish of Garvald before their annexation to Johnstone (Fraser, *Annals*, i. cccxxvi).

Mount Lothian (St. Andrews, Lothian).

Confirmed to Holyrood with its chapel of St. Catherine in the Hopps (q.v.) by David de Bernham, bishop of St. Andrews in 1240 and by Pope

Innocent IV in 1247, the same bishop allowed the abbey in 1251 to serve the church by a chaplain as it evidently did at the Reformation, when the parochial revenues still accrued to the abbey (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 75-6; App. i. no. 8; Assumptions, 104).

Mouswald (Glasgow, Annandale).

A parsonage in Begimond, the church remained unappropriated within the patronage of the Carruthers of Mouswald from the fourteenth century onwards (*SHS. Misc.*, v. 96; *HMC. 6th Rep.* App. 709; Ib., 154th Rep. App. viii. 62; *RMS*, iii. no. 3041; iv. no. 1440; Assumptions 262).

Moy (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

Granted to Kelso before 1152 by Uchtred, son of Lulif, this was confirmed by Herbert, bishop of Glasgow (1147x64), a vicarage evidently being erected before 1177 (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 166, 176, 416; *Fasli. Reg.*, 74-5). Various controversies over the abbey's rights were all amicably settled and further confirmations, including one to the uses of the abbey by Walter, bishop of Glasgow in 1232, followed (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 146-7, 152-6, 165-9, 178, 279, 433). Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed to the abbey at the Reformation, as they apparently had been since before 1300, the cure evidently being pensionary (Ib., p. 470; Assumptions, 225 and v).

Moy (Moray, Elgin).

The parsonage was erected into a prebend of Elgin cathedral c. 1222, this being confirmed at that time by Pope Honorius III and in 1226 by Andrew, bishop of Moray (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 55, 61, 69, 81). A vicarage had been instituted by 1232 and the parsonage revenues continued to support the prebend to which there appears to have been united about the Reformation period, the prebend of Croy (Ib., no. 82; Assumptions, 404 and v; *RSS*, v. no. 3353; Ib., liiii. 238^v).

Muckcalm:—See Killespieck-Kyrl.

Muckerse (Dunkeld, Fife and Strathern).

Possibly the church of Mucrosin confirmed to the priory of St. Andrews by Pope Lucius III in 1183, this grant was evidently non-effective, the church remaining independent until erected into a prebend of Dunkeld by Bishop Thomas Lawder (1452x69). It appears definitely as such in 1469, both parsonage and vicarage thereafter remaining so annexed, while the cure was served by a vicar pensioner (St. A. *Liber*, 59; *SHS. Misc.*, vi. 72; *Myn. Vitae*, 24; *RMS*, ii. no. 1056; Assumptions, 304^v, 315).

Muckhart (St. Andrews, Forth).

A parsonage in Begimond, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation, its patronage then lying with the archbishop of St. Andrews, as it had probably done since at least the early thirteenth century (*CPL*, i. 61; *SHS. Misc.*, vi. 37, 64; *GRH. Chrs.*, no. 1676; Assumptions, 314^v).

Muirhouse:—See Muirros.

Munbre (Aberdeen, Boyne).

The parish of Munbre or Montbrey, which appears in several taxation rolls but is otherwise unnoted, evidently ceased to have parochial status at quite an early date. It is apparent from a comparative study of the lands which lay within the parish and barony of Montbrey that it became

incorporated in the parish of Inverboyndie (q.v.) with which it is conjoined in one of the taxation rolls, that latter parish itself pertaining to Arbroath, as did certain lands of Mountney (*Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 53; *St. A. Lib.*, 357; *Aberdeen-Banff Illustrations*, ii. 117 and n; *Arb. Lib.*, ii. no. 100; *RSS*, iii. no. 1720; *RMS*, iv. no. 166).

Mauderlove:—See Kirkmichael (Glasgow, Carrick).

Murros (St. Andrews, Angus).

Also known as Munthouse, the church was granted to Arbroath by Gilchrist, earl of Angus (1201 x 04), this being confirmed to the uses of the abbey by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 x 04), while a latter instrument of the same bishop stipulated that a vicar perpetual should be presented (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 1, 41, 46-9, 163, 165-7). A vicarage settlement took place in 1249, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Ib.*, i. no. 236; ii. no. 775; Assumptions, 331^v, 359).

Musselburgh:—See Inveresk.

Muthill (Dunblane).

Granted to Lindores by Malise, son of Earl Ferteith of Strathern (1195 x 99), the church was confirmed to the abbey by Pope Innocent III in 1199 (*Land. Cart.*, nos. xciii, xciv, ccxvii). Litigation broke out almost immediately between the bishop of Dunblane and the abbey, the former claiming the church as pertaining to his mensa and the ensuing composition made by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1211 x 14) was mainly in favour of the bishop, whose successors retained the parsonage, with one quarter of the vicarage, which may have been acquired as a result of a Papal bull of 1237 (*Ib.*, nos. xlii-iii; Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, no. xci; Assumptions, 285, 285^v, 321^v). The residual fruits of the vicarage had been annexed as a prebend to the sub-chancellorship of Dunblane by the mid-fifteenth century (*RS*, 626, fo. 144; *NLS. MS.*, 34.4.8).

Nairn:—See Invernairn.

Navar (Brechin).

Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed to the chancellorship of Brechin cathedral at the Reformation, while it would appear from Bagimond that this was the case by 1274 (*RSS*, lxix, 95; *SHS. Misc.*, vi. 52).

Nelston (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

The church, both in parsonage and vicarage, passed into the hands of Paisley in the early thirteenth century, it being originally granted to the abbey by William de Hertford. Moreover, in 1227 a Papal commission allowed the monks to hold church to their own uses on condition that a qualified chaplain be presented and on this basis the church continued to be annexed (*Pais. Reg.*, 104-5, 308, 321; *Glas. Reg.*, no. 143; *MS. Rental Book*, 28, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi. 848; *RPC*, iii. 273; *RMS*, v. no. 2070).

Nemoth (Ross?).

The church of St. Mary of Nemoth was confirmed to Monymusk by Pope Innocent III (1199-1216), and while it is possible that this might be the church of St. Mary of Nevoth, *alias* Newnake in Ross, no formal identification can be made, the church itself thereafter failing to appear in the records of Monymusk (*St. A. Lib.*, 375-6; cf. *CPL*, i. 103).

Nempthar (Glasgow, Lanark).

The whole parish of Nempthar and Cartland was granted by William the Lion (1165-1214) to the church of Lanark and thereafter remained

as a pendicle of that church, which was itself annexed to Dryburgh (*Dryburgh Liber*, nos. 44-6; *Reliours (Lanark)*, nos. 325, 328).

Neuthorn (St. Andrews, Merse).

In origin a chapel of Ednam, which was granted to Durham c. 1105, the revenues of the mother church with those of this chapel and Newton ham by c. 1150, although confirmations continue to be made to monks of Durham (Raine, *North Durham*, App. nos. cxi, ccccl, dxi). As a result of disputes between Durham and Roger, bishop-elect of St. Andrews (1189 x 98), the church of Neuthorn and its chapel of Newton were disjoined from that of Ednam and granted to the bishop of Neuton successors in lieu of procurations owing to the bishop from the churches in his diocese annexed to Durham or Coldingham (*Ib.*, nos. iii, cccclxii; *Coldingham Corresp.*, cx; *CPL*, xii. 321. This arrangement did not prove very satisfactory and Bishop William de Lamberton attempted to enforce a new settlement, while still retaining this church, which in 1316 he exchanged, along with its chapel of Newton, with the abbey of Kelso for the church of Cranston (Raine, *North Durham*, App. no. dxxxviii; *Kelso Liber*, nos. 310-12). Both parsonage and vicarage of Neuthorn and its pendicle, henceforth remained with the abbey, the cure being served by a chaplain as in 1316 (Assumptions, 224; Morton Papers, Box 62, 21st July 1576).

Ness (Isles).

One of the four parish churches of Lewis described by Archdeacon Munro in 1549, the parsonage appears to have remained independent (Munro, *Western Isles*, 61, 63; Macfarlane, *Geographical Coll.*, ii. 184).

Nesling (Orkney).

United with Lunnasting and Whalsay in sixteenth century as they had been "past memory of man," the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn tield of the parsonage, the residual tields being the vicar's (*PSAS*, vol. xlv. 305; *Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 226).

Nevay (St. Andrews, Angus).

An independent parsonage when it first appears in the fourteenth century, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation, it then lying within the patronage of the archbishop of St. Andrews (*CPL*, i. 300; *CPL*, iii. 344; Assumptions, 336 and v; *PRO* 31/9-30, Diversorum, Innocent VIII (1488-91), 139; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 78).

Neveith (Glasgow, Lennox):—See Rosneath.

Nevoth (Ross):—See Newnake.

New Abbey:—See Lockindieloch.

New Aberdean:—See Aberdean—St. Nicholas and Snow.

Newbattle (St. Andrews, Lothian).

The lands of Newbattle as granted to the newly founded abbey by David I in 1140 would presumably constitute a parish the entire revenues of which accrued to the abbey, and to which was added after 1150 the revenues of the neighbouring parish of Masterston (q.v.). The whole age and vicarage, were annexed to the abbey, the cure itself being served either by a chaplain or by one of the monks (*Newbattle Register*, nos. 2-3, 53-8, 273; Assumptions, 116^v; *RMS*, v. no. 1307; *Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 87).

Newburn (St. Andrews, Fife).

Confirmed to Dunfermline by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (1126-59), the lands of Nithren had been granted to the abbey by David I, the church either passing with that grant or having been erected thereafter (*Dunfermline Register*, nos. 2, 92). Successive confirmations occur after this period while a vicarage, which appears to have been pensionary had been erected before 1274, both patronage and vicarage tithes remaining with the abbey thenceforward (Ib., nos. 94, 98, 106, 110, 237, 533; *SHS. Misc.*, vi. 38; Assumptions, 45 and v, 80).

Newburgh (St. Andrews, Fife).

The chapel of St. Katherine of Newburgh was, until after the Reformation, merely a chapel within the parish of Abdie (*Lind. Cart.*, no. ccli; *Lindores Abbey*, 177-97; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 116).

Newdosh (St. Andrews, Mearns).

An independent patronage, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation when its patronage appears to have lain with the archbishop of St. Andrews, who held land within the barony, rather than with the earls of Crawford who were lords of Newdosh (Smythe of Methven Writs, no. 5; Assumptions, 346v; *Breth. Reg.*, i. no. cccxix; *RMS*, i. no. 88; v. no. 1579).

Newlands (Glasgow, Peebles).

The patronage of this church was granted in 1317 to Dunfermline by John of Grahame, but although presentations do occur made by that abbey, it is doubtful whether this was ever effective, the patronage in no. 350; *CPL*, xi. 395). Both patronage and vicarage were, however, erected into a prebend of the collegiate church of Dalkeith in 1475 x 77, at the instigation of James, earl of Morton and lord of Dalkeith with whom patronage was to remain, the cure becoming a perpetual vicarage pensionary (*Morton Register*, ii. 230; *CPL*, xiii. 467-8). No proof of the prebend's continuance is available, but as the patronage of the church remained with the earls of Morton at the Reformation and close relatives of the earls are frequently found as patrons of the church, the possibility that it remained as a prebend is strong (*Morton Papers*—Box 45, 24 Nov. 1544; Box 56, 20 Dec. 1509; Box 62, 7 Nov. 1536, 8 Nov. 1536, 27 March 1560; Assumptions, 252).

Newnake (Ross).

Also known as Newoth and possibly to be identified with Nemoth, the church was conjoined with that of Roskeen (q.v.) from at least 1274 onwards, the union of the two patronages evidently having taken place on their erection into a prebend of Ross, possibly following upon a papal bull of 1255/6 reconstituting the chapter of Ross (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 50; *Vet. Mon.*, no. clxxxii). Proof of erection is, however, wanting until 1362, both patronage and vicarage remaining so annexed at the Reformation, while the cure was a united vicarage pensionary (*CPL*, iv. 30; *Cameron, Apostolic Camera*, 157; *RSS*, xli. 58; i. 73; ii. 40; *Thirds of Benefices*, 4).

Newton (Glasgow, Teviotdale)—See Longnewton.**Newton (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).**

Granted to Dunfermline by Alwin Ramner and his wife Ada, this was confirmed by Malcolm IV (1153-64) and Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (1154 x 59) (*Dunfermline Register*, nos. 44, 91). In spite of numerous confirmations, the patronage alone seems to have been enjoyed by the

abbey for some considerable time, it apparently finally being confirmed to the uses of the abbey c. 1232 by William Malvoisine, bishop of St. Andrews in the earlier part of whose episcopate occurs a presentation to the church (Ib., nos. 115, 266). Almost immediately it would appear that Newton was united with Woomet (q.v.) to form a joint cure, as they certainly did in 1437. It is this fact which would appear to explain the virtual disappearance of Newton, not to be confused with Newton *alias* Kirnewton (q.v.), from the records. The cure continued at the Reformation as a united vicarage pensionary with Woomet, this name being supplanted in favour of Newton at this period (*RS*, 344, 170v; Assumptions, 45; *RMS*, v. no. 1305; *RSS*, iv. 99; *SHR*, xxxii. 97).

Newyle (St. Andrews, Angus).

Granted to Arbroath on its foundation by William the Lion in 1178, the church with its tithes was confirmed to the abbey by Hugh, bishop of St. Andrews (1178-88) (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 1, 18, 145; ii. p. 534). A further confirmation to the uses of the abbey was made by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 x 04), while a later instrument of the same age stipulated that a perpetual vicar should be presented. A vicarage settlement took place in 1249, and the patronage thereafter remained with the abbey (Ib., i. nos. 158, 165-7, 236; ii. nos. 556, 734; Assumptions, 330v, 358v).

Nigg (St. Andrews, Mearns).

Granted to Arbroath by William the Lion (1189 x 99), the church with its tithes was confirmed to the abbey by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (1198 x 1202) (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 1, 20, 147). A further confirmation to the uses of the abbey was made by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 x 04), while a later instrument of the same bishop stipulated that a perpetual vicar should be presented. A vicarage settlement took place in 1249 and the patronage thereafter remained with the abbey (Ib., i. nos. 160, 165-7, 236; ii. nos. 95, 285, 432; Assumptions, 375; *SHR*, xxxii. 93).

Nigg (Ross).

The whole tithes of this church, along with those of Tarbat, were assigned to the prebend of the bishops of Ross in the reconstruction of their cathedral chapter, which was confirmed by Pope Alexander IV in 1255/6 (*Vet. Mon.*, no. clxxxii). Although a vicarage was in existence in 1274, both patronage and vicarage tithes pertained to the bishop at the Reformation, as had been originally intended, the charge being served by a curate (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 49-50; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, II. ii. 455; *RSS*, lvi. 88v; lxxvi. 121).

Nisbet (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

A chapel of Jedburgh parish, the tithes of which were granted to the abbey of that name by David I, the charge was served by a chaplain at the Reformation (Robertson, *Index*, 22, nos. 1-3; Lawrie, *Charters*, no. clxxxix; Assumptions, 217v, 219; *RMS*, vii. no. 290).

North Berwick (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

Probably appropriated to the nunnery of North Berwick c. 1150 by Duncan, earl of Fife, the church was confirmed to the priory before 1199 (*SHS. Misc.*, iv. 308). A vicarage existed in 1274, but c. 1360 it also was served by a vicar pensioner (GRH. Papal Bull, no. 23; Assumptions, 154-5; *Thirds of Benefices*, 89; *RSS*, iii. no. 2486).

North Knapdale:—See Kilmacocharnik.

Northmaven (Orkney).

United with Hillewick, Northrew and Ollaberry in sixteenth century, the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn teind of the parsonage, the residual teinds being the vicar's (*PSAS*, vol. xlv. 304).

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North Ronaldsay (Orkney).—See Ringansay.**North Yell (Orkney).—See Yell.****Norwick (Orkney).**

One of the three parish churches of Unst, the church was united with Lund and Ballasta in the sixteenth century, the bishop of Orkney possessing half the corn teind of the parsonage, the residual teinds being the vicar's (*PSAS*, vol. xlv. 306).

On (Isle).—See Kilnachten.**Oathlaw (Brechin).—See Finaven.****Obney (Dunkeld, Athole and Dramalbane).**

Also known as Obney or Obneyis, the church which is usually identified as Auchtergaven, would rather appear to have been a separate church within that parish, which while apparently losing its parochial status had some of its emoluments retained from at least 1274 by a prebendary of Dunkeld cathedral, who by 1419 was also sub-dean of the cathedral (*Dunkeld Rental*, 76, 348; *SHS Misc.*, vi. 49; *CPL*, vii. 361; ix. 11; *CSSR*, i. 81). As in the case of Auchtergaven, the teind sheaves would appear to have pertained to the bishop's mensa, and while it is possible that the vicarage fruits were annexed to the sub-deanery, it is equally probable that these fruits were appropriated with those of Auchtergaven to the prebend of Inchmagranachan, and that the prebend *Rental*, 76, 95; Assumptions, 296v).

Oboyne.—See Aboyne.**Ochiltree (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).**

The church of Ochiltree, the patronage of which pertained to the family of Colville, was the subject of much litigation during the thirteenth century, the patronage at one point being granted to the hospital of Torphichen by Sir John Colville, who did not wish his brother, William, to succeed both to the church and barony but in this he failed and the patronage remained with the Colvilles, one of whom, Eustacia, wife of Reginald Le Cheyne, granted the patronage of the church to Melrose Robert I and Robert, bishop of Glasgow, in that same year, both as it remained, a vicarage pensionary (Ib., nos. 401-6, 445-6, 517; *Glas. Reg.*, no. 264; Assumptions, 208; *Reg. of Abbrev. of Feu Chrs. of Church Lands*, i. 277).

Ogston (Moray, Elgin).

Possibly the chapel of Hogston referred to in an agreement of 1224 x 42, the church had soon attained parochial status and was served by a

vicar. It was evidently from an early period, as it remained at the Reformation, a mensal church of the bishop of Moray to whom both parsonage and vicarage revenues accrued, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 94, 281; Assumptions, 400 and v, *RSS*, lxiii. 147).

Old Aberdeen.—See Aberdeen—St. Machar.**Oldhamstock (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).**

A parsonage in Baginrod, the church remained unappropriated, lying within the patronage of the earls of Bothwell in the sixteenth century (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 34; *Dunglass Writs*, no. 1). Five pounds from the parsonage teinds were, however, allotted to the collegiate church of Dunglass in 1450/1, while Abbey St. Bothans held many teinds within the parish (*CPL*, x. 219; Assumptions 169, 195; *Prot. Bk. Fowler*, iii. 447).

Old Montrose.—See Maryton.**Old Roxburgh (Glasgow, Teviotdale).**

Also known as Auld Roxburgh, the church was granted to Herbert, bishop of Glasgow by Malcolm IV (1153 x 56), this being confirmed to successive bishops by various Popes until 1216. Thereafter, and before 1266, the church was erected into a prebend of Glasgow cathedral although the presence of parsons in the late twelfth century would suggest the erection had taken place before that date (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 12, 32, 51, 57, 62, 109, 111, 212; *CPL*, ii. 8-9; *Kelso Liber*, no. 166). The parsonage alone was annexed at first, but in 1489 the perpetual vicarage fruits continued thereafter, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (*CPL*, ii. 8-9; *PRO* 31/9-30, *Diversorum*, Innocent VIII (1488-9), 259; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 23; *RMS*, v. no. 1192).

Ollaberry (Orkney).

United with Hillewick, Northmaven and Northrew in sixteenth century, the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn teind of the parsonage, the residual teinds being the vicar's (*PSAS*, vol. xlv. 304).

Onafirth (Orkney).

United with Delting and Laxavoe in the sixteenth century, the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn teind of the parsonage, the residual teinds being the vicar's (*PSAS*, vol. xlv. 307).

Oring (Caithness).

Assigned as a prebend of Donnoch cathedral by Bishop Gilbert in his constitution of 1224 x 45, both parsonage and vicarage continued to support a prebendary at the Reformation while the cure was evidently a vicarage pensionary (*Bannatyne Misc.*, iii. 19; *RSS*, i. no. 2939; iii. no. 2272; *Reg. of Abbrev. of Feu Chrs. of Church Lands*, ii. 100; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 88v).

Oronsay (Isle).—See Colonsay.**Ordiquhill (Aberdeen, Boyne).**

Known also as Tullywhull, the church, which in origin was a chapel of Fordyce remained a pendicle at the Reformation. Both parsonage and vicarage thus passed with the mother church to the common fund of the canons of Aberdeen cathedral at some date before 1272, while the church itself was served by a curate (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 29-30, 74-5, 82; ii. 384; Assumptions, 385, 385v).

Orniston (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

The church of Horneston was confirmed to Kelso by Pope Innocent IV (1243 × 54), but this was evidently in error as church had already been confirmed to uses of hospital of Soutra (1211 × 26) (*Kelso Liber*, no. 460; *Midlothian Chrs.*, 15-16). After several attempts to annex hospital and its revenues, this was achieved in 1460 with its annexation to Trinity College, Edinburgh, as the result of which the revenues of this church were re-allocated amongst four prebendaries of the college (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 157; *Midlothian Chrs.*, 58-61; 67, 131; *Thirds of Bene-fices*, 28; Reg. of Pres., i. 115). The vicarage originally served by canons although the patronage revenues alone specified in the foundation (CPL, x. 164; RSS, iv. 83; *Midlothian Chrs.*, 252). The attribution of church "Vrinstoun" to Lesmahagow (*Kelso Liber*, 476) is a misreading of original manuscript (cf. Assumptions, 247^v).

Orphir (Orkney).

United to Steanness (q.v.) by 1544 and to Firth (q.v.) c. 1551, the patronage of Orphir was a prebend of Kirkwall cathedral by 1440, it being annexed in that year to the archdeaconry of Orkney (*Orkney Recs.*, 245, 364; RS, 368, 115^v). This latter annexation appears, however, to have only been "ad vitam"; the church remaining as a simple prebend until in the reconstitution of the chapter by Bishop Reid in 1544, both patronage and vicarage teinds with the lesser teinds of Steanness were assigned as the chanters' prebend, to which was later added the vicarage of Firth, these revenues thereafter continuing so annexed (*Orkney Recs.*, 208-9; RMS, iii. no. 3102; Peterkin, *Rentals*—Bishopric Documents, 25; PSAS, xvi. 195; RSS, lxiii, 102).

Orwell (St. Andrews, Fotheric).

In origin a chapel of Kinross, it passed with its mother church to Dunfermline in 1314 by the grant of Robert I and a confirmation to the uses of the abbey by William, bishop of St. Andrews in 1317 (*Dunfermline Register*, nos. 341, 593, 604). Throughout the pre-Reformation period the church, of which both patronage and vicarage revenues were thus annexed, remained closely associated with Kinross and while Orwell appears to have achieved parochial status before the beginning of the sixteenth century, the cure was always a conjoint vicarage pensionary (Ib., no. 572; RMS, ii. no. 2953; CPL, xii. 670; Assumptions 44^v, RSS, lxx. 42).

Over Inchbrayock (St. Andrews)—See Perit.**Oxnam (Glasgow, Teviotdale).**

Granted to Jedburgh by Gaufred de Percy (c. 1153) and confirmed to the abbey by William the Lion (1165 × 74), the church was at first served by a chaplain but following upon a vicarage settlement of 1220, the cure was a vicarage pensionary, both patronage and vicarage revenues remaining with the abbey thenceforward (*Nat. MSS. Scot.*, i. no. xxxviii; *Pais. Reg.*, 74; *Glas. Reg.*, no. 114; Assumptions, 216, 219; *Thirds of Benefices*, 25).

Oyne (Aberdeen, Garloch).

Confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1163, the church does not appear in an earlier confirmation of 1157, and may have been acquired between these two dates (*Abda. Reg.*, i. 7, cf. 5-7). By 1256, the church with all its fruits had been erected as a prebend of Aberdeen cathedral,

this possibly occurring during the episcopate of Peter Ramsey (1247-56). Both patronage and vicarage were thus annexed, as they were at the Reformation, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (Ib., ii. 40, 252; Assumptions, 380; Reg. of Pres., i. 54).

Pablay (Orkney).

This always appears to have been a chapel of Holm (q.v.) to which it was united at the Reformation (Peterkin, *Rentals*—Bishopric Docs, 49).

Paisley (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

Granted to Paisley on its foundation at Renfrew c. 1163 by Walter son of Alan, steward of Scotland, the church with all its revenues, both patronage and vicarage, including those of the chapel of Lochwinnoch (q.v.), continued with the monastery on its transference to Paisley (c. 1165), as it did at the Reformation (*Pais. Reg.*, 5, 113, 249; Assumptions, cited OPS, I. 68; Reg. of Pres., ii. 23^v; RMS, v. no. 2070).

Panbride (Brechin).

Granted to the uses of Arbroath by Turpin, bishop of Brechin (1178-98), royal confirmations were granted (1189 × 99) and (1211 × 14) by William the Lion (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 1, 23, 178). Confirmations of this church continued to be made by successive bishops of Brechin until the episcopate of Bishop Albin when controversy broke out over this and five other churches, which the bishop claimed as pertaining to his mensa. This was apparently resolved in 1248 when the bishop renounced all right in these churches and a vicarage settlement, owing to which the cure became pensionary, followed (Ib., i. nos. 181, 185-7, 189, 239-40, 243; RS, 544, 93^v). The controversy still continued however, and eventually William de Lambert, bishop of St. Andrews, who had been appointed arbitrator between the bishop and the abbey, decided in 1304 that of the six churches in dispute, that those of Caterline and Maryton should belong to the bishops of Brechin, while those of Panbride, Dunnichen, Kingoldrum and Monikie should pertain to Arbroath (*Arb. Lib.*, i. no. 244; RS, 544, 93^v). The suits were renewed in 1461, 1467 and 1517 when the bishop of Brechin attempted once more to have been maintained, the patronage agreement of 1304 appears to have been maintained, the patronage age perpetual had been erected before this date (Ib., 615, 272; *Arb. Lib.*, ii. 135-6, 543-4; Assumptions, 33^v, 340^v). This vicarage had, however, been annexed in 1478 to the prebend of Brechin known as the pensionary, it thereafter continuing so annexed, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (Cameron *Apostolic Camera*, 194, RSS, iii. nos. 731, 1538; v. nos. 351, 3045; Assumptions, 340^v).

Papastour (Orkney).

United in the sixteenth century with Foule, Sandness and Walls, the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn tield of the patronage, the residual teinds being the vicar's (PSAS, vol. xlv. 305).

Papa Westray (Orkney).

A pendicle of Lady Kirk of Westray from an early period, this church and its mother church were apparently united to the church of Holy Cross of Westray as one parochial cure before 1443 (CPL, ix, 349, 379, 398; Peterkin, *Rentals*—Bishopric Docs, 81). The patronage revenues of these churches were diverted to different destinations however, those of Our Lady and Papa Westray forming part of the bishop's mensal revenues, as they did at the Reformation. The united vicarage apparently remained independent, although the actual cure was held by a

vicar pensioner of Westray and Sanday (*RMS*, vi. no. 546; *Thirds of Benefices*, i. 204-5).

Parton (Galloway, Glenken/Desnes).

Both parsonage and vicarage were erected into a prebend of the collegiate church of Lincluden by Henry, bishop of Galloway (1325/6-40/1) at the instigation of Ninian Glendinning, laird of Parton, the cure thereafter to be a vicarage pensionary (*St. Andrews Formulae*, no. 358). The erection, nevertheless, appears to have been non-effective as none of the subsequent parsons appear as canons of Lincluden, although this in itself cannot be taken as conclusive owing to the difficulty of distinguishing the prebends of collegiate churches at the Reformation (Deeds, i. 195; *Reg. of Abbrev. of Feu Charters of Church Lands*, i. 223).

Parton (St. Andrews, Merses).

The church of Parton, which evidently lay within the vill of that name in Berwickshire, was confirmed to Holyrood by William the Lion (1165-71) but thereafter fails to re-appear as a parish, it latterly forming part of the parish of Hutton (*Holyrood Liber*, no. 27).

Peebles (Glasgow, Peebles).

The church already pertained to the bishopric of Glasgow by c. 1120, when it appears in the Glasgow Inquest, it being subsequently confirmed to the see by Pope Alexander III in 1170, and with its chapel of Manor by Pope Urban III in 1186 (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 1, 26, 62). The patronage of the church was confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow in 1216, and between 1233 and 1256 the parsonage of Peebles and lands of Manor were assigned to the archdeacons of Glasgow as their permanent prebend (Ib., nos. 111, 204). A perpetual vicarage was erected following upon the erection of the prebend, but with the foundation of a collegiate organisation in the parish church by the magistrates of Peebles and John Hay of Yester, the vicarage was annexed on 28 March 1541/2 to the provostry of the college, the cure thereafter being held by a vicar Diversorum, Paul III (1541-2), 100; *Peebles Chrs.*, 61-5; Assumptions, 232 and v; *Thirds of Benefices*, 26; *Yester Writs*, no. 1144).

Pencaitland (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

Granted to Kelso by Edward of Pencaitland c. 1180, the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews, 1188 x 1200 (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 13, 83, 369). This gift was ineffective, however, and a fresh grant made by John de Maxwell of Pencaitland and Sir John de Maxwell of Maxwell was confirmed to the uses of Dryburgh in 1343/4 by William, bishop of St. Andrews. The parsonage thereafter remained annexed, while the vicarage appears to have been occasionally served by canons from the abbey (*Dryburgh Liber*, App. nos. iii-vi; *GRH. Supp. Chrs.*, Jan. 23rd 1343/4; *Prot. Bk. Corbet*, no. 60; Assumptions, 193).

Peneux (Glasgow, Annandale).

An independent parsonage of which the patronage pertained to the lords of Annandale. It thus passed from the family of Bruce to that of Douglas, and on their forfeiture, to the crown, although in practice this was normally exercised by their sub-vassals, who in the fifteenth century were the Kirkpatricks of Closeburn, and in the sixteenth century the Carruthers of Monswald (*HMC*, 15th *Rept.* App. vii. 39, 52-3, 57; *RSS*, i. no. 2309; *RMS*, iv. no. 1440).

Peniacob (Glasgow, Peebles):—See Eddleston.

Penicuik (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

An independent parsonage, the patronage of which pertained to Penicuik of that ilk from at least 1472 (*GRH. Chrs.*, nos. 436, 1919; Assumptions, 132).

Pennineham (Galloway, Farnes).

Half the fruits of this church were united to the archdeaconry of Galloway in 1410, but this union was temporarily severed during the 1420's when several claimants strove to obtain the benefice which was, however, re-united to the archdeaconry c. 1425, although litigation continued for at least another three years (*GRH. Vat Trans.*, ii. no. 50; *CSSR*, ii. 68, 159, 218, 224-5, 231-2; *CPL*, vii. 297; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 90). On this occasion however, the entire fruits of the church, both parsonage and vicarage, were united to the archdeaconry, which they remained, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (*Reg. of Pres.*, i. 122v; Galloway Charters, no. 142; *RSS*, iii. no. 2982).

Penpont (Glasgow, Nithsdale).

Assessed as a church taxable by the collector of Aberdeen in Bagimond's Roll, the parsonage had been annexed to Holyrood by 1469 and so continued, the vicarage being normally served by one of the canons (*SHS. Misc.*, v. 100; *CPL*, xii. 310-11, *RSS*, iv. nos. 106, 1763; *HMC* 15th *Rept.* App. viii. 76; Assumptions, 267v, 271).

Pentland (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

A free parsonage in Bagimond's Roll, the church is not to be confused with the chapel of Pentland, which appears in various grants to Holyrood and is rather to be identified with St. Catherine's in the Hopes (q.v.) (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 56; *Holyrood Liber*, nos. 59, 76-7). The church continued as an independent parsonage until 1477 when on the erection of the collegiate church of Roslin at the instance of William, earl of Orkney and Caithness, it was conceded that the church should be united to the college on the death of the then parson, and its fruits distributed amongst the canons (*Rot. Scot.*, i. 25; *RS*, 747, 75-6). There appears to have been a re-organisation of the collegiate structure, c. 1523/4, and thereafter the fruits of Pentland, both in parsonage and vicarage, mainly pertained to the provost of the college, who amongst other payments no. 289; Assumptions, 130; *Edin. Test.*, xii. 3rd June, 1583; *Midlothian Chrs.* xcviij).

Pert (St. Andrews, Angus).

Known also as Over Inchbrayock, the parish was erected from that of Inchbrayock (q.v.) after the Reformation, it eventually being conjoined to the parish of Logie Montrose (q.v.) to form Logie Pert (Warden, *Angus, The Land and People*, iv. 232).

Perth (St. Andrews, Gowrie)—St. John the Baptist.

Also known as St. Johnstone, the church was confirmed to Dunfermline by David I in 1128, this and its pendicle of Perth—St. Leonard's, being further confirmed to the abbey by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews, (1126-59) (*Dunfermline Register*, nos. 1, 40, 92). A vicarage settlement took place in 1237 by which the major part of the fruits were allotted to the abbey, certain residual fruits being left to the vicar, and then in the fifteenth century the vicar's pension was fixed at thirty-five marks (Ib., nos. 108, 413-17, 434, 482). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits thus accrued to the abbey at the Reformation, the cure remaining, as before, a vicarage pensionary (*Prot Bk. Nicolson*, 29 (a); Assumptions, 33, 44v, 87, 299; *Dunfermline Register*, no. 525).

Perth (St. Andrews, Gowrie)—St. Leonards.

The church was, and remained, a pendicle of Perth—St. John the Baptist (q.v.), its teinds both parsonage and vicarage thus passing to Dunfermline (*Dunfermline Register*, nos. 90, 94, 472, p. 497).

Peterculter (Aberdeen, Aberdeen).

Originally known as Culter, the church, which had been held since the reign of David I, was confirmed to Kelso by William the Lion, by Mathias, bishop of Aberdeen in pure alms (1187 x 99) and by John, bishop of Aberdeen to the uses of the abbey (1200 x 07) (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 13, 22, 444, 449-50). With the foundation of a preceptory of Knights Templars within the parish, 1221 x 36, a dispute broke out between Kelso and the Templars over the right of the latter to have a chapel within the parish (1b., nos. 223, 233; *Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 288-93). The decision in favour of the Templars made in 1287 had the ultimate effect of dividing the parish into two, one part of which, Maryculter (q.v.), continued with the Templars, while Peterculter, the other part, remained with Kelso in parsonage only, the cure continuing as a perpetual vicarage (Assumptions, 224, 379^v).

Peterhead:—See Peterculter.**Peterculter (Aberdeen, Buchan).**

Now known as Peterhead, the parsonage was annexed to Deer at the Reformation, a small part of the vicarage fruits being likewise united, and while proof of this goes no further back than 1544, it is evident that the original union took place at an early date, the cure itself being a vicarage perpetual (Assumptions, 382, 394^v; *Aberdeen-Bang Illustrations*, iv. 24-5; *RMS*, v. no. 1309).

Pettinain (Glasgow, Lanark).

Granted to Dryburgh by David I (c. 1150), the church was thereafter converted into a chapel of Lanark, which was also granted to Dryburgh at this time, and as such was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Herbert, bishop of Glasgow (1147 x 64) (*Dryburgh Liber*, nos. 43-5, 209-10). The church had achieved parochial status once more by the fifteenth century, the parsonage remaining with the abbey, while the cure was a perpetual vicarage (Maitland, *History of Edinburgh*, 271; Assumptions, 193; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 80).

Petty (Moray, Inverness).

Erected in conjunction with the parish church of Brachlie into a prebend of Elgin cathedral, c. 1224, by Bishop Andrew with assent of Walter de Moravia, the patron (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 61, 67, 81). The parsonage fruits continued to form this prebend, while the cure was served by a united vicarage (1b., no. 61; *RS*, 264, 128^v; *RSS*, lxviii. 169). The residual fruits of the prebend were annexed in 1501 to the Chapel Royal at Stirling, but it is doubtful whether this was effective, the prebend itself remaining with a canon of the cathedral (*Hist. Chapel Royal*, 14, 64-6, 71, cxxxiv; *Moray Reg.*, xxiv).

Pharay (Orkney).

Apparently always a chapel of Eday (q.v.), the teinds were consequently split between the bishop and treasurer of Orkney.

Philorth (Aberdeen, Buchan).

The patronage of this church having been resigned into the King's hands in 1330/1, David II subsequently granted the church to the dean

and chapter of Aberdeen in 1345 in order that the bishop might erect a prebend from its parsonage fruits (Robertson, *Index*, 29, no. 22; *Abdn. Reg.*, i. 76-7). This grant was renewed in 1349 with the alteration that the church was now to be devoted to the uses of the chapter, while the patronage, which had previously been reserved to the crown, was now also ceded (1b., i. 79). Yet another grant was made in 1361/2, the stipulation on this occasion being that the fruits of the benefice should be applied to the maintenance of two chaplains serving in the cathedral, and it was this provision which was finally implemented in 1362 when Bishop Alexander de Kyrilmund (II) erected the two chaplainries and a vicarage perpetual the holder of which was to pay a set sum to the chapter, the residual fruits being placed at the disposal of the dean and chapter (*RMS*, i. no. 120; *Abdn. Reg.*, i. 99-101). It appears that shortly after this date the same bishop utilised the residual fruits for the erection of a prebend, which was certainly in existence by 1437 and thereafter continued, while the vicarage so formed was evidently pensionary (1b., i. 380; ii. 66, 252-3; *Thirds of Benefices*, 8; *RMS*, iv. no. 2360).

Pierstown (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

Both parsonage and vicarage teinds of this church were annexed to Kilmanning at the Reformation, the cure evidently being a vicarage pensionary (*MS. Rental Book*, 61, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi. 549; *RSS*, lxii. 146^v; *SHR*, vol. xxxii. 97).

Pitcairn (Dunkeld, Fife and Strathern).

Also known as St. Serfs, this is obviously the church referred to by Myln as at one time having been the principal church of the parish of Tibbermore (q.v.), but having fallen into disuse had given way to the church of St. Mary, as the parochial church of the whole parish (Myln, *Vitae*, 44; cf. *Dunkeld Rental*, 54, 195-6). The church was, however, restored by Bishop Brown (1484-1514/15) who thereupon erected a vicarage perpetual to which a presentation occurs in 1549 (Myln, *Vitae*, 44; *RSS*, iv. no. 386). The church remained closely connected with Tibbermore, however, its parsonage revenues thus being annexed to the mensa of the bishops of Dunkeld, to which they would appear to have been united since at least the early thirteenth century when Tibbermore was already an episcopal residence (Myln, *Vitae*, 11; *Dunkeld Rental*, 195-6; Assumptions, 316^v, 319^v; *Wodrow Soc. Misc.*, i. 357).

Pitcox (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

This was but a chapel within the parish of Dunbar before the Reformation, the revenues of the township of which, formed a prebend within the collegiate church of Dunbar, and not until 1561 was a parish church erected at nearby Stenton (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 107).

Piscardine (Moray, Elgin).

The entire revenues, both parsonage and vicarage, undoubtedly passed to the priory of Piscardine on its foundation in 1230/1, this being confirmed by Pope Urban IV in 1263 (Macphail, *Piscardine*, 201, 205, 207-9). On the union of Piscardine with Urquhart in 1453/4, the revenues of the parish remained with the united priory, which itself became a dependency of Dunfermline, although still maintaining a separate existence (*CPL*, x. 253-4; Assumptions, 405).

Pollock (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

Granted to Paisley before end of twelfth century by Peter, son of Fulbert, the church was confirmed to the uses of the priory by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow, 1175-1199 (*Pais. Reg.*, 98-9). A vicarage settlement

took place in 1227 and a papal confirmation of the church was made in 1265. Thereafter, the church ceased to be parochial, it being merged into that of Eastwood (q.v.), although part may possibly have become conjoined to Mearns (*OPS*, I. 66-7; *Pais. Reg.*, 308, 321).

Polmadie (Glasgow).

There is no evidence to suggest that the hospital founded here before 1285 ever possessed parochial status (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 152; Scott, *Fests*, iii. 486; cf. *OPS*, I. 18-19).

Polwarth (St. Andrews, Merse).

A parsonage in Baginmond, the church remained unappropriated, the patronage in the sixteenth century being held by the crown and the Homes of Polwarth *per vires* (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 60; *RSS*, ii. no. 2466; *RMS*, vi. no. 80; Assumptions, 197).

Port of Menteith (Dunblane).

The church of the Isle of Menteith was granted to the newly erected priory of Inchmahome in 1238, following upon a dispute between the bishop of Dunblane and Walter, earl of Menteith (*Vet. Mon.*, no. xc1; *Inchaffray Liber*, xxix-xxxii). Both parsonage and vicarage were thus annexed, the cure being served by a chaplain (*Ib.*, xxxi; *RS*, 402, 300v; *APS*, iv. 344).

Portnoak (St. Andrews, Fotherie).

Also known as Kirkriness, the church would originally appear to have been connected with the Culdees of Loch Leven. It passed by the grant of David I of the island and church of Lochleven to the priory of St. Andrews, c. 1150 (*Lawrie, Chart.ers*, no. cccxxii; *St. A. Lib.*, 188-9, 219). The priory of Loch Leven was itself granted to the priory of St. Andrews by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews 1152-3, while the church of Portnoak was confirmed by name to the priory of St. Andrews by Aernald, bishop of St. Andrews 1158 x 9 (*Ib.*, 43, 128, 154). It appears thereafter that the revenues of this church were in dispute between the two priories, there taking place in 1268 a grant by Gamelín, bishop of St. Andrews and one by John, prior of St. Andrews, by which all the tithes of the church, with the exception of the garbal tithes, were assigned to the priory of Loch Leven, the church thenceforward to be served by a chaplain (*Ib.*, 121, 178). This arrangement so continued, the parsonage remaining with the priory of St. Andrews and the vicarage with its daughter house (Assumptions, 18, 68v; *Univ. Evidence*, iii. (*St. Andrews*), 301).

Potarie:—See Botarie.

Potlie (St. Andrews, Gowrie).

Also known as Kirkpottle, the interconnection between this church and that of Dunbarney (q.v.), and its pendicle of Moncrief, is obscure. It would appear from a reference of 1467/8 that Potlie was originally the name of the church then called Dunbarney, but this does not square with the evidence found in 1291 (*CPL*, xii. 297; *Vet. Mon.*, no. cccxlv). By the fifteenth century, however, it is clear that Potlie was but a pendicle of Dunbarney and in 1467/8 it was annexed as such to the capitular mensa of St. Giles collegiate church. Both parsonage and vicarage were thus annexed, and the cure was a single vicarage pensionary (*CPL*, xii. 297; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 15; *RSS*, lxx, 81; *St. Giles Reg.*, 270).

Premnay (Aberdeen, Garioch).

Granted to Lindores by its founder David, earl of Huntingdon (1191 x 95), the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Pope

Celestine III in 1195 (*Lind. Cart.*, nos. iii, xciii). The erection of a perpetual vicarage was ratified in 1257, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Abdn. Reg.*, 25; Assumptions, 38; *Aberdeen-Banff Illustrations*, iii. 399-400).

Preston (Dunkeld, South of Forth).

The parsonage was a mensal church of the bishopric of Dunkeld by 1275 and had probably been so from at least the early twelfth century, the cure remaining a perpetual vicarage (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 72; Assumptions, 188v, 310v; *Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 2).

Prestonhagch (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian):—See Linton.

Prestonkirk (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian):—See Linton.

Prestwick—Burch, St. Nicholas (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

Granted to Paisley by Walter Fitz-Allan, its founder (1165 x 72), this was confirmed by Pope Alexander III in 1172 (*Pais. Reg.*, 6, 409). The church with its tithes was confirmed to the abbey by Florence, bishop-elect of Glasgow (1202 x 07) and to the uses of the abbey by Walter, bishop of Glasgow (1220-32) who also effected in 1227 a vicarage settlement by which this church might be served by a suitable chaplain. Both parsonage and vicarage were thus annexed and evidently continued to be so (*Ib.*, 113-14, 321; *RMS*, v. no. 2070).

Prestwick—Monks, St. Cuthbert:—See Monkton.

Quarf (Orkney).

United in the sixteenth century with Bressa and Burra, the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn tithes of the parsonage, the residual tithes being the vicar's (*PMSAS*, vol. xlv. 306).

Quendel (Glasgow, Lanark):—See Wandel.

Quothquan (Glasgow, Lanark).

A parsonage in the mid-thirteenth century, the church remained unappropriated, its patronage lying with the Somervilles of Carnwath from an early period (*Pais. Reg.*, 129; Shieldhill Writs, no. 3; Bundle 2; *RMS*, vi. no. 1477).

Rafford (Moray, Elgin).

Assigned, along with the churches of Alves and Lhanbryde, by Brice, bishop of Moray (1208 x 15) to the chanter of Moray as his prebend, this church was, with permission of the chanter who retained a small pension, disjoined from that prebend and erected along with the church of Fothervey, now called Ardclach, into a subpriesthood by Andrew, bishop of Moray in 1226 (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 46-7, 69, 81). A dispute between the chanter and sub-chanter over their respective rights in this parish took place in the early fourteenth century, but both parsonage and vicarage tithes continued with the sub-chanter, the cure itself being a vicarage pensionary (*Ib.*, no. 137; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 109; *RSS*, lxx. 142; xlii. 103v; Assumptions, 404).

Rait (St. Andrews, Gowrie).

In origin a chapel of Scone, it passed to the priory of Scone on its foundation by Alexander I, c. 1120, and was confirmed by name to the priory by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1165 x 78). Other charters, however, attest that the whole tithes were evidently held by the reign of

David I (*Scots Liber*, nos. 5, 18, 26, 48). The church was still a pendicle of Scone in 1395, but appears to have attained parochial status in the fifteenth century, its teinds, both parsonage and vicarage, remaining with the abbey, who employed a priest to serve the cure (*Ib.*, no. 193; *RMS*, ii. no. 2031; Assumptions, 309, 311^v).

Rankilburn (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

A parsonage in Baginmond, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation when the patronage, which had been in lay hands in 1432, evidently lay with the Scots of Buccleuch (*SHS. Misc.*, v. 89; *Melrose Liber*, no. 548; *RS*, 277, 289^v; *OPS*, I. 264-5).

Rannoch (Dunkeld, Athole and Drumalban).

Also known as Killehomann in Rannoch, the church, which was an independent parsonage in Baginmond, remained unappropriated at the Reformation, its patronage then lying with the crown (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 47, 73; *RSS*, i. no. 3068; iv. nos. 276, 3006; Menzies Writs, nos. 46, 226; *RMS*, v. no. 1987).

Rasay (Isles).

Also known as Kilmahug in Rasay, the church, also styled Kilmalovok, was a pendicle of Salsort (q.v.) at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Its parsonage revenues thus accrued to the bishops of the Isles at the Reformation, although they do not appear to have done so in 1501 (*RSS*, i. no. 675; *Coll. de Rebus Alban.*, 4; *RMS*, vi. no. 453).

Rathen (Aberdeen, Buchan).

Granted by Robert I to the chapter of Aberdeen in 1327/8, in order that they might convert its revenues to their own uses, this grant was subsequently confirmed by Henry le Chen, bishop of Aberdeen. Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed, and the cure was served by a vicar pensioner (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 47-8, 384; ii. 85, 150; Assumptions, 379, 385; *GRH. Chrs.*, no. 2099; *RMS*, iv. no. 962).

Rathmuriel (Aberdeen, Garioch).

Known also as Christ's Kirk, the church was granted to Lindores by its founder David, earl of Huntingdon (1191 x 5), being confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Pope Celestine III in 1195 (*Lind. Cart.*, nos. iii, xciii). A perpetual vicarage was erected in 1257, but while the parsonage thereafter remained with the abbey, the church itself by the Reformation had become a pendicle of Kinneithmont, which also pertained to Lindores (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 24-5; Assumptions, 38).

Ratho (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

A supplication made in 1436 by Sir John Forrester for the union of this church to his newly erected collegiate church of Corstorphine having been granted, the college obliged themselves for the annates in 1456/7 (*RS*, 323, 238^v; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 116). This proposed union was suspended in 1440, however, and it was not until 1443 that the scheme was revived in order that five additional chaplains, might be sustained in the college, one of whom was to serve the parish church itself (*CPL*, vii. 265, ix. 90; *RS*, 366, 9; 391, 201). Even this scheme was not fully implemented, and in 1444, when the annexation finally took place, only four chaplains were sustained from its fruits, and a vicar pensioner, who was not now a canon of the college, was deputed to have the cure of souls (*RS*, 396, 228, 397, 173; *Mittholman Chrs.*, 298-304). A protest was made in 1450/1 at the annexation of both parsonage and vicarage teinds, but while it was ordained that a perpetual vicarage should be erected,

there is no indication that this took place, the whole teinds remaining 85-6; Assumptions, 122^v, 135, 142; *RSS*, lviii. 162).

Rathven (Aberdeen, Boyne).

A hospital, to which the revenues of the parish church were annexed, was founded here 1224 x 26 by John Byseth (*Moray Reg.*, no. 71). These revenues along with those of Dundurcus (q.v.) and Kilarlthy (q.v.) continued with the hospital until 1445, when at the instance of the then possessor, the hospital and its annexes was erected into a prebend of Aberdeen by Ingram de Lindesay, bishop of Aberdeen (*Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 253; *RS*, 416, 213). The parsonage revenues and those of its pendicles support bedesmen in the hospital, which had never been suppressed (*Assumptions*, 393^v). The vicarage of Rathven had, on the other hand, been annexed to the provosty of the collegiate church of Cullen on its erection in 1543, the cure thereafter being served by a vicar pensioner (Cramond, *Church and Churchyard of Cullen*, 34-55; *RSS*, iii. no. 1420; Assumptions, 393; *Thirds of Benefices*, 8).

Rattray (Dunkeld, Angus).

Assigned as the prebend of the sub-chanter of Dunkeld by Gregory, bishop of Dunkeld (1147-69), the church, nevertheless, only appears as a simple prebend in 1274, as it does in 1345 (Myin, *Vitae*, 5; *SHS. Misc.*, vi. 73; *CPL*, iii. 149). There is no doubt, however, that the parsonage was annexed to the sub-chantry of Dunkeld at the Reformation, the cure being a vicarage perpetual, and it would therefore appear likely that this was so in the twelfth century (Assumptions, 306^v; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 106^v; *RMS*, iii. no. 2597).

Rayne (Aberdeen, Garioch).

The church was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157, along with authority to erect his chapter (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 5-7). By 1236, the church with all its fruits had been annexed to the prebend of the archdeacon of Aberdeen, as it remained united both in parsonage and vicarage, while a vicar pensioner served the cure (*Ib.*, ii. 40; Assumptions, 382; *RSS*, lix. 43^v).

Raynpatrick (Glasgow, Annandale):—See Redkirk.

Reafirth (Orkney):—See Yell—Mid Yell.

Reay (Caithness).

Almost certainly one of the six churches of the diocese reserved to the bishop's mensa in the constitution of Gilbert, bishop of Caithness (1224 x 45), the church was a vicarage by 1275, the cure then, as at the Reformation, appearing to be pensionary, both parsonage and vicarage revenues remaining with the bishop's (*Barnatune Misc.*, iii. 18; *SHS. Misc.*, vi. 68; *Thirds of Benefices*, 3, 208).

Rechmaltrune (Moray, Strathogie).

The mother church of Rothiemay (q.v.) before that church was granted parochial status, 1244 x 51, this church had evidently been a menial church of the bishops of Moray for some considerable time before that date (*Vet. Mon.*, no. ccxii). No further trace of the church, which is unidentified, has been found and it may itself have become merged in Rothiemay.

Reafirth:—See Yell—Mid-Yell.

Redgorton (Dunkeld, Angus).

Granted to Scone by Malcolm, seventh earl of Fife, in 1228, this was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Geoffrey, bishop of Dunkeld (1236 × 49). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits were thus annexed, and the church thereafter was to be served either by chaplains or canons. The latter course was evidently the one which was followed as a canon remaining with the abbey (*Living Chrs.*, no. 6; *Scone Liber*, nos. 72, 100, 187; GRH Chrs., nos. 162, 629; Assumptions, 309; Reg. of Pres., i. 147).

Redkirk (Glasgow, Annandale).

Also known as Raypatrick, the church was granted to Guisborough by Robert de Brus c. 1170 and confirmed by his son William (1191 × 1215). The church was frequently in dispute between the priory and the bishops of Glasgow to whom the patronage was ceded in 1223, while the 'parsons' received increased emoluments (*Gysbume*, nos. 1176, 1185-6, 1188). The church was still connected with the priory in 1330, but thereafter resumed the status of an independent parsonage within the patronage of the bishops of Glasgow (Ib., no. 1188; Reg. of Pres., i. 123^v; ii. 20^v; Galloway Charters, no. 56).

Rendell (Orkney).

Conjoined with Eyre by 1503, the united vicarage was assigned in the constitution of 1544 to the prebend of St. Mary in Kirkwall cathedral, the parsonage tithes pertaining to the bishopric, as they had previously, while the parish was now served by a vicar pensioner (*Orkney Recs.*, 417; *RMS*, iii. no. 3102; Peterkin, *Rentals*—Bishopric Documents, 69, 74; *Thids of Benefices*, i. 42).

Renfrew (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

Granted by David I to John, bishop of Glasgow (1124 × 47), the bishop thereupon erected the church into a prebend of his cathedral (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 28, 66). With the grant of Paisley to the newly founded abbey c. 1163, this church was claimed as a pendicle of that parish, but it was returned to Glasgow by Pope Urban III (1185 × 87) and all rights were renounced by Paisley in the early thirteenth century (Ib., nos. 66, 113; *Pais. Reg.*, 249). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits continued with the prebend at the Reformation, and the cure was a vicarage pensionary (*Glas. Reg.*, no. 525; *RSS*, v. no. 2445; Ib., lix, 133; *MS. Rental Book*, fo. 31, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi. 830).

Rerrick (Galloway, Desmes).

Now known as Dundrennan, the church was confirmed to the abbey of that name by Pope Clement VI in 1351, the union previously having been effected by the bishop of Galloway (Collectorie, 14, fo. 162^v). Both parsonage and vicarage revenues were annexed, and continued to be so at the Reformation when the cure was served by a vicar pensioner (*APS*, iv. 495; *RSS*, liv. 100^v; lxvi. 197).

Rescobie (St. Andrews, Angus).

Both parsonage and vicarage tithes were annexed to the archdeaconry of St. Andrews at the Reformation, the church evidently being served by a curate (Assumptions, 78; *APS*, iii. 492).

Restalrig (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

Also known as Lestaling, the church had no connection with the collegiate church of that name (*ER*, ix. 540). An independent parsonage in Beggindale, the church did in fact remain unappropriated within the

patronage of the Logans of Restalrig from at least 1433 to the Reformation (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 56, RS, 284, 162; 291, 131; Assumptions, 131^v; Prot. Bk. Harlaw, 161^v).

Restennet (St. Andrews, Angus).

The church of St. Peter of Restennet, in which a prior and convent were to be placed, was granted to Jedburgh by Malcolm IV (1161 × 62), although certain steps had evidently been taken to endow and found a priory in the reign of David I (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 81; Fraser, *Southesk*, ii. 475). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits continued to be held by the priory, as a dependency of Jedburgh, the parish also containing within its bounds the chapel of Forlar, by which name the parish came to be known in the sixteenth century. In accordance with a confirmation of 1242, both church and chapel appear to have been served by canons, although a vicar-portioner seems to have served the mother church at the Reformation (*HMC. 14th Rep.*, App., Pt. iii. 185; RS, 662, 47; *CPL*, xli. 360-1; Assumptions, 220^v, 227^v, 228).

Rhins—St. Mary and St. Michael (Galloway, Rhins).

The church, which has not been identified, was annexed to the bishopric of Galloway in 1277 and is possibly to be equated with the church of Inch which is found so appropriated in the reign of John Balliol (*Reg. of John le Rowayne*, ii. 84n, 125).

Rhynd (St. Andrews, Gowrie).

The lands of Rindalgrus having been granted to Reading abbey, 1143 × 7, with the proviso that a monastery might be maintained there, Malcolm IV, 1153 × 59, granted to the monks of 'Rindalgrus' all the tithes belonging to the church of that vill (*May Recs.*, nos. 1, 8; *CDS*, ii. no. 1985 (1, 8)). Nevertheless, it appears doubtful whether such a monastery was ever erected, and in 1231 the church appears in the possession of the priory of May, which itself was a dependency of Reading, and had in all likelihood possessed these revenues since the grant of Malcolm IV (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 53-5; *May Recs.*, no. 39). The relationship between May and Reading is obscure, but had been severed by the early fourteenth century, while attempts to annex the priory, now known as Pittenweem, to the archiepiscopal mensa of St. Andrews in 1472 and 1487 were unsuccessful (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 53-4, 80; *Vel. Mon.*, no. dcccliii; *CPL*, xiv. 157-9; *APS*, ii. 129; *Yester Writs*, no. 590). Throughout these various transactions the parsonage revenues of the parish church of Rhynd remained with the priory as they did at the Reformation, and the cure continued as a perpetual vicarage (Assumptions, 29, 302).

Rhyrie (Moray, Strathgole).

Erected into a prebend of Elgin cathedral in 1226 by Andrew, bishop of Moray, a vicarage had been founded before 1274 but this was evidently pensionary and both parsonage and vicarage continued to support the prebend at the Reformation (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 35, 69, 81, 473; Assumptions, 413^v; *SHS. Misc.*, vi. 44; *Thids of Benefices*, 6).

Riccarton (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

Granted to Dalmilng as a chapel of Dundonald (q.v.) by Walter II, son of Alan, steward of Scotland c. 1221, that church had been resigned by the Gilbertines before 1238 and regranted to Paisley (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 89; *Pais. Reg.*, 12, 18, 22, 25-7). Both parsonage and vicarage continued with that abbey thenceforward, the church, which was served by a chaplain, evidently achieving parochial status before the Reformation (*MS. Rental Book*, fo. 27, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi. 511; *RMS*, v. no. 2070).

Rhugansay (Orkney).

Also known as North Ronaldsay, the church appears to have been conjoined with that of Stronsay-St. Nicholas (q.v.) from quite an early date (*Orkney Recs.*, 335). As a result of this union the parsonage teinds would appear to have become annexed to the treasurer's church of Orkney in 1544 and remained so united at the Reformation (*RMS*, iii. no. 3102; Petelin, *Revels*—Bishopric Docs, 95). The position of the vicarage is much more obscure and the failure to effect the intended union between the united vicarage of Stronsay and the treasurer's church before the Reformation appears to have resulted in a temporary personal union between this vicarage and that of Lady Kirk in Sanday. This position was maintained until the close of the sixteenth century when the parson of Stronsay and treasurer of Orkney again appears in possession of this vicarage (*RMS*, iii. no. 3102; *Orkney Recs.*, 295-6, 320; *RSS*, ii. no. 3904; *Ib.* liv. 91^v; *Ibid.*, 132^v).

Rivan (Moray, Strathbogie):—See Ruthven.**Roberton (Glasgow, Lanark).**

In origin a chapel of Wiston, the church was granted to Kelso along with its mother church by Wice, lord of the vill of Wiston, 1153 × 59 (*Kelso Liber*, no. 336). Although still a chapel in 1232, the church had achieved parochial status before 1279, in which year the parsonage revenues were adjudged to belong to the abbey, as they continued to do so at the Reformation. Nevertheless, certain revenues appear to have been devoted to the uses of the cell of Lesmahagow, the cure being a parochial vicarage (*Ib.*, nos. 279, 346, 433; Assumptions, 213, 224, 247^v).

Rogart (Caithness).

Assigned as part of the prebend of the chancellor's of Caithness in the constitution of Bishop Gilbert, 1224 × 45 (*Banatyne Misc.*, iii. 18), both parsonage and vicarage were thus annexed, the church itself being served by a curate (Sutherland Charters, cited *OPS*, II. ii. 719).

Rosemarkie (Ross).

The parsonage revenues, along with those of Cromarty, were guaranteed in 1255/6 between the dean, charter, chancellor and treasurer of Ross, following upon the re-erection of the cathedral chapter (*Vet. Mon.*, nos. lxxx, clxxxii). The sub-division continued at the Reformation, the cure being served by a vicar perpetual (Assumptions, cited *OPS*, II. ii. 567; *RSS*, iii. no. 1564; *iv.* no. 245). The cathedral church, which stood at the Chanoury, later styled Fortrose, was not parochial until after the Reformation, its teinds therefore falling to Rosemarkie (*RSS*, xl. 106).

Roskeen (Ross).

Conjoined with Newnake by at least 1274, the union may have taken place on their erection into a prebend of Ross, which possibly followed upon the reconstitution of the chapter of Ross about 1251/6 (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 50; *Vet. Mon.*, no. clxxxii). Proof of erection is however, wanting until 1362, both parsonage and vicarage remaining so annexed at the Reformation, while cure was evidently a united vicarage pensionary (*CPL*, iv. 30; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 157; *RSS*, xli. 58; l. 73; *ib.* 40; *Thinds of Benefices*, 4).

Roslin (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

A pendicle of Lasswade in 1443, the teinds of the church were involved in the tangled unions and revocations which centred around Lasswade in the fifteenth century (See Lasswade; *RS*, 393, 203^v). These events were

finally brought to an end by the annexation of Lasswade and its pendicles to the deanery of Restalrig in 1487 and while it has been commonly supposed that the teinds of Roslin were later united to the collegiate church of Roslin, this is not in fact the case as the revenues remained, as in the parallel case of Dalkeith (q.v.), with the deanery of Restalrig, while the charge of Roslin was served by a curate (*Mediæval Chrs.*, xcix-c, 273-6; *GRH Chrs.*, no. 1380; Assumptions, 149^v).

Rosneath (Glasgow, Lennox).

Also known as Nereeth, the church was granted to Paisley by Amalec, son of Maldovan, earl of Lennox, in 1225/6, this being confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Walter, bishop of Glasgow in 1227. Both parsonage and vicarage fruits were annexed, the cure thenceforward being served by a secular chaplain, as it so continued to be at the Reformation (*Pais. Reg.*, 114, 209-10, 308, 321-4; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, I. 29; *Thinds of Benefices*, 104; *RMS*, v. no. 2070).

Rossie (St. Andrews, Gowrie).

Also known as Rossinlerach, the church appears originally to have been, or to have been a pendicle of, the "abbacia de Rossin," which having been granted to Mathews, the archdeacon, by David I., was confirmed to him by Malcolm IV 1153 × 59 (*St. A. Lib.*, 55, 200). Mathews, in turn, granted the church to the priory of St. Andrews, × 1162, this being confirmed by Aeneas, bishop of St. Andrews, 1160 × 2 (*Ib.*, 55, 126). Only the patronage of the church was involved however, and when the lands of Rossinlerach were granted to James de Perth, so too was the patronage of the church, the superiority remaining with the priory, 1177 × 88 (*Spalding Misc.*, ii. 318). In turn, this grant led to controversy settled in the latter's favour, the church was finally granted to the uses of the priory by Bishop David de Bernham in 1240. The parsonage teinds thereafter continued so annexed, while the cure was a perpetual vicarage (*Ib.*, 317; *NLS. MS.*, 15.1.19, no. 5; *St. A. Lib.*, 200; Assumptions, 18, 92).

Rosyth (Dunkeld, Fife and Strathern).

Teinds within this parish were held by Inchcolm by 1162 × 9, while the church itself was confirmed to the abbey by Pope Alexander III in 1178, the initial grant probably having taken place at a much earlier date (*Inchcolm Chrs.*, nos. 1, ii). The whole church with its chapel of Logie was granted to the uses of the abbey by Richard, bishop of Dunkeld (c. 1251 × 72), both parsonage and vicarage remaining annexed thereafter, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (*Ib.*, no. xxii; Assumptions, 73; *RSS*, iii. no. 1058; *lvi* 142^v).

Rothies (Moray, Elgin).

Granted by Murel de Polloc to her hospital of St. Nicholas (Boham) before 1235 in which year the prior and convent of St. Andrews renounced any right in the hospital and church to the bishop of Moray and Lady Murel (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 111-113; *St. A. Lib.*, 326-7). Thereafter, the church was confirmed to the hospital by Eva de Mortlach and Andrew, bishop of Moray (1235 × 42). However, while that institution was evidently still in being in 1471 and its buildings survived the Reformation, the benefice of Rothies is in the sixteenth century treated as an independent patronage within the patronage of the earls of Rothies, the hospital by that date probably having become secularised (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 112-13; *Cawdor Bk.*, 53; *Aberdeen-Banff Illustrations*, ii. 277-8; *RMS*, iii. no. 148; Assumptions, 406^v, 407, 408).

Rothessay (Isles).

One of the two parish churches of Bute, that of Rothessay being dedicated to St. Mary, it is described as the abbacy of Rothessay in 1407 (Macgregor Coll.—Lamont Papers, Shuttle 1, Bundle 1 (1)). The patronage of the church had, nevertheless, been granted to Kilmanning by James Stewart, the grandson of Robert III., 1397 x 1406, although this appears to have been ineffective (Robertson, *Index*, 140, no. 42; RS, 443, 269). The church remained unappropriated until 1512, and it was the church of Kingarth in Bute (q.v.) which was annexed to the Chapel Royal, at Stirling in 1501 (RSS, I, no. 2394; *Hist. Chapel Royal*, 14). In the year 1512, however, the benefice was bestowed upon the dean of the collegiate church of Restalrig, this being, as is clear from a confirmation of 1515, but the first step whereby James IV endowed six prebends within that college, these being thenceforward known as Bute Primo to Bute Sexto (RSS, I, no. 2394; *Mediothian Chrs.*, 280-90). Both patronage and vicarage revenues were thus annexed and continued to be so at the Reformation and while it is recorded in a rental of the bishopric of the Isles, drawn up in 1561, that the tithes of Bute pertained to the bishop of the Isles, this evidently is only true insofar that one quarter of the revenues of Kingarth and Rothessay did pertain to that dignitary, this particular division possibly arising from the fact that Bute may originally have belonged to the diocese of Argyll (Assumptions, 151^v, Reg. of Pres., ii, 38, 159; RSS, xli, 20; liv, 117; lx, 22; lxiii, 127^v; lxvii, 112, Coll. de Rebus Alban., 4).

Rothiemay (Moray, Strathbogie).

In origin a chapel of Rechalmarne (q.v.), itself a mensal church of the bishops of Moray, the church of Rothiemay was accorded parochial status by Simon (II), bishop of Moray, 1244 x 51. The church was confirmed in its position as a mensal church of the bishops of Moray by John, cardinal of St. Laurence's in Lucina in 1254 (*CPL*, I, 341; *Vet. Mon.*, no. xciii). The patronage remained so annexed, the cure being a vicarage perpetual (*Moray Reg.*, no. 447; Assumptions, 380, 400; RSS, xxxviii, 102^v).

Rothiemurcus (Moray, Strathpey).

Both patronage and vicarage revenues of this church, then apparently mensal, were granted by Andrew, bishop of Moray (1224 x 42) for the upkeep of cathedral lights (*Moray Reg.*, no. 65). The revenues thus reserved were apparently administered by the bishops of Moray to whose mensa the revenues appear as annexed at the Reformation, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (Assumptions, 399, 400).

Rothket (Aberdeen, Garioch).

Granted to Lindores by its founder David, earl of Huntingdon (1191 x 5), and confirmed to the uses of the abbey in 1195 by Pope Celestine III, the parish, which included within its bounds the chapel of Inverurie (q.v.) disappears from record shortly after these grants, the chapel then becoming the parish church (*Lind. Cart.*, nos. ii, xciii-xciv).

Rousay (Orkney).

United by 1429 to the parish of Egilsay, the united cure was then a vicarage, the patronage tithes of which would even then appear to have pertained to the bishopric, as they did at the Reformation (RS, 249, 31; Petelin, *Rentals*—Bishopric Documents, 87). Both a vicarage and a vicarage pensionary appear at the Reformation, but the vicarage was apparently unappropriated (*Thirds of Benefices*, 151). The tithes of the prebend of St. Peter *alias* the Grammar School prebend, to which they had belonged from at least 1503 (*Orkney Recs.*, 418).

Rowall in Harris (Isles).

Although described by Dean Monro as "ane monastery", this was no more than a parish church or chapel, the former being most likely since Rowall was not a pendicle of the independent parish of St. Bride, but a patronage, of which tithes pertained to the bishop of the Isles at the Reformation, while a chaplain, who may have served the cure, appears in 1540 (Monro, *Western Isles*, 61; Coll. de Rebus Alban., 4; *Dunvegan*, I, 38, 62; RSS, v, no. 3246).

Roxburgh (Glasgow, Teviotdale)—Holy Sepulchre.

One of the two churches of the burgh of Roxburgh, which on the death of Ascelin, the archdeacon, were granted by David I (1147 x 52) to Kelso, this church being confirmed to the abbey, though not by name, by Malcolm IV and Herbert, bishop of Glasgow, c. 1160, and to the uses of the abbey by Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow, c. 1180 (*Dryburgh Liber*, no. 397; *Kelso Liber*, p. iv, nos. 2, 413, 415). Subsequent confirmations continue to speak of the churches of the burgh, but it is clear that the church of St. James was by the end of the thirteenth century the main, and perhaps the only, church of the burgh, the tithes of this church having been merged into it (*OPS*, I, 454-5).

Roxburgh (Glasgow, Teviotdale)—Old Roxburgh.—See Old Roxburgh.**Roxburgh (Glasgow, Teviotdale)—St. James**

The other of the two churches of the burgh of Roxburgh, which were granted to Kelso by David I (1147 x 52), it is evident that this church, confirmed to the abbey by Malcolm IV and Herbert, bishop of Glasgow, c. 1160 and to the uses of the abbey by Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow, c. 1180, was the mother church of the parish from an early date, the cure being a vicarage perpetual from at least 1201 (*Kelso Liber*, iv, nos. 2, 413, 415, 462). The church was ruinous in the early fifteenth century, and while possibly rebuilt, it had probably ceased to function as a parish church before the Reformation, its tithes however, remaining with the abbey at that time (Ib., no. 527; Assumptions, 233^v, 241; *RMS*, vi, no. 2003).

Rule Abbatis.—See Abbotrule.**Rule Hervey.—See Abbotrule.****Rutherglen (Glasgow, Rutherglen).**

Granted to Paisley by William the Lion (1177 x 89), the church was confirmed to the uses of the priory by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow (1174-99). Nevertheless this did not become effective until after 1227 took possession of both patronage and vicarage tithes. The cure thereafter became a vicarage pensionary, although this vicarage appears to have been augmented before the Reformation when the patronage revenues alone remained with Paisley (*Pais. Reg.*, 106-7, 109-10, 321; *Caledonia*, vi, 677; *RMS*, v, no. 2070).

Ruthven (Moray, Strathbogie).

Erected, in conjunction with the church of Dipple (q.v.), into a prebend of Moray by Bruce, bishop of Moray (1208 x 15), this act was confirmed by Pope Innocent III in 1215 (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 46-7). The two patronages and the vicarage of Dipple continued so annexed, while the cure of Ruthven was a vicarage perpetual (Assumptions, 407^v-408, 410^v; RSS, ii, no. 2770; Ib., lviii, 136).

Rathven (Dunkeld, Angus).

Granted to Arbroath by Robert de London, an illegitimate son of William the Lion (1180 x 1214), this church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Richard, bishop of Dunkeld (c. 1211) (*Ab. Lib.*, i. nos. 61-2, 216-9). A vicarage settlement took place in 1271, the patronage revenues thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Ib.*, i. no. 253; ii. nos. 653, 761; Assumptions, 292, 330v).

Rathwell (Glasgow, Annandale).

An independent parsonage in Baginmond, the church remained unappropriated, its patronage pertaining to the Murrays of Cockpool from the early fourteenth century to the Reformation (*SHS. Misc.*, v. 96; *Scots Peerage*, i. 215-6; *RMS*, ii. no. 546; *Retours*—Dumfriesshire, no. 32).

St. Andrews (Moray, Elgin):—See Kilmalearnock.

St. Andrews (Orkney).

Conjoined with the parish of Deerness, probably before the Reformation, the church, also known as Tankerness, had its patronage tithes annexed to the bishopric of Orkney from an early date (Peterkin, *Retours*—Bishopric Documents, 93; *RMS*, vi. no. 1038). The vicarage apparently remained unannexed, although cure served by a vicar pensioner (*Thirds of Benefices*, 123).

St. Andrews—Holy Trinity (St. Andrews, Fife).

Also known as Kilrimont, the church was granted to the priory of St. Andrews by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews, c. 1163, this grant being confirmed by Pope Alexander III (*St. A. Lib.*, 55, 58, 63, 132-3). Before this date it is evident that the church had pertained to the Cudees of St. Andrews with whom the vicarage tithes remained until 1235, when age revenues and transferred them to the priory, which was allowed to serve it by one of its canons, although it is evident that even at an earlier date, the priory had been responsible for service at the church (*Ib.*, 155, 171-2). An attempt was made in the fifteenth century to found a college of secular chaplains in the resited church with transference of patronage to the lord of Byres, but this having failed the revenues remained with the priory, which continued to serve the vicarage by one of its number (*RS*, 286, 221; Assumptions, 14-14v, 101; St. Andrews Charters, no. 213).

St. Andrews—St. Leonards (St. Andrews, Fife).

In origin the church of the hospital of St. Leonard, which as the hospital of the Cudees was assigned to the newly founded priory of St. Andrews by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews in 1144 (*St. A. Lib.*, 103, 123, 127). The church itself is first mentioned in 1413 as the parish church of St. Leonards, but it probably only possessed parochial status rather than being a fully endowed parish (*Ib.*, 15-18). The tithes at any rate remained with the priory until 1512, when both church and hospital were erected by Archbishop Alexander Stewart into the college of St. Leonard's with which the tithes thenceforth remained (Herless and Hannay, *College of St. Leonard*, 16-17, 128 ff; *Univ. Evidence*, iii (St. Andrews), 244).

St. Boswells:—See Lessuden.

St. Bothans:—See Abbey St. Bothans.

St. Bridget de Strathmuth:—See Kirkbride (Glasgow, Nithsdale).

St. Catherine in the Hopes (St. Andrews, Lothian).

Originally known as the chapel of St. Katherine in Pentland and occasionally as Pentland chapel, this church should not be confused with the parish church of Pentland (q.v.). In or about 1230, certain tithes were granted to Holyrood for the support of this chapel, this grant being confirmed by Alexander II in 1236, while the chapel itself, which was obviously a pendicle of Mount Lothian (q.v.), was confirmed to the abbey by David, bishop of St. Andrews in 1240 and Bishop Gamelin in 1268 (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 57-9, 76-7, App. i. no. 8). The church thereafter continued until the Reformation as a pendicle of Mount Lothian, being apparently served by a chaplain, although possibly possessing parochial status. Its entire revenues remained with Holyrood (Assumptions, 104; *RMS*, vii. no. 2225).

St. Cuthbert (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

Granted by David I (1128 x 36) to Holyrood, the church with its two chapels of Corstorphine and Liberton was confirmed to the abbey by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews c. 1130 (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 1-2). A vicarage settlement took place in 1251, the patronage thereafter remaining with the abbey although the vicarage was normally served by one of the canons (*Ib.*, no. 75; *CPL*, vii. 454; xii. 217-8, 735; Assumptions, 104v, 106v, 119).

St. Cyrus:—See Ecclesgreig.

St. Fergus:—See Longley.

St. Giles (Moray, Elgin):—See Elgin.

St. Giles (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

Granted with its grange to the Lazarites by David I and utilised for their house at Harehope, possession was confirmed by Innocent III (1198-1216) (*Chron. Bower*, ii. 161; B.M. Cotton Nero. c. xli. fo. 99). The church was certainly a vicarage in 1243, as it was in Baginmond's Roll and while no further proof of this annexation is to be found, it apparently continued until the dual effect of war and schism severed the bond (*Holyrood Liber*, 55; *SHS. Misc.*, vi. 55-6). Thus, in the course of the fourteenth century, the lands of St. Giles and the patronage of the church fell to the Scottish crown, who proceeded to disburse them once more (*Chron. Piuscarden*, ii. 113; *RMS*, i. no. 582). It was evidently in pursuance of this policy that Robert III granted the patronage of the church to Scone in 1393, there being no charter evidence to support the view that this had been preceded by a similar grant to Dundurnline (*St. Giles Reg.*, no. 20; Lees, *St. Giles*, 2-3; cf. Annot, *History of Edinburgh*, 268). This grant to Scone was confirmed to the uses of that abbey by Walter, bishop of St. Andrews in 1395, both patronage and vicarage to be so annexed, while the cure was to become a vicarage pensionary (*St. Giles Reg.*, no. 21; *Scone Liber* nos. 189-90). In spite of further Papal confirmations, the annexation never appears to have become effective, this undoubtedly owing to the fact that as early as 1419, the magistrates of Edinburgh were seeking collegiate status for the church (*Ib.*, nos. 191, 195; *St. Giles Reg.*, nos. 23-4; *CPL*, vii. 136). Not, however, until 1466 when James III gave his consent to the scheme, the patronage apparently having reverted to the by a Papal bull in 1468/9 (*RMS*, ii. no. 887; *Vet. Mon.*, no. dcccxxxviii). By this erection, both patronage and vicarage revenues appear to have been annexed to the provostry the holder of which was to maintain a vicar pensioner to serve the cure. This arrangement continued in substance at the Reformation, although the vicarage by that date had

evidently been augmented to form a vicarage portionary (*St. Giles Reg.*, xxx-xxxi, 270; *Vet Mon.*, no. dcccxxxviii; Assumptions, 125).

St. John's Kirk:—See Thankerton.

St. Johnstone:—See Perth.

St. Leonards:—See St. Andrews—St. Leonards.

St. Machar:—See Aberdeen—St. Machar.

St. Madoes (Dunblane).

An independent parsonage throughout its history, the patronage of the church was held in the sixteenth century by the earls of Rothes (*CPP*, i, 375; *Erroll Chrs.*, no. 15; Assumptions, 318v; *RMS*, iii, no. 148; vi, nos. 756-7).

St. Martins (Dunkeld, Angus):—See Megginch.

St. Martins (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian):—See Haddington—St. Martins.

St. Mary in the Fields (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

The church appears as belonging to Holyrood in 1298, but the church apparently never possessed parochial status, remaining in all probability a chapel within the parish of St. Cuthbert, also held by the abbey, until its erection into a collegiate church c. 1510, at the instance of the abbey, as patrons of the church (*Coldingham Corresp.*, cxii; *ADCP*, (1501-54), 178; *Easson, Religious Houses*, 179).

St. Mary of the Lowes:—See Yarrow.

St. Monans (St. Andrews, Fife).

A chapel, within the parish of Kilcomquhar, founded by David II who bestowed the patronage upon the nuns of North Berwick, who held the revenues of the parish church. The chapel remained so annexed until 1471 when James III refounded the chapel as a house of Dominican friars. The tithes pertaining to it, however, remained with the priory (*Easson, Religious Houses*, 102; *GRH Vat. Trans.* ii, no. 40; Assumptions, 170v-171).

St. Mungo (Glasgow, Annandale):—See Castlemilk.

St. Nicholas (Aberdeen, Aberdeen):—See Aberdeen—St. Nicholas.

St. Ninians (St. Andrews, Linlithgow):—See Kirkton.

St. Quivox (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

Also known as Sancher in Kyle, the church was granted to Dalmilng by Walter II, son of Alan, steward of Scotland c. 1221, but was re-granted to Paisley on the resignation by the Gilbertines before November 1238 (*Easson, Religious Houses*, 89; *Pais. Reg.*, 18, 22, 225). By a confirmation of 1239 all the revenues of the church appear to have become annexed to the abbey, the church thereafter evidently being served by a curate (*Ib.* 226; *RMS*, v, no. 2070).

St. Serfs:—See Pitcairn.

St. Vigeans (St. Andrews, Angus).

In this parish stood the abbey of Arbroath which did not become a distinct parochial cure until after the Reformation and thus before that period this parish is found indiscriminately referred to as Arbroath and St. Vigeans. The church of the vill of Arbroath (i.e. St. Vigeans) passed to the abbey on its foundation by William the Lion in 1178, and was

again confirmed to the abbey by that sovereign in 1211 x 14 and by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (1188-1202) (*Abt. Lib.*, i, nos. 1, 146; ii, p. 534). The church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1202-33), both parsonage and vicarage thereafter remaining so annexed, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (*Ib.*, i, no. 150; ii, nos. 126, 585, 830; Assumptions, 331 and v; *RMS*, vi, no. 2075).

Saline (Dunkeld, Fife and Strathern).

Accordingly to Myln, the church was granted as a common church of Dunkeld by Bishop Geoffrey (1236-49) and this appears to be borne out by the fact that the church does not appear in Baginmond's Roll (Myln, *Vitae*, 10; *SHS, Misc.*, vi, 47-9, 72-4). Both parsonage and vicarage revenues were so annexed, the cure evidently being served by a vicar pensioner (Assumptions, 289, 313; *RSS*, vii, 32, lx, 11v).

Salorch (Brechin).

The church referred to as Salorch in the mid-twelfth century appears to be identifiable with the church of Montrose (q.v.), the revenues of which pertained to the bishops of Brechin (Fraser, *Southesk*, 475-6; *Warden, Angus, The Land and People*, iv, 430-1).

Saloun (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

Granted to Dryburgh by Hugh and Robert de Morville, this grant was confirmed by Pope Alexander III in 1161 and to the uses of the abbey by William, bishop of St. Andrews c. 1220 (*Dryburgh Liber*, nos. 6, 7, 237, 254). A vicarage settlement took place in 1268, by virtue of which the cure became pensionary, both parsonage and vicarage remaining so annexed (*Ib.*, no. 40; Assumptions, 193; *Twids of Benefices*, 28).

Salvor:—See Soutra.

Sancher in Kyle:—See St. Quivox.

Sand (Isles).

Known also as Kilcolmkill, the church, which was one of the five parish churches of Uist, had its parsonage annexed to Iona at some period before the Reformation, while as customary one third of the tithes would pertain to the bishops of the Isles (Monro, *Western Isles*, 48; *Coll. de Rebus. Albm.*, 3, 10).

Sanday (Orkney)—Cross.

One of the three parish kirks of the island, the church was one of the original prebends of Kirkwall cathedral, it appearing as such in 1531 and 1539, while it might also be the prebend of Sanday, which appears without its dedication in 1428 (*CSSR*, ii, 209-10, 217; *CPL*, vii, 14 *Orkney Recs.*, 225; *PSAS*, vol. xvi, 195). In the reconstitution of the cathedral chapter by Bishop Reid in 1544, the parsonage remained a prebend, but its vicarage, which hitherto may have been united to the prebend, was now united, along with the vicarages of the other churches of Sanday to the prebend of the chancellor of Orkney. This arrangement continued there after, it emerging at the Reformation that the prebendary of the Cross had also been sacristan, while the joint cure had been a vicarage pensionary (*RMS*, iii, no. 3102; *Orkney Recs.*, 217; *Peterkin, Rentals*—Bishopric Documents, 88, 90; *Twids of Benefices*, i, 42).

Sanday (Orkney)—Lady or Mary Kirk.

One of the three parish kirks of the island, the church was one of the original prebends of Kirkwall cathedral, it appearing as such in 1539,

while it might also be the prebend of Sanday, which appears without its dedication in 1428 (SSR, ii. 209-10, 217; *CPL*, vii. 14; *PSAS*, vol. xvi. 195). In the reconstruction of the cathedral chapter by Bishop Reid in 1544, the parsonage, with the exception of certain tithes annexed to St. Augustine's Stonk, was annexed with the vicarage tithes of the whole island to the prebend of the chancellors of Orkney, the cure becoming a single vicarage pensionary (*RMS*, iii. no. 3102). While the vicarage annexation appears to have been at once successful, this was not the case with the parsonage, which continued to be occupied by the possessor, James Maxwell, who still held the benefice in 1553, and possibly did so until the Reformation. As a result, the chancellor did not deem his own prebend of Westray-Cross, which, when Reid's original intentions as to this church were at last effected, continued to be associated with the chancellor's prebend, until this too was righted in the late sixteenth century (Peterkin, *Rentals*—Bishopric Documents, 88; *Thirds of Benefices*, i. 42; *RSS*, v. no. 3120; *Ib.*, *ktiv*. 132v; *Orkney Recs.*, 243, 253, 340).

Sanday (Orkney)—St. Colmes in Burness.

One of the three parish kirks of the island, the church may have been the prebend of St. Colme, which appears in 1531, but it does not appear as such in 1539, and may have been one of the decayed prebends referred to in 1544 (*Orkney Recs.*, 215; cf. *PSAS*, vol. xvi. 195; *RMS*, iii. no. 3102). In the reconstitution of the cathedral chapter by Bishop Reid in 1544, the parsonage was erected into the prebend of the sub-chapter, while its vicarage was now united, along with the vicarages of the other churches of Sanday, to the prebend of the chancellor of Orkney. This arrangement continued, while the joint cure was a vicarage pensionary (*RMS*, iii. no. 3102; Peterkin, *Rentals*—Bishopric Documents, 88, 90; *Thirds of Benefices*, i. 2, 42).

Sandness in Shetland (Orkney).

United in the sixteenth century with Foula, Papa Stour and Walls, the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn tithes of the parsonage, the residual tithes being the vicar's (*PSAS*, vol. xiv. 305).

Sandsting (Orkney).

United with Aithsting in sixteenth century, the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn tithes of the parsonage, the residual tithes being the vicar's (*PSAS*, vol. xiv. 306).

Sandwick (Orkney).

The parsonage pertained to the mensa of the bishops of Orkney at the Reformation, this annexation being of some standing, as the church was already a vicarage by 1458 (Peterkin, *Rentals*—Bishopric Documents, 53-4, *RS*, 500, 1539). In the reconstitution of the cathedral chapter of Orkney by Bishop Reid in 1544, the united vicarage of Sandwick and Stromness was annexed to the common fund of the canons of the cathedral, as it so remained, the united cure being a vicarage pensionary (Peterkin, *Rentals*—Bishopric Documents, 53-4; *Thirds of Benefices*, i. 2, 42; *RSS*, *liv*. 92v).

Sandwick in Shetland (Orkney).

United to Dunrossness, Cunningsburgh and Fair Isle in the sixteenth century, the bishop of Orkney possessed one third of the corn tithes of the parsonage, the residual tithes being the vicar's (*PSAS*, vol. xiv. 305).

Sanguhar (Glasgow, Nithsdale).

Both parsonage and vicarage had been erected into a prebend of Glasgow cathedral by the mid-fifteenth century, the patronage of the

church then pertaining to the family of Crichton as lords of Sanguhar with whom the patronage of the prebend remained at the Reformation, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (*Glas. Ref.*, nos. 342, 525, *RS*, 418, 299v; *RSS*, *xliv*. 110; Assumptions, 267; *BURK*, i. 224).

Scalloway (Orkney).

This never appears to have formed a separate parish but rather formed a part of the united parish of Tingwall, Whiteness and Weisdale (Scott, *Fasts*, vii. 293).

Scone (St. Andrews, Gowrie).

Granted to the priory of Scone on its foundation by Alexander I c. 1120, the church and its chapels of Kinfauns, Craig and Rait were confirmed to the abbey by Malcolm IV and by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1165-78). Other charters, however, attest that the whole tithes of parish were held by the reign of David I (*Scone Liber*, nos. 5, 18, 26, 48). The revenues, both parsonage and vicarage, remained with the abbey, while a canon served the cure (Assumptions, 310; Acts and Dec., *lxi*. 24).

Secombe (St. Andrews, Fife).

Granted to the Cudees of Loch Leven by Tuathal, bishop of St. Andrews (1055 x 59), the church passed with the other endowments of that house to the priory of St. Andrews by the grant of Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (1126 x 56) and his successors (*St. A. Lib.*, 43, 59, 116, 175). Nevertheless, a fresh grant of this church was made to the priory by Duncan, fifth earl of Fife, and confirmed by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (1189 x 98) (*Ib.*, 152, 241). The patronage alone rested with the priory, however, this being confirmed to it by Pope Innocent IV in 1246. Nevertheless, by this date William Malvoisine, bishop of St. Andrews (1202-38) had granted twenty marks of the fruits of the church to the fabric of the cathedral, and his successor, Bishop David de Bernham, had granted the whole parsonage revenues for that purpose in 1241, the cure to become a vicarage perpetual (*Ib.*, 92, 160, 168). The church is recorded as being united to the archiepiscopal mensa in 1483, but this was obviously temporary, the parsonage revenues remaining with the priory at the Reformation, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (*CPL*, *xiii*. 141-2; Assumptions 169, 17, 83).

Selkirk (Glasgow, Teviotdale)—Selkirk Abbatis.

Founded as an abbey by David, earl of Cumbria, c. 1113, the church of that place was granted to Kelso by David, then king of Scots, on the removal of the monks to their new site in 1128 (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 60; *Kelso Liber*, no. 373). This, and the church of the other Selkirk (i.e. Selkirk Regis (q.v.)), were confirmed to Kelso by Malcolm IV and in the reigns of his successors, the churches becoming known in the thirteenth century as "Selkirk monachorum" and "Selkirk regis", the former finally becoming "Selkirk abbatis" (*Ib.*, p. v. nos. 391, 409, 413, 433, 460). The two churches were still distinct in a rental of c. 1300, but thereafter the two became merged into one parish of Selkirk (*Ib.*, p. 471; See Selkirk Regis).

Selkirk (Glasgow, Teviotdale)—Selkirk Regis.

The church of the other Selkirk, as this was originally known as, was granted to Kelso by Malcolm IV in 1159, on his confirmation of David I's original grant to that abbey (*Kelso Liber*, p. v). This, and the church of Selkirk Abbatis (q.v.) were confirmed to Kelso in the reigns of Malcolm's successors, these confirmations, including one of the tithes made by Jocelyn, bishop of Glasgow, c. 1180. By the thirteenth century, the name

Selkirk Regis was normal (Ib., nos. 409, 413, 433, 460). The two churches were still distinct in a rental of c. 1300, but thereafter the two became merged into one parish of Selkirk, the cure of which was served by a vicar perpetual (Ib., p. 471; *RMS*, ii. no. 58). Attempts were made by the abbey to annex this vicarage in 1439 and 1444, and while these were not immediately successful, the vicarage still appearing in 1471, both parsonage and vicarage were annexed to Kelso at the Reformation, the cure evidently becoming pensionary (Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 123; *CPL*, ix. 452-3; x. 310; xii. 12; Assumptions, 229v, 230, 233v, 241).

Sennick (Galloway, Desmes).

Also known as Sennick, the church was granted to Tongland by David II, and confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Michael, bishop of Galloway (c. 1355 x 59), its revenues having been held for some forty years in 1410, when papal confirmation was sought (Robertson, *Index*, 31, no. 25; *GRH*, Vat. Trans., ii. no. 47; *CPP*, i. 595). The parsonage thereafter continued with the abbey, while the vicarage appears to have been held by a canon of that house (*APS*, iv. 308; *RSS*, iv, 142v; *PRO*, 31/9-33, Diversorum, Clement VII (1531-33), 12v).

Seton (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

Erected as a collegiate church shortly after 22nd December 1492 (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 185), the entire fruits of the church were devoted to the upkeep of provost and canons, who were responsible for cure of souls (*RS*, 656, 131v; Assumptions, 112v).

Sennick:—See Sennick.

Shapinsay (Orkney).

The parsonage was annexed to the mensa of the bishops of Orkney at the Reformation, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (Peterkin, *Records—Bishopric Documents*, 47; *Thirds of Benefices*, i. 46).

Shotts:—See Bertramshotts.

Sibbaldie (Glasgow, Annandale).

During the course of the late twelfth century frequent disputes took place between parsons of this church and the chaplains of Hutton, the chapel of which was claimed as a pendicle of Sibbaldie, but finally achieved parochial status, c. 1193, when the chapel was ceded to Jedburgh on the condition that it should become parochial (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 78, 81, 83). This grant, which was later rescinded, apparently forms the background to the fact that Sibbaldie itself was annexed to Jedburgh before 1220, when a vicarage settlement took place, by virtue of which the cure evidently became pensionary. Both parsonage and vicarage revenues thus fell to the abbey, which thereafter utilised them for the support of its dependent cell of Canonbie to which they pertained at the Reformation (Ib., no. 114; *CPP*, i. 624, 634; Assumptions, 216v, 221).

Simpriin (St. Andrews, Merse).

Also known as Simprik, the church was granted to Kelso by Hye de Simprik and his son Peter (1153 x 59). This grant was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (1188 x 1200), while a similar confirmation in 1251 gave the abbey the right to serve the church by a chaplain (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 83, 273, 277, 421, 432). This latter course appears to have been followed, both parsonage and vicarage remaining annexed, while a curate served the church (Assumptions, 226, 233v).

Simprik:—See Simpriin.

Skeirnaive:—See Alvie.

Skeirchennie:—See Kilchennie.

Skene (Aberdeen, Cartoch).

One of the six pendicles of Kinkell (q.v.), the revenues of which appear in part to have pertained to the Knights Hospitallers at Torphichen in the fourteenth century, but were lost to that house with the erection of Kinkell and its chapels into a prebend of Aberdeen cathedral in 1420 at the instance of Henry de Lychtone, before his translation to that see (*Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 248, 253). Both parsonage and vicarage continued to be annexed at the Reformation, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (*RS*, 608, 247; *RSS*, ii. no. 1215; Assumptions, 388v-389).

Skeochy:—See Dunninald.

Skerries (Orkney).

A chapel was situated here lying within the united parish of Nesting, Lunnasting and Whalsay.

Skinnet (Caithness).

Assigned as a common church of the prebendaries of Cannibay, Dunnet and Orlig within the cathedral of Dornoch by Bishop Gilbert in his constitution of 1224 x 45, the parish was subsequently divided into Skinneth, Halkirk and Spittal, two of which appear to have possessed parochial status as both Skinneth and Halkirk appear as separate vicarages in 1275 (*Barnatryne Misc.*, iii. 19-20; *SHS. Misc.*, vi. 68-9). The parsonage revenues of Skinneth remained with the canons of Caithness at the Reformation, these revenues now apparently being distributed amongst all the canons, while the vicarage was annexed to that of Halkirk from at least 1500 (Assumptions, cited *OPS*, II. ii. 757; *Thirds of Benefices*, 4; *RSS*, i. no. 607; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 22v).

Skirdustan:—See Abertour.

Skirling (Glasgow, Peebles).

An independent parsonage within the patronage of the lords of the land, the barony passed by a grant of Robert I to John of Montfode in 1326/7, thereafter passing in 1380 by the marriage of his daughter, to her son William of Cockburn, with whose descendants the barony and patronage remained at the Reformation (Skirling Writs, nos. 1, 4, 30; Assumptions, 253v; Robertson, *Index*, 24, no. 10; 121, no. 88).

Skye (Isles).

According to Dean Monro in 1549, the island included twelve parish churches (Monro, *Western Isles*, 37). Of these the following have been identified:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| (1) Bracadale. | (2) Duirinish. |
| (3) Kilnory in Waternish. | (4) Kilnour. |
| (5) Miglinish. | (6) Rasay. |
| (7) Sleat. | (8) Salsort. |
| (9) Strath. | (10) Trumpan. |
| (11) Uig in Trotternes. | (12) ? |

Slains (Aberdeen, Buchan).

Granted by James IV to the University of Aberdeen with provision that certain revenues were to be applied to a proposed collegiate church within the University, this grant was confirmed by William Elphinstone, bishop of Aberdeen in December 1498. One year later, Alexander, earl

of Buchan, who also claimed the patronage of the church, confirmed the royal grant, and Elphinstone now united the church to the college within the university (*Abdn. Fasti*, nos. 12-15). Both patronage and vicarage tithes were thus annexed to King's College, these revenues being re-allotted in 1505 and 1531, while the cure was served by a vicar pensioner (Ib. nos. 46, 68, 104; Assumptions, 387; *Thirds of Benefices*, 7).

Slamannan (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

An independent parsonage in Baginboud, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation, it then lying within the patronage of Sandilands of Calder and Cunningham of Polmaise (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 56; *RMS*, iv. nos. 807, 1078, 1382, 1461; *Prot. Bk. Johnsons*, nos. 121, 222).

Sleat (Isles).

Also known as Kilmoir in Sleat, the church was one of the twelve parish kirks of Skye (q.v.) (*Monro, Western Isles*, 37). At the Reformation, the parsonage pertained to the abbot of Iona, while one third of the fruits were annexed, as was customary, to the bishops of the Isles (*Coll. de Rebus Alban.*, 3, 7-8).

Snailholm (St. Andrews, Merse).

Although this church originally appears to have been dependant upon Earlstoun (1171 x 4), and so within the presentation of the prior of Durham, it appears to have quickly gained parochial status and also to have been acquired by lay patrons, one of whom, Walter Olfard (d. 1242), granted a pension from the church to the monks of St. Cuthbert (Raine, *North Durham*, App. nos. clvii, dxxiv; *CPL*, i. 243). At the end of the thirteenth century, the patronage passed by marriage to the Morays, lords of Bothwell, who discovered that this had already been granted by the last of the Olfards—David, to the chapter of Glasgow cathedral, this grant having received papal confirmation in 1288 (*Scots Peerage*, ii. 123-4; *Glas. Reg.*, no. 231). This grant was strongly resisted by the Morays, and after a series of agreements in 1292/3, the chapter conceded their rights in Snailholm in return for the grant of the church of Walston (q.v.) (Ib., nos. 238-45, 247). The patronage of this church passed in 1362 to the earls of Douglas by the marriage of the third earl to Joanna Moray, widow of Sir Thomas Moray of Bothwell, and thereafter was retained by the Douglasses until it was granted to Dryburgh by Archibald, fourth earl of Douglas (1400 x 20), this in turn being confirmed by the papacy in 1420. The parsonage revenues thereafter continued to be annexed, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (*Scots Peerage*, iii. 161-2; *CSSR*, i. 197-8; Assumptions, 192-3; *RSS*, lxxv. 186).

Snizort (Isles).

Known also as Snizort in Tronternes, the church was one of the twelve parish kirks of Skye (q.v.) (*Monro, Western Isles*, 37). By the beginning of the sixteenth century, the church appears to have as its pendicles, the churches of Kilmalovok in Rasay and Kilmoir in Waternish, and while a presentation to the parsonage and its pendicles occurs in 1501, a conjoint vicarage alone appears in 1526, the parsonage revenues evidently having been annexed before that date to the bishopric of the Isles, to *Rebus Alban.*, 4; *RMS*, vi. no. 453).

Snow (Aberdeen, Aberdeen):—See Aberdeen—Snow.

Sorbie (Galloway, Farnes)—Little Sorbie—St. Michael.

The barony of Sorbie having been divided on the death, or during the life time of Sir Ivo de Veteripont (c. 1200), the barony of Little Sorbie,

and its church of St. Michael, passed to Ivo's younger son, Alan de Veteripont, whose own son, Robert, granted the church to Dryburgh c. 1220 (*Dryburgh Liber*, nos. 71-3). This grant having been confirmed to the uses of the abbey by the prior and chapter of Whithorn (c. 1220), the church was annexed to the church of Great Sorbie (c. 1240), as each was unable to support a vicar, the history of Great Sorbie (c. 1240), as each was one (*See Great Sorbie, Dryburgh Liber*, nos. 74, 82-3).

Sorbie (Galloway, Farnes)—Great Sorbie—St. Fillians.

Granted as Sorbie Major to Dryburgh by Sir Ivo de Veteripont, during the lifetime of Roland, prince of Galloway, his overlord (c. 1185), this grant was confirmed by John, bishop of Galloway (c. 1200), to become effective on death of the then incumbent (*Dryburgh Liber*, nos. 75-80). Little Sorbie also having been granted to Dryburgh (c. 1220), the two churches were annexed (c. 1240), as each was unable to support a vicar (Ib., nos. 74, 82-3). The churches continued with Dryburgh until 1282, when the prior and convent of Whithorn agreed to pay to Dryburgh twenty marks for the fruits and dues of the churches of Sorbie and 'Kirk-tolan' (Ib., no. 238). The united church thenceforward pertained to the priory of Whithorn, as it did at the Reformation, the parsonage revenues being thus annexed, while the cure was served by a vicar perpetual (*Acts and Dec.*, xix. 49; *RSS*, v. no. 3270).

Soroby in Three (Isles).

One of the two parish churches of Tiree, the church of St. Columba had been annexed to the priory of Archaetan before the end of the thirteenth century, while authority to confirm the union was given in 1380 (*Highland Papers*, iv. 138-40). By 1421, however, the parsonage had become annexed to Iona, in which year the lord of the Isles petitioned that the perpetual vicarage might also be annexed, the cure to be served by a chaplain (Ib., 168-171; *CPD*, i. 575). The vicarage had been successfully annexed by 1441, and this apparently continued to be the case as no vicarage thereafter appears. Nevertheless, the parsonage revenues alone appear at the Reformation, when as customary two thirds of the fruits pertained to the abbot of Iona and one third to the bishop of the Isles (*RS*, 375, 147v; *Coll. de Rebus Alban.*, 3-4).

Soulsseat (Galloway, Rhinns).

The revenues of the church, both parsonage and vicarage pertained to the abbey of Soulsseat at the Reformation, one of the canons serving the cure. These would undoubtedly appear to have been annexed at the abbey's foundation in the mid-twelfth century (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 87; *RMS*, vii. no. 1657; Deeds, ii. 457; *Acts and Dec.*, xcii. 387).

Southead (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

A parsonage in Baginboud, the church remained unappropriated, its patronage passing in 1528 to Sir Walter Scott of Braxholm, following upon the forfeiture of Douglas, earl of Angus, whose forebearers apparently had held the patronage since the fourteenth century, and who evidently recovered this with his other lands and possessions in 1542/3, it thereafter remaining with the Douglasses (*SHS. Misc.*, v. 93; *RMS*, iii. no. 640; Fraser, *Douglasses*, iii. no. 47; *New Statistical Account*, iii. 103).

South Ronaldsay (Orkney)—Lady or Mary Kirk.

United by 1440 to Buray and St. Peter's, South Ronaldsay, the parson of the united charge appears as a canon in 1488. It thus appears that the parsonage may have been one of the original prebends of Kirk-wall cathedral, although it was not one of the six prebends referred to in

the reconstitution of 1544 (RS, 368, 115^v; *Orkney Recs.*, 198, 363; *PSAS*, xxi, 195). In the reconstitution of 1544, the vicarage of Ronaldsay was assigned to the provost with the maintenance of the church of Barwik (Barry), and the prebend of the Holy Trinity, and apparently consisted of the parsonage tithes of the united parishes which is possibly to be identified with the original prebend (*Orkney Recs.*, 364; Peterkin, *Rentals*—Bishopric Documents, 84-5; Reg. of Pres., ii, 20). Part of the corn tithes does, however, appear to have pertained to the bishop, and the cure itself was served by a vicar-pensioner (Peterkin, *Rentals*—Bishopric Documents, 84-5; *Thirds of Benefices*, 42, 151).

South Ronaldsay (Orkney)—St. Peters.

United to Our Lady, South Ronaldsay (q.v.) by 1440, their subsequent history is identical (RS, 368, 115^v).

Southwick (Glasgow, Desseens/Nithsdale).

Both parsonage and vicarage fruits were annexed to the Chapel Royal at Stirling on its erection in 1501 by Pope Alexander VI, while the cure itself was to become a vicarage pensionary (*Hist. Chapel Royal*, 14-15, 25-6, 91-2). A presentation to this vicarage occurs in 1505, the prebend itself appearing as that of the sub-chamber in 1506. This, however, proved to be short-lived, and both parsonage and vicarage fruits, in conjunction with those of Kingarth (q.v.) were erected in 1508/9 into the chancellorship of the Chapel Royal, to which they remained annexed at the Reformation (RSS, i, nos. 1067, 1341, 1789, cf. vol. iii, fo. 208, iii, no. 933; *Ib.*, xli, 30; Acts of caution for presentees to benefices, i, 4^v).

South Yell:—See Yell.

Soutra (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

A parochial charge was combined with the hospital founded here c. 1164, the cure being served by a perpetual vicar (*Colinghams Corresp.*, cxvi; RS, 503, 241). Several attempts were made to annex the hospital and its revenues in the fifteenth century, and this was finally achieved in 1460 by the successful annexation to Trinity College, Edinburgh. Both parsonage and vicarage tithes were then appropriated to the provost of that college, who thenceforth maintained a vicar pensioner (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 157; *Midlothian Chrs.*, 58-61, 65, 121-2).

Spiritall (Aberdeen, Aberdeen):—See Aberdeen—Spiritall.

Spiritall (Caithness).

This church, which was attached to the hospital of St. Magnus, does not appear to have possessed parochial status, but apparently held certain tithes within the parish of Halkirk, in which it lay. These revenues accrued at the Reformation to the master of the hospital, which was founded before 1440 (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 155; RS, 367, 290^v; RSS, iii, no. 2228; *May Papers*, no. 79).

Spot (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

A chapel of Dunbar until the Reformation, the church did not become parochial until after that event (*SHS. Misc.*, vi, 82, 102).

Spronsdon (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

Land in Spronsdon was granted by David I to his newly founded abbey of Selkirk (1119 x 20), and the church itself was confirmed to the abbey on its removal to Kelso (c. 1128) by that same king, with the consent of John, bishop of Glasgow (1128 x 47) (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 1-2, 23, 382). The

church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow (1175-99) and his successors, the parsonage thereafter remaining annexed, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (*Ib.*, nos. 279, 413; Assumptions 198, 224).

Spyrie (Moray, Elgin).

Erected into a prebend of the cathedral church of Moray by Brice, bishop of Moray, 1208 x 15, the parsonage, with the addition of the church of Kintyre (q.v.), remained so annexed, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (*Moray Reg.*, no. 46; *SHS. Misc.*, vi, 45, 76; Assumptions, 414; RSS, liii, 27).

Staplegorton (Glasgow, Falkdale).

Granted by its founder, William de Coningsburg, to Kelso, c. 1153, this grant was confirmed by William the Lion (1195 x 99), and to the uses of the abbey by Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow (1175-99) and his successors (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 13, 279, 350, 409, 413, 433). A vicarage had been erected before 1275, the parsonage revenues thereafter remaining with the abbey, as they continued to do at the Reformation (*Ib.*, p. 471; *SHS. Misc.*, v, 94; RSS, iv, no. 1320; Assumptions, 224).

Stenness (Orkney).

United to Orphir (q.v.) by 1544, the vicarage was in that year erected, with the prebend of Orphir, into a precentorship by Bishop Reid in the reconstitution of his cathedral chapter (*RMS*, iii, no. 3102). The parsonage tithes of Ireland within the parish also belonged to the precentor, while the residual garbail tithes apparently pertained to the bishop's mensa, as did the parsonage tithes of Firth (q.v.), of which the vicarage was also annexed to the precentorship, c. 1551 (Peterkin, *Rentals*—Bishopric Documents, 25, 76). The cure was served by a vicar pensioner (Reg. of Pres., ii, 26^v).

Stenton:—See Piclox.

Stewarston (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

The parsonage was annexed to Kilwinning at the Reformation, this having been the case from at least the early fifteenth century, the cure then being a vicarage perpetual (MS. Rental Book, fos. 36, 61, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi, 546; *Ayr Chrs.*, no. 44). The patronage of the church may have been granted to the abbey in the late twelfth century when the De Morvilles granted lands in the parish to Steven, son of Richard, but of this there is no proof (Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi, 546). A parson witnesses a charter of the abbot of Kilwinning, c. 1207, and at some time within the next two centuries, the revenues were converted to the uses of the abbey (*Glas. Reg.*, no. 98; *CPL*, xiii, 37; RSS, lxi, 153; Reg. of Pres., i, 25^v, 27^v).

Stewarton (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

The parsonage was annexed to Kilwinning at the Reformation, the original annexation probably dating from the foundation of the abbey 1162 x 89. Nevertheless, the vicarage of Stewarton does not appear until the early fifteenth century, by which period the union had almost certainly taken place (MS. Rental Book, fo. 61, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi, 555; *Melrose Liber*, no. 517; *CPL*, ix, 146; RSS, lxi, 126^v, lxxii, 137^v; *PSAS*, vol. xii, 359).

Stirling (St. Andrews, Linlithgow)—Holy Rude.

David I confirmed two churches within the vill of Stirling to Dunfermline c. 1150, and in this he was followed by Pope Alexander III in 1163

(*Dunfermline Registrum*, nos. 2, 6, 237). It may be that the second of the churches was that of the castle, which is coupled with the parish church in later confirmations, and in which Dunfermline's rights were zealously safeguarded (Ib., nos. 4, 72, 94, 239). The parish church, however, was that of the Holy Rude and the parsonage teinds of the parish, in which the revenues of the chapel would be included, would appear to have been formally united to the abbey by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 x 32), the cure appearing as a vicarage in 1275 (Ib., nos. 110, 264; *SHS. Misc.*, vi. 55). Thereafter, the parsonage revenues remained with the abbey, while it appears that upon the formal constitution of the church as a collegiate church before 1546, the vicar perpetual became president of the College, although there is nothing to indicate whether the two offices were then constitutionally united (*Dunfermline Registrum*, nos. 347, 476; Assumptions, 33 44v, *St. Andrews Formulare*, li. 172; *RSS*, iii. no. 2578; iv. no. 1129; Ib. lxi. 32).

Stirling (St. Andrews, Linlithgow)—St. Ninian:—See Kirkton.

Stitchill (St. Andrews, Mersel).

In origin a chapel of Ednam (q.v.), which had been granted to Durham c. 1105, the revenues of the chapel, with the teinds of its mother church, had been devoted to the uses of Coldingham by c. 1150, although confirmations continue to be made to monks of Durham (Raine, *North Durham*, App. nos. cxlii, cccxlvii, ccccli; *CDS*, i. 360). A vicarage had been erected before 1232, and while the church is still designated as a chapel, it appears to have attained full parochial status during the course of that century (Raine, *North Durham*, App. no. dci; *SHS. Misc.*, vi. 59; *Coldingham Corresp.*, cxlii). Thereafter the parsonage revenues followed the fluctuating fortunes of Coldingham, to which they remained annexed, while the cure continued as a vicarage perpetual (Basson, *Religious Houses*, 49-50; Assumptions, 196v, 201; *Melrose Liber*, no. 601; *RSS*, iii. no. 2626).

Stobo (Glasgow, Peebles).

The lands of Stobo pertained to the church of Glasgow in the Inquest, c. 1120, and the church itself was confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow by Pope Alexander III in 1170 (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 1, 26). It would appear, that even from this early date that the mother church of Stobo had dependent upon it the churches, or chapels, of Broughton, Dawick, Drummezier, Glenbodin and Lyne, and while the last two soon achieved parochial status, the remaining three churches continued as perquisites of Stobo at the Reformation, their revenues forming part of its endowments, and sharing in their destiny (Ib. nos. 48, 84, 87, 269; *OPS*, I. 180 and n; *Wigtown Charter Chest*, no. 399). Confirmations of the church continue to be made to the bishops throughout the twelfth century, but it was erected as a prebend of the cathedral lying within the Bishop's patronage before 1266. This union continued at the Reformation, when the parsonage and part of the vicarage teinds were annexed to the prebend, while the vicarage was portionary (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 32, 51, 57, 62, 111, 212, 329; *CPL*, iii. 243-4; Assumptions, 250v, 253; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 899). It was evidently this vicarage portionary which in 1506 was annexed by Robert, archbishop of Glasgow, to the college of Glasgow, but while the cure at the Reformation was served by a vicar pensioner, there is no indication that the annexation of the vicarage portionary was successful (*Glasgow Univ. Munimenta*, i. no. 21; *Prot. Bk. Grote*, no. 221).

Stonehouse (Glasgow, Lanark).

Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed to the collegiate church of Bothwell, on its erection in 1397/8, on petition by Archibald, earl of

Douglas. The teinds were utilised for the support of three prebends within the college, while the cure became, as it remained at the Reformation, a vicarage pensionary (GRH Vat. Trans., ii. 30 ff; *Glas. Reg.*, lxxviii; *Teinds of Benefices*, 18, 19, 270; *RSS*, lvii. 172).

Stoneykirk (Galloway, Rhins).

A parsonage in Bægtmond, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation, the patronage in 1547 being in dispute between the McDowells of Freugh and the McDowells of Garthland, the latter eventually triumphing (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 75; Nisbet, *A System of Heraldry*, ii. App. 54, 255; *RSS*, iii. no. 301; *Acta Dominorum Concilii et Sessionis*, xxviii. 83; *Retours—Wigtown*, nos. 20, 96).

Stow (St. Andrews, Mersel).

Known originally as Wedale, land within the parish pertained to the bishop of St. Andrews in the early thirteenth century, while the church is found annexed to the bishopric in 1398 (*CPL*, i. 30; *Coldingham Corresp.*, cviii). A vicarage had, however, been erected before 1275, this evidently being pensionary, as it continued to be at the Reformation episcopal mensa (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 59; *St. Andrews Rental*, 89; Assumptions, 4, 133; *RSS*, iii. no. 2465; *RMS*, vi. no. 2273).

Stracathro (Brechin).

The church was annexed to the chantership of Brechin before 1274, the parsonage remaining so annexed, while the cure at the Reformation was a vicarage perpetual (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 52; *Brechin Reg.*, ii. nos. cclxxvii, cccxxv; *RMS*, iv. no. 2901; Assumptions, 345).

Strachan (Brechin).

Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed to the archdeaconry of Brechin before 1274. This union continued, the cure being served by a tons, 345v; *APPS*, vii. 592a).

Strathur (Argyll, Glassary):—See Kilmaghlis.

Stratounain (St. Andrews, Mersel).

Also known as Trefontains, the church appears to have had an early connection with the nunnery of Berwick, to which it has been attributed as a cell, and it certainly appears that the church, alternatively designated as a hospital, passed with the nunnery into the hands of Dryburgh at the beginning of the fifteenth century (Basson, *Religious Houses*, 121, 126; *NLS. MS.* 34-3-12). This annexation was transitory, however, the lands of Dunglass. Moreover, in a confirmation of 1481 it is made clear that both parsonage and vicarage teinds were being utilised for the maintenance of two prebends, one of which, the eastern prebend, had charge of the parish church, as it evidently continued to have at the Reformation, the annexation still being effective (*RMS*, ii. no. 520; *CPL*, xii. 644; *GRH. Chrs.*, no. 496; Assumptions, 169; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 128; *Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 23).

Straiton (Glasgow, Carrick).

Granted by John de Carrick to the bishop of Glasgow (1233 x 44), the church had, however, already been conferred before 1214 x 16 by John's father, Duncan, son of Gilbert, earl of Carrick to Paisley. Hence, when the grant to Glasgow was confirmed in 1244 by Alexander II, the proviso

which had undoubtedly existed in the initial grant, was included that should Paisley make good their claim, compensation would be made to the bishop of Glasgow (*Glasg. Reg.*, no. 187; *Crosraguel Chrs.*, i. no. 2). The initial grant to Paisley had evidently been on the condition however, that the monks should found a monastery to which this church and other gifts should be transferred and this stipulation led to much litigation, the outcome of which was a judgement of 1244 that a house should be built at Crosraguel to which this church and others should pass (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 56; *Crosraguel Chrs.*, i. nos. 3-4). The parsonage there, after continued so annexed, and the cure was a vicarage perpetual (Ib., no. 67; Ailsa Muniments, 679, 689; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 142; *MS. Rental Book*, 56, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi. 536).

Strath (Isles).

Also known as Kilchrist in Strathworsdale, the church was one of the twelve parish kirks of Skye (q.v.) (Monro, *Western Isles*, 37). The church appears as an independent parsonage in the early fifteenth century, but the appearance of the incumbent as a canon in 1450 would appear to indicate that the church had become a prebend of the Isles, following upon an attempt of 1433 to erect a chapter for that bishopric (*CPL*, vii. 461; viii. 100; *RS*, 289, 253; 444, 154). This attempt appears to have failed, however, and although presentations to the parsonage and vicarage continue in the sixteenth century, the parsonage appropriated in 1561 to the abbot of Iona, while the bishop of the Isles had his customary third of the tithes (*RSS*, i. nos. 1115, 1719, *Coll. de Rebus Alban.*, 3).

Strath (Ross).

There is no indication that this district of Lochbroom ever formed a separate parish (*OPS*, II. ii. 407).

Strathardle (Dunkeld, Athole and Drumalban).

Granted to Dunfermline by Malcolm, earl of Atholl (1182 x 89), the church with its tithes was confirmed to the abbey by John (I), bishop of Dunkeld (1182 x 1203) and by Pope Innocent III in 1207 (*Dunfermline Register*, nos. 73, 127, 245). Nevertheless, the patronage alone seems to have been exercised until, on the authority of a papal bull of 1234, Gilbert, bishop of Dunkeld, confirmed the church to the uses of the abbey (1234 x 36), while a suitable vicar was to serve the cure (Ib., nos. 132-3, 271). Thereafter, the church, which was always closely associated with that of Month, remained annexed, both in parsonage and in vicarage, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (*Munro Writs*, no. 44; Assumptions, 44v; *Dunfermline Register*, no. 585).

Strathaven (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

Also known as Ayondale, certain tithes of the church were granted to Lesmahagow in 1228 by Hugh de Bygare, patron of the church, these rights confirmed by Pope Innocent IV, 1243 x 54 (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 280, 460). The church does not appear, however, in the Kelso rental of c. 1300, and the limited grant would alone appear to have been effective (Ib., pp. 470-3). On the foundation of the collegiate church of Bothwell by Archibald, earl of Douglas in 1397/8, both parsonage and vicarage tithes were then apparently utilised for the erection of certain prebends. These continued to be so maintained at the Reformation, while the cure was served by a vicar pensioner (GRH Vat. Trans., ii. 30 ff; *RMS*, ii. no. 2452; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 53; *Thirds of Benefices*, 18, 19, 270).

Strathavon (Moray, Strathspey):—See Inveravon.

Strathblane (Glasgow, Lennox).

Annexed to the hospital of Polmadie by the reign of Alexander III (1249-1285/6), if a confirmation of 1316 of goods in "Strathblath" may be equated with possession of the church, which was confirmed by name by Malcolm, earl of Lennox, in 1333 (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 265, 284). An attempt was made to unite the hospital and its annexes to the choir of Glasgow cathedral in 1394, and in 1427/8 John, bishop of Glasgow erected the hospital and its church into a prebend, the holder of which was to be a thorough musician (Ib., nos. 338, 344; *CPL*, i. 614). This erection had the consent of the earl of Lennox, but with the erection of the collegiate church of Dunbarton by Isabel, countess of Lennox, the hospital with its church, both in parsonage and vicarage, were annexed to the college, with which they continued, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (*CPL*, x. 623-4; *RSS*, xi. 67, *Prot. Bk. Simon*, no. 273).

Strathbrock (St. Andrews, Linnithgow).

Now known as Uphall, the church was erected by Henry, bishop of St. Andrews into a prebend of the collegiate church of St. Mary of the Rock in 1435/6, the consent of the lay patron, who in 1462 was adjudged to be the lord of Inverurie, having been obtained (*RS*, 319, 1380, 333, 258, 552, 400; 553, 411). This union, which followed upon an attempt to unite the church to a proposed collegiate church of Linnithgow in 1430, proved to be permanent, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (Ib., 262, 234; Assumptions, 158v, 159v; *APS*, iv. 634).

Strathdon (Aberdeen, Mar):

—See Inverochtie.

Strathgillan (Dunkeld, Athole and Drumalban).

In origin a chapel in Glendochter, in which a priory was erected in 1317/18, the charge appears thereafter to have assumed parochial status, one of the canons doubtlessly having the cure of souls, while both parsonage and vicarage tithes accrued to the priory, as they did at the Reformation (*Inchhoffrey Chrs.*, nos. cxlii, cxlvi, App. no. xi; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 19v).

Strathgarve (Ross).

Although described as a parish united to Contin in the sixteenth century, in the *Fasts Ecclesiae Scotticanae*, no reference to such a parish has been traced (Scott, *Fasts*, vii. 30).

Strathmartin (St. Andrews, Angus).

Confirmed to the uses of the hospital of Soutra by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1211 x 26), the church and its tithes remained with that hospital, in spite of several attempts to annex the hospital and its possessions. However, this was finally accomplished in 1460 when the hospital and its revenues were annexed to Trinity College, Edinburgh (*Mediothian Chrs.*, 17; Easson, *Religious Houses*, 157). The parsonage revenues were then re-allocated amongst four prebendaries, one of whom was master of the Holy Trinity, and another sacristan (*Mediothian Chrs.*, 58-61, 65-7). This arrangement continued, while the vicarage, which appears to have been originally served by canons of Soutra, was thereafter served by seculars (Ib., 134-5; Assumptions, 95; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 46v; *RSS*, xlviii. 107).

Strathmiglo (Dunkeld, Fife and Strathearn).

Granted to the priory of St. Andrews by Duncan, earl of Fife (1154 x 78), this grant was confirmed by William the Lion but obviously never became effective (*St. A. Lib.*, 223). The cure was a vicarage in 1274, and

it appears that even then, as from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the Reformation, that the parsonage revenues pertained to the mensa of the bishops of Dunkeld. This undoubtedly explains the failure to unite the church to the priory of St. Andrews (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 48, 72; *Dunkeld Rental*, 9; Assumptions, 316^v). The vicarage of Strathmiglio appears to have been incorporated in the framework of the college erected within the parish church c. 1527, although no substantive proof is available beyond the fact that the cure at the Reformation had become a vicarage pensionary, as distinct from the still existent vicarage (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 186; Reg. of Pres., ii. 51^v, 155; RSS, i. 168^v).

Strogeth (Dunblane).

Granted to Inchaffray by Gilbert, earl of Strathbarn on the foundation of that house in 1200, this was confirmed by Pope Innocent III in 1203, and to the uses of the abbey by the bishops of Dunblane before 1239, in which year a vicarage settlement was confirmed (*Inchaffray Chrs.*, nos. ix, xxi, lxvii). Nevertheless, possession of the church was evidently soon in dispute between the abbey and the bishops of Dunblane, and while the vicarage patronage was ceded to Inchaffray in 1287 by William, bishop of Dunblane, this appears to have been subsequently lost by the abbey (Ib., nos. cxviii, cxl). What appears to have happened, and this is far from clear, is that the abbey had apparently ceded their right to the parsonage revenues to the bishops of Dunblane, possibly as part of a financial settlement made in 1250, but still considered themselves to have the right of patronage to the vicarage. Even this was eventually lost, but was restored by Walter, bishop of Dunblane (1361-72) with the essential difference that the vicarage, and not the parsonage now became annexed to the abbey, as it was at the Reformation, when the parsonage revenues are found with the bishops, the cure itself being served by a vicar pensioner (Ib., nos. lxxx, cxl, App. no. xi; *CPP*, i. 565; Assumptions, 285, 321^v; RSS, lxiv. 194; Reg. of Abbrev. of Feu Chrs. of Church Lands, ii. 174).

Stromness (Orkney).

The parsonage teinds of Stromness appear to have been united from an early date to those of Sanday—St. Colmes (q.v.), as this fact alone would appear to meet the known information which becomes available at the Reformation. At this period, the parsonage teinds of Stromness, along with those of St. Colmes in Bunness formed the prebend of the substitution of the cathedral chapter by Bishop Reid in 1544 (*RMS*, iii. no. 3102; *Peterkin, Rentals*—Bishopric Documents, 51). In this same constitution, in which the parsonage is not specifically mentioned, the vicarage revenues, which included those of the island of Graenmay (q.v.), and were by then united to those of Sandwick, were annexed to the common fund of the canons of the cathedral. They remained thus annexed, the united cure being a vicarage pensionary (Ib., 33, 39-40, 52-4; *Thirds of Benefices*, 1-2, 42; *RMS*, iii. no. 3102; RSS, lrv. 92^v).

Stronsay (Orkney)—Lady or Mary Kirk.

One of the three parish kirks of the island, the church appears as a prebend of Kirkwall cathedral in 1441, and again in 1445 (*RS*, 372, 61^v; 405, 262). Nevertheless, this does not seem to have persisted, and it would appear that later references to the prebend of Stronsay refer to the church of St. Nicholas (q.v.) (*PSAS*, xvi. 195; *RMS*, iii. no. 3102). The parsonage teinds would in fact appear to have been conjoined with those of St. Peter's and Eday from an early date, and as such pertained to the bishop's mensa, as they did at the Reformation (*Peterkin, Rentals*—

Bishopric Documents, 96). The vicarage teinds of these churches, along with those of St. Nicholas (q.v.), appear to have likewise formed a conjoint cure until 1544, when along with the parsonage of St. Nicholas, the united vicarage was assigned to the treasurer of Orkney. Nevertheless, it is doubtful whether this vicarage annexation was ever effective (*RMS*, iii. no. 3102; RSS, ii. no. 3904; cf. *Orkney Recs.*, 295-6; *Peterkin, Rentals* Bishopric Documents, 95).

Stronsay (Orkney)—St. Nicholas.

One of the three parish kirks of the island, the church appears as a prebend of Kirkwall cathedral in 1429 and it would appear that it was this prebend which continued in being until 1544 when it was allocated along with its united vicarage of St. Peters, St. Nicholas, Our Lady and Eday, to the treasurer of Orkney (*RS*, 249, 31; *RMS*, iii. no. 3102). The parsonage annexation, with which was conjoined the church of Ringnary, was unsuccessful, but as the holder of the vicarage in 1541 still appears to be in possession in 1571, this union would appear to have been ineffective (*Peterkin, Rentals*—Bishopric Documents, 95; RSS, ii. no. 3904; cf. *Orkney Recs.*, 295-6).

Stronsay (Orkney)—St. Peter.

The parsonage teinds, along with those of Our Lady and Eday, would appear to have pertained from an early date to the mensa of the bishops of Orkney, to whom they belonged at the Reformation (*Peterkin, Rentals*—Bishopric Documents, 96). The vicarage teinds of these churches, along with those of St. Nicholas (q.v.), appear to have formed a conjoint cure until 1544, when along with the parsonage of St. Nicholas, the vicarage was assigned to the treasurer of Orkney. It would appear, however that this vicarage annexation was never effective (*RMS*, iii. no. 3102; RSS, ii. no. 3904; cf. *Orkney Recs.*, 295-6).

Stronan (Dunblane).

Known also as Struan, the church was granted by Malise, son of Malise, earl of Strathbarn, to Inchaffray (1270 x 86), and while there is no record of grant to the uses of the abbey this must have followed shortly after, both parsonage and vicarage remaining with the abbey at the Reformation, while cure was a vicarage pensionary (*Inchaffray Chrs.*, no. cxii, App. no. xi; RSS, l. 52^v; Assumptions, 288).

Struan (Dunkeld, Athole and Drumalban).

An independent parsonage in Baginmond, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation when its patronage evidently lay with the earls of Atholl (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 47, 73; *Spalding Misc.*, iv. 34; *RMS*, iii. no. 32; iv. no. 1527; viii. no. 1645).

Suddy (Ross).

The parsonage, along with that of Kinnettes, was assigned to the chanter of Ross in the reconstitution of the chapter of Ross, which was confirmed by Pope Alexander IV in 1255/6 (*Vet. Mon.* no. clxxxii). At some indeterminate date before the sixteenth century, however, the two parsonages passed to the chancellor of Ross, who appears to have exchanged them with the chanter, who in turn received the benefice of Kilmoreck (q.v.) (Assumptions, cited *OPS*, II. ii. 502; *APS*, iii. 601; *Lords Appeal Cases* (1814) x. 637). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits were apparently annexed, the cure evidently forming a united vicarage pensionary with Kilhuir Wester (*Thirds of Benefices*, 3; RSS, xli. 126).

Swinton (St. Andrews, Merse).

The lands of Swinton belonged to Durham from an early date, and in 1150 the church was also confirmed to the monks by Robert, bishop of

St. Andrews, its revenues being devoted to the use of Coldingham from an early period, although confirmations continued to be granted to Durham (Raine, *North Durham*, App. nos. iv, cccclix, cccclxi; *Coldingham Corresp.*, cxlii; CDS, i. 360). A vicarage had been erected by the beginning of the thirteenth century, the parsonage revenues thereafter following the fluctuating fortunes of Coldingham (q.v.), to which they remained annexed at the Reformation (Raine, *North Durham*, App. nos. cccclxi, dxxvi; Basson, *Religious Houses*, 49-50; Assumptions, 169^v, 201; Swinton Charters, no. 117).

Symlington (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

Both parsonage and vicarage tithes pertained to Fall from an early date. Positive proof does not appear until 1454, but the cure was a vicarage in 1259 (Chalmers, *Caledonia*, vi. 513; *Fais. Reg.*, 136-7; *CPL*, x. 693-4). The annexation continued at the Reformation, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (*Thirde of Benefices*, 21, 95, 105, 270; *Prot. Bk. Simon*, no. 11; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 125).

Syrington (Glasgow, Lanark).

In origin a chapel of Winton, which had been granted to Kelso c. 1160, the chapel itself was subsequently claimed by the abbey c. 1180, and this, subject to the incumbent's rights, was admitted by Simon Loccard, and confirmed by Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow, 1189 x 99 (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 335-7, 413). Subsequent confirmations were made to the uses of the abbey but yet another dispute broke out in 1273, when judgement was again given in favour of Kelso, who henceforth retained the parsonage tithes. Nevertheless, they appear to have been partly utilised for the support of the cell of Lesmahagow, while the cure was a perpetual vicarage (Ib., nos. 333-4; Assumptions, 224, 247^v).

Tain (Ross).

A vicarage by 1227, the parson may then have been one of the undesignated canons witnessing an agreement of that date (*Morey Reg.*, no. 75). In the reconstitution of the chapter of Ross, which was confirmed by Pope Alexander IV in 1255/6, the parsonage, along with that of Ederton, was assigned to the sub-dean of Ross, with whom the gubal tithes remained (*Vel. Mon.*, no. clxxxii; RS, 273, 236^v; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, II. ii. 427). On the erection of the collegiate church of Tain by Thomas, bishop of Ross in 1487, the vicarage was assigned for the maintenance of the provost, who continued to hold it (*RMS*, II. no. 1694; RSS, iv. no. 166; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, II. ii. 427).

Talaracle (Moray, Inverness).—See Dalrossie.

Tankerness (Orkney).—See St. Andrews.

Tannadice (St. Andrews, Angus).

Granted to the priory of St. Andrews by Richard de Melville, this grant was confirmed by Pope Gregory VIII in 1187, and subsequently by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (St. *And. Lib.*, 64, 152, 231). Although such confirmations continued to be made in the following century, it is obvious that the patronage alone must have been involved in these grants, the church continuing as an independent parsonage (Ib., 93, 100; *CPL*, II. 222; III. 184; *SHS Misc.*, vi. 60). In 1473 the church was appropriated to the mensa of the archbishop of St. Andrews, but this proved ineffective, as was a further attempt to effect this union in 1487 (*Vel. Mon.*, no. dccciv; *CPL*, xiv. 180-1). Not until 1537/8 was a lasting union effected, when both parsonage and vicarage revenues were annexed by Pope Paul

III to the college of St. Marys at St. Andrews, this union being confirmed in 1552 and 1553/4, and thus continued at the Reformation (*Univ. Evidence* (St. *Andrews*), 357-8, 360-6; Assumptions, 75).

Tarbat (Ross).

A vicarage by 1227, the parsonage appears to have already pertained to the bishops of Ross, to whom the whole tithes of this church, along with those of Nigg, were assigned as a prebend in the reconstitution of the cathedral chapter of Ross, confirmed by Pope Alexander IV in 1255/6 (*Morey Reg.*, no. 75; *Vel. Mon.*, no. clxxxii). By 1274, the vicarage had been granted by a bishop of Ross to the canons of New Fearn, whose house, since c. 1238, had lain within the parish (*SHS Misc.*, vi. 49; Balmgown Charters, cited *OPS*, II. ii. 434). Both annexations continued to be effective, the cure possibly being served by one of the canons of Fearn (RSS, III. 97; *OPS*, II. ii. 434).

Tarbolton (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

In 1335, John de Graham, lord of Tarbolton granted the patronage of this church to Robert de Graham of Walston, but subsequently in 1337/8 transferred the patronage to Fall, only to revoke this latter grant, on account of fraud, in 1343/4, it then being reconfirmed to Robert de Graham, who in 1342 had already bestowed the patronage upon Melrose (*Melrose Liber*, nos. 447, 452-3, 457-8; GRH. Chrs., no. 148). In spite of resignations, the grant of John de Graham to Fall was confirmed by John Stewart, earl of Carrick in 1368, but nevertheless when the parsonage became vacant in 1404, possession of its patronage was disputed by John Stewart, Fall and Melrose, all of whom accepted the king as their procurator in 1414. The verdict was evidently given in favour of the Stewarts of Darnley, who having failed to have the church united to a proposed collegiate church of Darnley, had both parsonage and vicarage tithes erected into a prebend of Glasgow by Bishop Cameron c. 1430, the cure thereafter being a vicarage pensionary (*Melrose Liber*, no. 518; *Ayr-Galloway Coll.*, II. 147, 151; CSSR, i. 283-4; *Glas. Reg.*, no. 340; *Thirde of Benefices*, 20; *Prot. Bk. Ros*, no. 705).

Tartland (Aberdeen, Mar).

Granted to the priory of St. Andrews by Moregrund, earl of Mar (1165 x 71), this grant was confirmed by Edward, bishop of Aberdeen (x 1171), and by successive Popes (St. *A. Lib.*, 59, 64, 68, 73, 220, 230, 246-7, 297-302). A vicarage perpetual had been erected by 1267/8, this being conjoined with Melyie at the Reformation, while the parsonage remained with the priory (Ib., 312-3; Assumptions, 18; RSS, lxiii, 82^v; *RMS*, v. no. 2273).

Tarradale (Ross).—See Kilchrist.

Tarves (Aberdeen, Buchan).

Granted to Arbroath by William the Lion (1189 x 90), this church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Matthew, bishop of Aberdeen (1178 x 90) (*Arb. Lib.*, i. nos. 27, 197). A vicarage settlement took place in 1250, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 22-3; Forbes Colln., no. 1692; Assumptions, 330^v; RSS, lxvi, 70). An attempt was made to annex the vicarage to Fyvie in 1399, but this appears to have been unsuccessful, although a pension upon the fruits appears to have been allotted to the priory (GRH. Val. Trans., II. nos. 11, 87; *Arb. Lib.*, II. no. 100).

Tarvit (St. Andrews, Fife).

Annexed to the archdeaconry of St. Andrews by William Malvoisin, bishop of St. Andrews (1223 x 36), the church was exchanged for that of

Kinnell by the then archdeacon in 1363. Tarvit thereafter resuming the status of an independent parsonage (NLS. MS. 15.1.18, no. 14; *CPL*, i. 409; *CPL*, vii. 153). In 1512, however, the tinds of Tarvit were annexed by Alexander Stewart, archbishop of St. Andrews to the Pedagogogy with a view to erecting it into a college, but this came to nought, the college of St. Leonards being founded in its place, and it was not until 1537 that the original idea of erecting the Pedagogogy into a college was revived by Archbishop Beaton who refounded it as the College of the Blessed Virgin Mary (*Univ. Evidence* (St. Andrews), 356-9; *RMS*, iv. no. 1742; *Cant. University of St. Andrews*, 28-30). This foundation was confirmed in 1554, but no further move was made to annex Tarvit until 1558, when both parsonage and vicarage revenues were united to the "New College". The college's right to these tinds was upheld after the Reformation itself, the cure from 1558 remaining a vicarage pensionary (*Univ. Evidence* (St. Andrews), 362-7; *RMS*, iv. no. 1742; Assumptions, 869, 1029).

Tealing (Dunkeld, Angus).

Granted to the priory of St. Andrews by Hugh Gifford, and William, his son (1178 x 80), this grant was confirmed by William the Lion (1189 x 98) and Pope Innocent III in 1206 (*St. A. Lib.*, 72, 325; NLS. MS. 15.1.18, no. 1). This proved ineffective, however, and at some date before 1442 both parsonage and vicarage fruits had been annexed to the archdeaconry of Dunkeld, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 48, RS, 386, 40). In that year, the then archdeacon complained that a separate vicarage perpetual had been erected by one of his predecessors, and he now petitioned for its re-annexation to his prebend (1b). It appears that he was unsuccessful in his plea, as the parsonage alone was united to the archdeaconry at the Reformation, the cure remaining a vicarage perpetual (Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 185; *Tinds of Benefices*, 9, 29; Assumptions, 334, RSS, lxi. 42).

Temple (St. Andrews, Lothian).

Also known as Balantrodach, the church was originally the principal house of the Templars in Scotland, and passed with the other possessions of that order to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, c. 1309 (Basson, *Religious Houses*, 131). The church appears to have become parochial before 1426, and was certainly so by the sixteenth century, by which time it was known as Temple (CSSR, ii. 129; *RMS*, iii. no. 275). Both parsonage and vicarage tinds continued with the Knights Hospitallers, while the vicarage was apparently pensionary (*Torphichen Chrs.*, 8; *Tinds of Benefices*, 27; Assumptions, 1239).

Tarregles (Glasgow, Dessesene/Nithsdale).

Annexed to the provostry of Lincluden collegiate church before 1494, the church, which was already a vicarage by 1446, would appear to have belonged to the College since its foundation in 1389, while an entry in Begimond's Roll compared with that for Lochmutton, similarly annexed to Lincluden, would appear to indicate that the original annexation had been to the nursery of Lincluden, and had preceded 1275 (*ADC*, 333-4; McDowall, *Chronicles of Lincluden*, 114; *CPL*, ix. 542; *SHS. Misc.*, v. 106). The parsonage alone was annexed, the cure being a vicarage perpetual (Reg. of Pres., ii. 44).

Thankerton (Glasgow, Lanark).

The church, which was also known as Woodkirk, Tynnton, and latterly, as St. John's Kirk, was granted to Kelso by Ancis de Brus c. 1180, while a further grant made then by Symon Loccard also conferred the church

upon the abbey, which was confirmed in its rights by Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow (1179 x 89), and had the church granted to its uses by Walter, bishop of Glasgow in 1232 (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 275, 279, 338, 414). Nevertheless, the grant never appears to have been fully effective, and while Kelso undoubtedly exercised the patronage until the sixteenth century, the abbey received but forty shillings from the church of Tynnton, c. 1300 (*Kelso Liber*, 471; *Wigtown Charter Chest*, no. 522). On the proposed erection of the collegiate church of Bigger by Malcolm, lord Fleming, the patronage was resigned by the abbey in 1540, and this was confirmed by the archbishop of Glasgow in 1542 (1b, no. 522). With the erection of the college in 1545/6, both parsonage and vicarage fruits were annexed to the provostry of the church, while a curate was thenceforward to serve the charge (*Spalding Misc.*, v. 296 ff.). While part of the tinds appear evidently owing to the fact that James Stevenson, chanter of Glasgow, this was first provost of the collegiate church, to which both parsonage and vicarage remained entirely annexed (Assumptions, cited *OPS*, I. 143; *Wigtown Charter Chest*, nos. 399, 588).

Thurso (Caithness).

A vicarage in 1275, the church was undoubtedly one of the six unnamed churches reserved by Gilbert, bishop of Caithness in 1224 x 45 to the episcopal mensa, to which the parsonage revenues thenceforward remained annexed (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 68; *Bannalyne Misc.*, iii. 18; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, II. ii. 615).

Tibbermore (Dunkeld, Fife and Strathern)—St. Mary.

In origin, an oratory of the bishops of Dunkeld who possessed an episcopal residence in this parish by the time of Bishop Geoffrey (1236-49), this church became the church of the parish when that of St. Serf's *alias* Pitcairn (q.v.) fell into disuse (*Myln. Vitae*, 44). The church was a mensal church of the bishopric of Dunkeld in the early sixteenth century, and as it was already a vicarage by 1274, it is apparent that the appropriation dates from at least the early thirteenth century when the episcopal residence was established (*Dunkeld Restale*, 9; *SHS. Misc.*, vi. 48; *Myln. Vitae*, 11, 44). With the restoration of St. Serf's by Bishop George Brown, a separate vicarage was erected for that church, the parsonage revenues of the whole continuing with the bishops, while Tibbermore continued to be served by a vicar perpetual (1b, 44; Assumptions, 316v, 319v; Reg. of Pres., i. 89).

Tibbermore (Dunkeld, Fife and Strathern)—St. Serf.—See Pitcairn.

Tillicoultry (Dunblane).

Granted to Cambuskenneth by William the Lion (1189 x 95), and confirmed by Pope Celestine III in 1195, the church with its tinds was annexed to the abbey by Simon, bishop of Dunblane (1178-98) (*Camb. Reg.*, nos. 25, 220-1). This grant was reconfirmed by successive bishops of Dunblane, one of whom Osbert, allowed the abbey the privilege of serving the church by chaplains (c. 1230), both parsonage and vicarage remaining annexed thereafter (1b, nos. 123-4, 217; *RMS*, vii. no. 1222; *Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 27).

Tingwall (Orkney).

United with Whiteness and Weisdale in the sixteenth century, the combined fruits formed the prebend of the archdeacon of Shetland to which a certain canonry, possibly to be equated with this, had been annexed by 1429 (*PSAS*, vol. xlv. 304; RS, 249, 31).

Tinwald (Glasgow, Nithsdale).

The patronage had been erected into a prebend of the collegiate church of Linculn before 1408, it then lying within the patronage of the Maxwells of Tinwald (RSS, i. no. 245). While the church had apparently been an independent patronage in 1427, some connection with Linculn may be seen in an agreement of 1437, but the date of erection must remain conjectural (CSSR, ii. 160; CPL, viii. 630). The patronage remained a prebend on the eve of the Reformation, still within the patronage of the Maxwells, while the cure was a perpetual vicarage (*Prot. Bk. Carruthers*, no. 140; GRH. Chrs., no. 1251; *Thirds of Benefices*, 290).

Three (Isles):—See Kirkcopol and Soroboy in Tiree.**Tongland (Galloway, Desnes).**

Granted to Holyrood by Uchtred, prince of Galloway (1160 x 64), the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by John, bishop of Galloway (1189 x 1206) (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 27, 49; App. i. no. 1). The church was re-confirmed to Holyrood by Alan of Galloway (d. 1234), but it is evident that on the foundation of the monastery of Tongland by Alan (c. 1218), the revenues of the parish church must have been transferred to the new foundation, to which the patronage revenues henceforward pertained, while the vicarage appears to have been served by one of the canons of the abbey (Ib., No. 73; Easson, *Religious Houses*, 88; RMS v. no. 782; GRH. Chrs., no. 2126; APS, iv. 308).

Tororay (Isles).

Also known as Killan in Tororay, the church, which was one of the seven parish kirks of Mull, had its patronage annexed to Iona at the Reformation, while as was customary one-third of the revenues pertained to the bishop of the Isles (*Coll. de Rebus Alban.*, 3-4; Munro, *Western Isles*, 29-30).

Torphichen (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

In origin the only house of Hospitaliers in Scotland, the church had become parochial before 1448, the patronage tands remaining with the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 133; Duntreath Muniments, ii. no. 11; *Torphichen Chrs.*, 8, 10; Assumptions, 158v).

Torrance (Glasgow, Rutherglen).

A hospital with an associated church had been founded here before 1296, but while it is designated as a "hospital or chapel without cure" in 1439, it then lying within the parish of Kilbride, it appears as parochial in 1532, and subsequent presentations would appear to confirm this status (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 158; RS, 359, 108v; RMS, iii. no. 3210; RSS, ii. no. 977; Ib., iii. no. 1648). In 1532, moreover, and this annexation appears as united to the collegiate church of Restalrig, and this annexation evidently continued until the Reformation, after which the church was once again accounted but a part of Kilbride, although its revenues formed no part of that parish's emoluments (RMS, iii. no. 3210; vii. no. 1840; *Thirds of Benefices*, 18; RSS, lxix, 221; OPS, I. 100).

Torry (St. Andrews, Forth).

An independent patronage in Baginmond, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation, the patronage then pertaining to the Wardlaws of Torry, who had held it from at least 1435 (Cardross Writs, nos. 390, 393, 849; SHS. Misc., vi. 37; Assumptions, 86).

Torryburn (St. Andrews, Forth).

Although it would appear from certain records that this church possessed a separate existence from that of Torry (q.v.), the revenues of Torryburn pertaining to Culross at the Reformation, while those of Torry remained independent, it would seem that the two names were used indifferently, and that the connection with Culross was at first personal. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that even in 1649 the stipend of the minister of Torry (*cf. Thirds of Benefices*, 95) was paid from the fees of Culross (Etol Chrs. no. 418; *Thirds of Benefices*, 95; APS, vi. ii. 467; RMS, v. no. 2152).

Torthorwald (Glasgow, Nithsdale).

An independent patronage in Baginmond, the church may be identifiable with that of "Toethocalde," of which the abbey of Holyrood were allegedly patrons in 1264 (SHS. Misc., v. 103; CPL, i. 418). Before 1504 however, the patronage had become annexed to Fall, one of whose brethren normally appears to have served the vicarage (*Prot. Bk. Simon*, nos. 127, 393; RMS, iv. no. 2555; vi. no. 1645; Reg. of Pres., ii. 73).

Torkerton (Galloway, Rhinns).

Known also as Kirkmadryne, the church, which was an independent patronage in Baginmond, had been annexed to the priory of Whithorn before the Reformation, while at the same period the vicarage was held by a canon of that house (SHS. Misc., vi. 75; Testament of Mathew Fleming; Deeds, ii. 457).

Tough (Aberdeen, Mar).

Also known as Tullich, this parish should not be confused with that of Tullich, which in the medieval period usually appears as Tulyathayk (*Aberdeenshire Place Names*, 402, 404). This church appears as an independent patronage in Baginmond, and while it is evidently this church which appears as a prebend of Aberdeen cathedral in 1438, this must have only been an erection "ad vitam," as the church never again appears as such. It thereafter remained an independent patronage, the patronage of which pertained to the earls of Huntly from at least the mid-fifteenth century to the Reformation (Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 232-3, 264; RMS, ii. no. 314; v. no. 1056; Assumptions, 379).

Towie (Aberdeen, Mar):—See Kinbathoch.**Trailflat (Glasgow, Nithsdale).**

Granted to Kelso by William de Carnato, c. 1180, this grant was confirmed by William the Lion (1165-1212), and to the uses of the abbey by Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow (1179 x 89) (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 13, 279, 344-5, 413). A vicarage had been erected before 1275, but this was apparently transitory, as both patronage and vicarage tands evidently lay with the abbey at the Reformation. Most of the revenues, however, appear to have been devoted to the use of the cell of Lesmahagow, the cure itself being served by a chaplain (SHS. Misc., v. 102; Assumptions, 224, 241, 247; Chalmers, *Caledonia*, v. 160).

Trailtown (Glasgow, Annandale).

A hospital, to which this parish church was annexed, had been founded before 1455, although a reference in 1363 to "a certain hospital, having a parish church annexed," almost certainly applies to this foundation (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 158; SHS. Misc., v. 98; CPL, i. 446). Only in 1512/13 does the position become clear, however, it being evident that the entire revenues of the church were devoted to the hospital, the preceptor of which was responsible, either in person or by substitute, for

the cure of souls, this arrangement continuing until the Reformation (RSS, I. no. 2470; *Ib.*, iv. no. 1445; *RMS*, iv. nos. 274, 2311).

Tranent (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

Granted to Holyrood by Thor, son of Swan (c. 1150), this grant was confirmed by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163-78), and later by abbot (Holyrood Liber, nos. 11, 36-38; Assumptions, 104). A vicarage settlement took place in 1251, but the vicarage was frequently served by Paul III, 1343-5, 122).

Tranquair (Glasgow, Peebles).

Also known as Kirkebride, the church pertained to the bishopric of Glasgow in the Inquest of c. 1120, it being confirmed to Bishops Engelram and Jocelin by Pope Alexander III in 1170 and 1174 respectively (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 1, 26, 32). The church, both in parsonage and vicarage, along with its annexed chapel of Megget, continued to be annexed to the bishop's mensa, as it did at the Reformation, while cure was served by a vicar pensioner (Assumptions, 272^v; *Ib.*, cited *OPS*, I. 219; *RMS*, vi. no. 1526).

Traverter (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

The vill of Traverter was confirmed to Kelso by William the Lion (1165 x 74), as Dodin of Berwick held it best (*Kelso Liber*, no. 389). The church of Traverter was later confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (1188 x 1200), and while it thereafter disappears from record, there is little doubt that this is the church thereafter known as Duddingston, the parsonage of which remained with Kelso (see Duddingston; *Kelso Liber*, nos. 89, 425; *Old Edinburgh B.R.*, xxx 1 ff).

Trefontaines (St. Andrews, Merse).—See Strathfontain.

Trinity Gask (Dunblane).

Granted to Inchaffray by Gilbert, earl of Strathearn, (1221 x 3), corporal possession had evidently not been obtained in 1234, but this must have been effected shortly after that date as a vicarage settlement was confirmed in 1238. The parsonage thereafter remained with the abbey, and the vicarage appears normally to have been held by one of the canons (*Inchaffray Chrs.*, nos. xlv, lxi, lxxvii, App. no. xi; *Thirds of Benefices*, 16; RSS, v. no. 2647; *Ib.*, xl. 117).

Troqueer (Glasgow, Densness/Nithsdale).

The parsonage was annexed to Tongland at the Reformation, the original annexation apparently having taken place before 1275, as the church appears as a vicarage by that date (*SHS. Misc.*, v. 104; *APB*, iv. 308; *Thirds of Benefices*, 22).

Trumpan (Isles).

Also known as Kilchoman, or St. Conan in Waterish, the church, which was one of the twelve parish kirks of Skye (q.v.) appears as an independent parsonage within lay patronage in 1428. It evidently remained as such at the Reformation when, as was customary, the bishop of the Isles is found holding one third of the tithes of this parish (*CPL*, vii. 9; *Dumvigan*, i. 62; Monro, *Western Isles*, 37).

Tulliallan (Dunblane).

An independent parsonage in Begimond, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation when the patronage pertained to the

family of Blackadder, who as lairds of Tulliallan had held the same since at least 1488/9 (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 72; *GRH. Chrs.*, no. 544; Assumptions, 287^v). One quarter of the tithes, both parsonage and vicarage, were, however, held by the bishops of Dunblane, this apparently being in accordance with an agreement of 1237 (*Vet. Mon.*, no. xci; Assumptions, 285^v).

Tullibody (Dunblane).

Granted to Cambuskenneth by Simon, son of Macbeth, c. 1170, this grant was thereafter confirmed in free alms by Laurence, bishop of Dunblane, following upon an agreement over his episcopal rights (*Camb. Reg.*, nos. 216, 218-9). Other confirmations followed, including one by Osbert, bishop of Dunblane (c. 1230), allowing the church to be served by chaplains (*Ib.*, nos. 123-4, 217). Both parsonage and vicarage continued to be held by the abbey, the attribution of the church to Culross in the Assumption of the Thirids evidently being in error, while latterly the cure apparently became a vicarage pensionary (*RMS*, vii. no. 1222; *RS*, 664, 129^v; RSS, ii. no. 2858; *Thirds of Benefices*, 95, 251).

Tullibole (Dunblane).

The church of Tullybolywn was granted to the newly founded abbey of Culross by its founder Malcolm, earl of Fife in 1217, this being further confirmed by the earl's successors (*PSAS*, vol. ix. 69-71, 73-4). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits were annexed but only "two parts," equated in another rental with three quarters, of the tithes pertained to the abbey, one quarter instead pertaining from some unknown date, but possibly as a result of an agreement of 1237, to the dean of Dunblane cathedral (NLS. MS. 31.3.13, 35; *Ib.* fo. 110; Assumptions, 282, 299; *Vet. Mon.*, no. xci; *RMS*, vii. no. 9). The church itself was evidently served by a curate paid by the abbey (*Thirds of Benefices*, 95).

Tullich (Aberdeen, Mar).

Not to be confused with the parish of Tough, which frequently appears under the form Tullich, the name of this church in the middle ages usually appears as a variation of Tullynathlayk (*Aberdeenshire Place Names*, 402, 404). This church always appears to have been closely associated with that of Aboyne, and may indeed have originally been a chapel of (*Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 52; cf. *SHS. Misc.*, vi. 41). If this was the case, Tullich would have passed with Aboyne (q.v.) firstly to the Knights Templar at Culter by the grant of Walter Byset, and confirmation "ad usus proprios" by Randolph, bishop of Aberdeen (c. 1240), and then secondly c. 1314 to the Knights of St. John at Torphichen (*Abdn. Reg.*, ii. 271-2; *Esson*, *Religious Houses*, 131). Whatever the circumstances of the original grant, this was certainly the sequence of events, the parsonage revenues of Tullich pertaining in the sixteenth century to the Knights of St. John, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (*Torphichen Chrs.*, 9; *RMS*, ii. no. 3374; vi. no. 2036; vii. no. 30).

Tulliedhill (Dunblane).

Apparently originally known as Tulliedene, the church was granted to Inchaffray by Gilchrist, earl of Strathearn, in 1219, and confirmed to the abbey by Robert, his son (c. 1220) (*Inchaffray Chrs.*, no. xli). A vicarage settlement was confirmed in 1239/40, the fruits of the church both in parsonage and vicarage, already having been converted to the uses of the abbey, which henceforward served the charge by means of a curate (*Ib.*, no. lxxvii, App. no. xi; RSS, i. 52^v; *RMS*, ii. no. 2651).

Tulliedene (Dunblane).—See Tulliedhill.

Tullyneatie (Aberdeen, Garrioch).

The church was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157, along with authority to erect his chapter (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 5-7). Nevertheless, while other churches had been erected into prebends by 1156, the patronage of this church alone continued with the bishops of Aberdeen until Bishop Alexander de Kynmumund (II) erected the patronage into a prebend of the cathedral in 1376, provision being made for a perpetual vicarage (*ib.*, i. 119; cf. ii. 252-3). The patronage remained as a prebend at the Reformation, while the vicarage, which had been augmented in 1446, was annexed to King's College, Aberdeen, as it had been since the reign of James IV, a circumstance which places the original grant between 1494/5 and 1513 (*GRH Chrs.*, no. 1973; Assumptions, 379v, 384v; *Abdn. Fasti.*, nos. 104, 110; *Aberdeen-Banff Illustrations*, iv. 536; *RS*, 414, 149v).

Tullywhull (Aberdeen, Boyne).—See Ordiquhill.**Tundergarth (Glasgow, Annanvale).**

An independent patronage in lay patronage in the mid-fifteenth century, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation when the patronage lay with Lord Herries of Terregles, in whose family it had rested since at least 1486 (*CPL*, xii. 470; *RSS*, i. no. 1335; Morton Papers, Box 11—8th May 1548; *RMS*, ii. no. 1654; *Retours—Dumfries*, no. 23).

Turnberry (Glasgow, Cartick).—See Kirkoswald.**Turrit (Aberdeen, Boyne).**

Granted to Arbroath by Marjory, countess of Buchan, this grant was confirmed by William the Lion (1212 x 14), Adam bishop of Aberdeen (1207 x 28) and Pope Honorius III in 1220 (*Abd. Lib.*, i. nos. 1, 199, 224). It is not included, however, in a confirmation of Gilbert, bishop of Aberdeen (1228 x 39), and the annexation appears to have been ineffective (*ib.*, no. 200). On the foundation of the hospital of Turrit in 1272/3 by Alexander Cumyn, earl of Buchan, the church was granted with consent of master, chaplains and poor (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 30-4). The patronage of the hospital and church was granted to Coupar by King Robert III in 1379, and this was confirmed by the Pope in 1382 and 1389 (*GRH Vat. Trans.*, i. nos. 52, 64, *Comptar Angus Chrs.*, no. cxix). This too was unsuccessful, and in 1412 Gilbert, bishop of Aberdeen with consent of John Stewart, earl of Buchan, erected the hospital with its annexed church into a prebend of Aberdeen cathedral, the right of patronage being reserved to the earl and his heirs, while a vicar pensioner was to serve the cure (*Abdn. Reg.*, i. 213-14; ii. 253). Both patronage and vicarage continued so annexed, the patronage of the prebend at the Reformation lying with the earls of Erroll, who had received it in 1450 from the crown, in whose hands it then lay (*Aberdeen-Banff Illustrations*, ii. 342-3, 346-50; Assumptions, 382v, 388v).

Twynholm (Galloway, Desmes).

Granted to Holyrood by Uchtred, prince of Galloway (1164 x 74), this grant was confirmed by Christian, bishop of Galloway (1164 x 86), and to the uses of the abbey by John, bishop of Galloway (1189 x 1206) (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 25, 49, cf. App. i. no. 1). All right in the church was renounced by William, son of Gamelin of Twynholm (1200 x 34), and thenceforward, the patronage revenues remained with the abbey, the perpetual vicarage being apparently served by secular priests (*ib.*, nos. 72-3, App. ii, no. 42; Assumptions, 105; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 43v; *RMS*, vii. no. 1544).

Tynninghame (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

While the church was reputedly granted to the priory of St. Andrews by its first canon in 1144, the lands of Tynninghame belonged to the bishop of St. Andrews from an early date, and the patronage of the church appears to have likewise pertained (*Chron. Pictis-Scotis*, 193; *CPL*, i. 61; *SHS. Misc.*, vi. 58). The church was appropriated to the mensa of the archbishop of St. Andrews in 1473, but this proved ineffective and a fresh appropriation was required in 1487, while in the intervening years the church appears as a newly erected canonry and prebend of St. Salvator's in 1483 (*Vet. Mon.*, no. dccclvi; *CPL*, xii. 71; xiv. 180-1; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 214). These annexations proved transitory, and in 1537 both patronage and vicarage revenues were annexed to the college of St. Mary's at St. Andrews, this being confirmed in 1554 and so continuing (*Univ. Evidence* (St. Andrews), 357-8, 362-6; Assumptions, 73v).

Tynron (Glasgow, Nithsdale).

The church had been annexed by 1275 to the abbey of Holyrood, with whom the patronage teinds continued at the Reformation, while one of the abbey's canons appears to have normally served the vicarage (*SHS. Misc.*, v. 100; Assumptions, 271; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 11; PRO. 31/9-33 Diversorum, Paul IV (1557-8)—January 1558).

Tynton (Glasgow, Lanark).—See Thankerton.**Tyrie (Aberdeen, Boyne).**

The church appears as a vicarage in Baginmond's Roll, in which the then vicar appears as responsible for the taxation of the whole church, it seeming apparent from these circumstances that an early appropriation had already been commuted in some way, possibly, as in parallel cases, for a small annual pension (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 43, 66; cf. Abbotville). Thereafter, the church appears to have resumed the status of an independent patronage, the patronage of which in the mid-fifteenth century pertained to the earls of Douglas, passing upon their forfeiture to the crown who retained it at the Reformation, when its independence of King's College, Aberdeen, from which many of its parsons had been drawn, is specifically stressed (*RS*, 378, 105; *RSS*, iv. nos. 892, 924, 3280; *RMS*, v. no. 1526).

Ugston (Moray, Elgin).—See Osgon.**Ulig in Lewis (Isles).**

One of the four parish churches of Lewis described by Archdeacon Munro in 1549, the patronage appears to have remained independent (Munro, *Western Isles*, 61; *Coll. de Rebus Alban.*, 8; *Dunvegan*, i. 36).

Ulig in Troughtness (Isles).

One of the twelve parish kirks of Skye (9v.), the church of St. Conan was within lay patronage in the mid-fifteenth century. In the sixteenth century the patronage was exercised by the crown, the church by this period evidently being united to one of the other churches of the island (Munro, *Western Isles*, 37; *CPL*, viii. 100; xii. 70; *RSS*, i. no. 2400; iv. no. 1791).

Uist.

The islands contained five parish churches in 1549 (Munro, *Western Isles*, 48-9). See Benbecula, Howmore, Kilmuir, Kilpeiter and Sand.

Uist—Holy Trinity (Isles).

The chapel of Karynich in Uist was granted to Inchaffray by Christina, daughter of Alan, and Reginald called McRodry. This grant was confirmed by Godfrey of Yle, lord of Uist in 1369 and Donald of Yle, lord

of the Isles in 1413, but thereafter the chapel drops from record, it evidently forming but a part of the parish of Benbecula and never itself achieving parochial status (*Inchaffray Chrs.*, nos. cxli-ii; Easson, *Religious Houses*, 84; Monro, *Western Isles*, 48-9).

Ulva (Isles).

This has been rejected as a pre-Reformation parish on several accounts. It does not appear on record, nor does its existence square with the evidence of Dean Monro, whose seven parishes in Mull are readily identifiable and to one of which, possibly Kilninan, Ulva most probably pertained (Monro, *Western Isles*, 29-31; *OPS*, II. i. 317-8).

Unst (Orkney).

The island formed three parishes before the sixteenth century. See Balasta, Lund and Norwick.

Unthank (Moray, Elgin).

This prebend of Elgin cathedral was founded upon the chapelry of the Blessed Virgin in the castle of Duffus in 1542. This chapel never possessed parochial status, and remained at all times part of the parish of Duffus (*Moray Reg.*, no. 474; cf. Scott, *Fashi*, vi. 384; Assumptions, 408^v).

Unthiekl (Brechin).

Although a parish church of St. Tervanary of Unthiekl appears as a prebend in the church of Brechin in 1446, the church remains unidentified. It is possibly to be associated with the vill of Unthank, the lands of which lay within the parish of Brechin in the sixteenth century (RS, 411, 11; RSS, v. no. 276).

Uphall (St. Andrews, Linlithgow):—See Strathbrock.

Upsettlington (St. Andrews, Merse)—Easter Upsettlington.

This church frequently referred to as Upsettlington, and after its reconstruction by James IV as Kirk of Stall and then Ladykirk, was the parish church of the eastern part of the barony of Upsettlington, the other part, Wester Upsettlington, possessing its own parish church, although this had ceased to exist by the mid-fifteenth century, it then becoming part of Hutton (*Trans. Scot. Ecclesiol. Soc.*, iv. 216-7; *CPL*, xiii. 644-5). Evident confusion exists between the two churches, nor indeed is it certain when the lands became so divided, but it is clear from later evidence that the connections which existed between Durham, Coldingham and Upsettlington refer to the church latterly known as Wester Upsettlington, while Begimond's Roll as that of Upsettlington. Its patronage remained with the lords of the barony who in 1491 became the Homes of that ilk, with whom the patronage of the still independent parish remained at the Reformation (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 35; *HMC. 12th Rep.*, App. Pt. vii. 166; *RMS*, ii. no. 2050; v. no. 1963; Assumptions, 188^v; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 143^v).

Upsettlington (St. Andrews, Merse)—Wester Upsettlington.

The lands of Wester Upsettlington appear to have pertained to the bishops of Durham from an early period, these being regarded as an appurtenant of their castle of Norham, and it would therefore seem likely that early disputes over the church of Upsettlington, between the bishops and others, refer to this church, rather than that of Easter Upsettlington, the patronage of which appears to have rested always with the lord of the barony (*CDS*, ii. no. 979; iii. nos. 1022, 1024, 1034-6; Raine, *North Durham*, App. no. dxxxiii). The revenues of the church, which was

evidently accounted to lie outwith the kingdom of Scotland, pertained to the bishops' until the mid-fourteenth century when the lands, and with them the church, and its teinds, were again incorporated into the diocese of St. Andrews, the lands in 1460 being held by Alexander Benetown, who in that year endowed from them a prebend in the collegiate church of Dunglass (*Trans. Scot. Ecclesiol. Soc.*, iv. 209; *HMC. 12th Rep.*, App. Pt. vii. 167; *CDS*, iii. no. 1022). This action was followed in 1476 by the appropriation of the teinds of the former parish church, then utterly destroyed, to the provostry of Dunglass, the whole extent of the former parish being united to the parish of Hutton, which was also annexed to the provostry. With this transaction the history of this parish ceases, its teinds continued along with those of Hutton to pertain to the provostry, while the prebend based upon the lands of Upsettlington likewise continued in being until the Reformation (*CPL*, xiii. 644-5; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 200; *HMC. 12th Rep.*, App. Pt. vii. 167-9; *Ib.*, *White Horse MSS.*, 239-40; Assumptions, 169^v; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 145; *RMS*, vii. no. 290).

Urquhart (Moray, Elgin).

Almost certainly annexed to the priory of Urquhart from its foundation by David I, c. 1136, that house and its dependent church were confirmed to the mother house of Dunfermline by Pope Lucius III in 1182 (*Dunfermline Register*, nos. 33-4, 238). On the union of Urquhart and Pitscarden in 1454 the teinds, both parsonage and vicarage, remained with the united house, commonly called Pitscarden, and did so at the Reformation. The charge was possibly served by a curate (*Vet. Mon.*, no. dcclxxix; *Familie of Innes*, 76; Morton Papers, Box 62—14th July 1555; Assumptions, 405).

Urquhart (Moray, Inverness).

Also known as Glenurquhart, the church, in conjunction with that of Inveravon, was assigned by Brice, bishop of Moray as a prebend of his cathedral (1208 x 15). This prebend along with its dependent chapels, which were apparently Kirkmichael and Knockando in respect of Inveravon, and Glenmoriston in the case of Urquhart, was subsequently erected in 1226 into the chancellorship of Elgin cathedral by Andrew, bishop of Moray (*Moray Reg.*, nos. 46, 69, 81, 83, 93). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits continued with the chancellorship at the Reformation, although an apparently simple prebend of Glenurquhart does appear in the fifteenth century, the cure itself evidently being served throughout the period by a vicar pensioner (*CPL*, vii. 457; Assumptions, 413^v; *Reg. of Sigs.* in Comptrolley, xiii. 10^v; *RMS*, vi. no. 1714).

Urquhart (Ross).

Erected in conjunction with the garbal teinds of Logie-Wester and the quarter kirks of Cromarty and Rosemarie to form the prebend of the treasurer of Ross in the re-erection of the chapter of Ross in 1255/6 (*Vet. Mon.*, no. cxxxiii). A vicarage had been erected by 1274, it being conjoined with that of Logie-Wester by 1498, the joint parsonage teinds remaining with the treasurer (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 51; RSS, i. no. 273; v. no. 766; Assumptions cited *OPS*, II. ii. 548; *Lords Appeal Cases* (1814), x. 637).

Urr (Glasgow, Denshaws/Nithdale).

The church, which was dedicated to St. Constantine, was in origin a chapel of Colmonell (q.v.). Both were granted to Holyrood by Uchtred, Prince of Galloway (1160 x 74), and this grant was confirmed by Engelram, bishop of Glasgow (1164 x 1173/4) (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 23, 52). By the

thirteenth century, the chapel had replaced Colmonell as the parish church, and was now known as Kirkconstantine. As such it was conformed to Holyrood by members of the Balliol family, and to the uses of the abbey by William, bishop of Glasgow in 1250, faculty being given to serve the church by canons (*ib.*, nos. 70-1, 80-1). The parsonage remained with the abbey at the Reformation, while the vicarage continued to be served by canons (Assumptions, 105; Prot. Bk. Robeson, 56a; GRH. Chrs., no. 1749 (a)).

Urray (Ross).

Also known as Bron or Lochbron, the parsonage, along with that of Invereran, was assigned to the sub-chapter of Ross in the re-constitution of the cathedral by Pope Alexander IV in 1255/6 (*Vet. Mon.*, no. cxxxiii; *Moey Reg.*, no. 75). The church, which was dedicated to St. Madidus, and frequently referred to as such, continued to be annexed, although by the sixteenth century the parish was known as Urray, the cure then being a vicarage perpetual (*CPL*, ix. 426; RS, 397, 120^v; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, II. ii. 519; RSS, xli. 107; Reg. of Pres., I. 30, 97).

Walls (Orkney).

A vicarage by 1523, the parsonage revenues were assigned in common to the canons of Kirkwall cathedral in the re-erection of the chapter of Orkney by Bishop Reid in 1544, the vicarage at the same time being annexed to the prebend of the sub-dean. The cure thenceforward was a vicarage pensionary (*RMS*, iii. no. 3102; GRH Chrs., no. 935; *Peterkin, Rentals*—Bishopric Docs., 26; *Thirds of Benefices*, I. 42; RSS, iv. 217).

Walls in Shetland (Orkney).

United in the sixteenth century with Foula, Papa Stour and Sandness, the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn teind of the parsonage, the residual teinds being the vicar's (*PSAS*, vol. xliv. 305).

Waldon (Glasgow, Lanark).

Granted to the dean and chapter of Glasgow by William de Moravia, earl of Bothwell in 1292, the church was confirmed to the uses of the canons by Robert, bishop of Glasgow in 1293 (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 239-242). A vicarage settlement followed, the patronage of the cure remaining with the earls of Bothwell, as it did at the Reformation, while the parsonage revenues remained with the chapter of Glasgow (*ib.*, no. 247; Assumptions, cited *OPS*, I. 132; *Thirds of Benefices*, 19; RSS, xxxvii. 5).

Wandel (Glasgow, Lanark):—See Hartside.

Wamphray (Glasgow, Annandale).

An independent parsonage, the patronage of which was granted by John de Corrie to Roger de Kirkpatrick in 1337, the church continued to be unappropriated, lying within the presentation of the lords of the barony, who from 1549 onwards were the Johnstones of Wamphray (*HMC 15th Rep.*, App. Pt. viii. 43; *RMS*, iv. no. 404; *Retours*—Dunfries, nos. 71, 234).

Wardlaw (Moray, Inverness).

Following upon a composition between Brice, bishop of Moray and John Byseth (1203 × 21), the latter resigned his rights in this church, then known as Doulbataunch, while the bishop did likewise over the church of Convetth (q.v.). This church was then confirmed to the episcopal mensa by a papal legate, James, canon of St. Victor c. 1221, and by Pope Honorius III in 1222, while in agreement with the original composition

the site of the church was transported to Wardlaw (*Moey Reg.*, nos. 21-2, 51, 56). A vicarage had been erected by 1274, but it was so impoverished that it had been united to that of Convetth, c. 1330, and was still so a century later. It appears to have been displaced thereafter, but the vicarage at the Reformation was possibly pensionary, the remaining revenues continuing with the bishops of Moray (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 46; RS, 251, 274^v; *Thirds of Benefices*, 5; RSS, lxiii. 147).

Waterlisch—St. Conan (Isles):—See Trumpan.

Watten (Caithness).

Assigned, along with the church of Bower, as the prebend of the archdeacon in the constitution of his cathedral chapter by Gilbert, bishop of Caithness 1224 × 45 (*Barnaldyne Misc.*, iii. 19). Both parsonage and vicarage teinds were annexed, the cure at the Reformation being served by a vicar pensioner (Assumptions, cited *OPS*, II. ii. 782; *Sutherland Charters*, cited *OPS*, II. ii. 781; *RMS*, v. no. 2078).

Wauchope (Glasgow, Eskdale).

Both parsonage and vicarage revenues had been annexed to Jedburgh by 1220 in which year it was agreed that the vicar should receive five marks per annum (*Glas. Reg.*, no. 114). These revenues continued to be annexed to the abbey at the Reformation, being then utilised, as they no doubt always had been, for the support of the dependent cell of Canonbie, while the cure evidently continued to be pensionary (Assumptions, 216^v, 221; *RMS*, vii. no. 290).

Wedale (St. Andrews, Merse):—See Stow.

Wedlley (St. Andrews, Merse).

Although sometimes referred to as a church, it is clear that this chapel granted to Kelso by Gilbert, son of Aldanus de Hom (c. 1250) never attained parochial status, being in origin a chapel of Home, and evidently continuing as such. However, it eventually lay within the parish of Gordon, which also pertained to Kelso (*Kelso Liber*, nos. 299, 455, 469; Assumptions, 227^v-228).

Weem (Dunkeld, Athole and Drynalbun).

An independent parsonage in Baginboud, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation, although its patronage, which had been reserved by the earl of Atholl in a grant of the lands of Weem to the family of Menzies, c. 1300, was frequently in dispute between successive earls and lairds of Weem, the latter eventually making good their claim (*SHS. Misc.*, iv. 324-5, 355-7; cf. GRH. Supp. Chrs., as cited therein; Assumptions, 300; *Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 167; *Retours*—Perth, no. 304).

Wesdale (Orkney).

United with Tingwall and Whiteness in the sixteenth century, the combined fruits formed the prebend of the archdeacon of Shetland to which a certain canonry, possibly to be equated with this, had been annexed by 1429 (*PSAS*, vol. xliv. 304; RS, 249, 31).

Wemyss (St. Andrews, Forth).

Granted to Soutra by John of Methkill, son of Michael de Wemyss, c. 1239, this grant was confirmed by David de Bernham, bishop of St. Andrews shortly after this date, and to the uses of the house by Gamelin, bishop of St. Andrews in 1261, provision being made for the erection of a

vicarage (*Midlothian Chrs.*, 13, 25-6, 34-5). After several attempts to annex the hospital and its revenues, this was achieved in 1460 with its annexation to Trinity College, Edinburgh. Thereupon the parsonage revenues of this church were allotted to the upkeep of the bedesmen therein by James Kennedy, bishop of St. Andrews in 1462 (Easson, *Religious Houses*, 157; *Midlothian Chrs.*, 58-61, 67). The cure continued as a vicarage perpetual, but it was now served by a secular priest whereas in the period before 1460 the church had been intermittently served by provosts of Trinity College, and this remained effective at the Reformation, the cure then being served by a vicar pensioner (Ib., 71-3, 108, 116, 128-9, 194-7, 235; *CPL*, ix, 21; *RS*, 291, 161; *RSS*, i, no. 865).

West Calder:—See Calder-Comitis.

West Kilbride:—See Kilbride (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

West Linton:—See Linton.

Wester Binning:—See Binning.

Westerkirk (Glasgow, Eskdale/Annandale).

Granted to Melrose by John de Graham, lord of Westerkirk, and confirmed to the abbey by Robert I in 1321, this church with all its tithes was granted to the uses of the abbey in that same year by the chapter of Glasgow cathedral (*Melrose Liber*, nos. 383-89). The abbey already possessed tithes in Eskdalemuir granted to them by Robert Avenel, and an agreement over the chapel of Wattrick took place between the abbey and the parson of Westerkirk (Ib., nos. 5, 352). This grant now consolidated these interests, it being conceded in a further confirmation by John, bishop of Glasgow that the church might be served by a chaplain. Both parsonage and vicarage revenues thus accrued to the monastery as they continued to do at the Reformation, although these were "out of Melrose Rees," 206-7; Assumptions, 208).

Wester Upsettlington (St. Andrews, Merse):—See Upsettlington.

Westray (Orkney)—Cross Kirk.

Although this church, and those of Our Lady and Papa Westray, appear to have been united as one parochial cure by 1443, the parsonage revenues of this church appear to have formed one of the original prebends of Kirkwall cathedral from at least 1441 until the reconstitution of the cathedral chapter by Bishop Reid in 1544 (*CPL*, ix, 349, 379, 398; *CPL*, i, 572; *RS*, 372, 62; *PSAS*, vol. xvi, 195; *RMS*, iii, no. 3102). In that constitution, the parsonage of Holy Cross was assigned as a common church of the chapter, but this appears to have been non-effective, possibly owing to the fact that the holder of the prebend—Alexander Scott, failed to obtain possession of Our Lady Kirk of Sanday, which had been assigned to him as the chancellor's prebend, as that church remained with the old possessor as a simple prebend until after the Reformation (Ib., iii, no. 3102; *Orkney Rees*, 243, 253, 340; *RSS*, v, no. 3120). The church, or rather the revenues of this church, which had apparently ceased to exist as an institution before 1585, was thus still treated as a simple prebend in 1588/9, although it appears as a common church lying within the bishop's patronage at, and shortly after, this period (Comps. Gen. Coll. of Thirds, cited Scott, *Fasli*, viii, 700; *RSS*, lviii, 129^v, 165^v; *RMS*,

v, no. 2076; vi, no. 546). The position of the vicarage is likewise obscure; but it evidently remained independent, although the actual cure appears to have been served by the vicar pensioner of Westray and Sanday (*Thirds of Benefices*, i, 204-5).

Westray (Orkney)—Lady or Mary Kirk.

Although apparently united to the churches of the Holy Cross and Papa Westray as one parochial cure before 1443, it was the churches of Our Lady and Papa Westray which were most closely linked together. Their parsonage revenues apparently formed from this period, as they did at the Reformation, part of the bishop's mensal revenues, while the united vicarage of Westray evidently remained independent. Nevertheless as the actual cure appears to have been served by a vicar pensioner of Westray and Sanday, the vicarage may also have been annexed, but the whole position is most obscure, and evident confusion exists between this church and Cross Kirk (*CPL*, ix, 349, 379, 398; *RMS*, vi, no. 546; *Peterkin, Rentals*—Bishopric Documents, 81; *Thirds of Benefices*, i, 204-5).

Whalsay (Orkney).

United with Lunnasting and Nesting in the sixteenth century, as they had been "past memory of man", the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn tithes of the parsonage, the residual tithes being the vicar's (*PSAS*, vol. xlv, 305, *Rep. on State of Certain Parishes*, 226).

Whitelirk (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

The church here was apparently only a chapel or hospital within the parish of Castletown (q.v.). Its revenues thus pertained to Jedburgh at the Reformation, although in the fourteenth century it appears to have been treated as a free benefice (*Hawick Trans.* (1914), 20; Ib., 1921, 12; *CDS*, iii, nos. 1500, 1532).

Whitelirk (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

Originally known as Hamer, the lands were granted by David I to Holyrood (1128 x 36), while c. 1130 the church of the same was confirmed to the abbey by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (*Holyrood Liber*, nos. 1-2). No vicarage existed in 1251, while in 1356, the church was served by two canons (Ib., no. 75; *Chron. Bower*, lib. xiv, cap. xlii, xiv). The parish church was confirmed in *propriis usus* in 1398, and a vicarage was erected thereafter, the parsonage continuing with the abbey (*Holyrood Liber*, no. 110, App. ii, no. 27; Assumptions, 104).

Whiteness (Orkney).

United with Tingwall and Weisdale in the sixteenth century, the combined fruits formed the prebend of the archdeacon of Shetland, to which a certain canonry, possibly to be equated with this, had been annexed by 1429 (*PSAS*, vol. xlv, 304; *RS*, 249, 31).

Whithorn (Galloway, Farnes).

The church, which does not appear in Baginmond, had possibly been annexed to the priory of Whithorn from its foundation, c. 1175, although proof of this is wanting until 1454. Both parsonage and vicarage tithes continued to be annexed at the Reformation, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (*SHS. Misc.*, vi, 75; Easson, *Religious Houses*, 88; *CPL*, x, 708; Acts and Dec., xix, 49; Deeds, xl, 205; Reg. of Pres., ii, 87).

Whitsome (St. Andrews, Merse).

A parsonage in Baginmond, the church remained unappropriated within the patronage of the lords of Hales, later earls of Bothwell, from the

mid-fifteenth century to the Reformation (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 60; *RS*, 417, 154; *RSS*, iv. no. 193; *RMS*, v. no. 218; Assumptions, 197^v).

Whithame (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian).

The church was only quasi-parochial, being largely dependent on Dunbar, although parsons do appear in the thirteenth century (*SHS. Misc.*, vi. 102). In 1342 it was erected with all its tithes as the prebend of the dean in the collegiate church of Dunbar, a vicar pensioner thenceforward serving the parish (*Ib.*, 92; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 50^v; Assumptions, 180).

Whithington.

Granted to Kelso by Adam de Portus (c. 1190), there is no further notice of this church, which has not been identified (*Kelso Liber*, no. 357).

Wick (Caitness).

Almost certainly one of the six churches of the diocese reserved to the bishop's mensa in the constitution of Gilbert, bishop of Caitness (1224 x 15), the church does not appear in Bagimond's Roll (*Baronial Misc.*, iii. 18; *SHS. Misc.*, vi. 51-2, 68-9). A vicarage had, however, been erected before the Reformation, the parsonage revenues remaining with the bishop (Assumptions, cited *OPS*, II. ii. 615; *Thirds of Benefices*, 3, 208; *Reg. of Pres.*, i. 114^v).

Wigtown (Galloway, Parines).

A petition by the abbot and convent of New Abbey to Edward II in 1308 for the grant of this church having failed, it was granted to the priory of Whithorn by Edward Bruce, and confirmed to it by the crown in 1325 and 1451. The patronage alone, however, passed to the priory, which despite petitions made for fuller union, apparently failed to have the church confirmed to its own uses (*CDS*, iii. no. 69; *RMS*, i. App. i. no. 20; ii. no. 461; *RS*, 283, 112). The church continued unappropriated at the Reformation, its patronage still then resting with the priory (Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 137, 147; *Baronial Papers*—15th Aug. 1545; *Galloway Charters*, no. 65; *Reg. of Pres.*, ii. 35; *Thirds of Benefices*, 21).

Wilton (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

Confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow by Pope Alexander III in 1170, successive papal confirmations were given between 1174 and 1186, and in 1216 it was again confirmed by Pope Honorius III to the bishop of Glasgow (*Glas. Reg.*, nos. 26, 32, 51, 62, 111). At this very period, however, the patronage of the church was in dispute and by an agreement of 1208 x 11, the bishop evidently ceded his rights to one John of Wilton (*Ib.*, no. 100). The church thereafter resumed its status as an independent parsonage, the patronage of which was attached to one half of the barony, both of which were conveyed to Melrose in 1342 by Gilbert of Maxwell. This grant, however, was apparently subsequently redeemed, and on the forfeiture of the Maxwells, granted by David II to one John, son of Margaret (*Unsymmetrical Publica*, 161; *Melrose Liber*, no. 475; Robertson, *Index*, 39, no. 2). In 1494, the patronage of the still independent parsonage passed to the ears of Bothwell, who continued to hold it at the Reformation, although this was temporarily out of their hands in 1549/50 due to the treasonable activities of the third earl (*RMS*, ii. nos. 2255, 3635, iv. no. 482; v. no. 218; *RSS*, iv. nos. 326, 836; Assumptions, 212; *Thirds of Benefices*, 25).

Winterton—St. Bridget of (Glasgow, Nithsdale):—See Kirkbride.

Wilton (Glasgow, Lanark).

Granted, along with its chapels of Crawford John and Robertson, to Kelso by Wice, lord of the vill of Wilton, 1153 x 59, the chapel of Symington was later also successfully claimed as a pendicle of the mother church (*Kelso Liber*, 335-7, 339). Subsequent confirmations include one after which, the pendicles appear to have attained parochial status (*Ib.*, nos. 279, 333-4, 460). Vicarage disputes took place in the late fourteenth century, but the cure remained as a vicarage perpetual, while the parsonage tithes continued with the abbey, although certain revenues appear to have been utilised for the support of the cell of Lesmahagow (*Ib.*, no. 525; Assumptions, 224, 241, 247^v; *RSS*, xxxvi, 5^v).

Woodlark (Glasgow, Lanark):—See Thankerton.

Woomet (St. Andrews, Linlithgow).

Known also as Wymet, the church was confirmed to Dunfermline by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (1126-59), the lands of Wymet having been granted to the abbey by David I, and the church either passing with that grant, or having been erected thereafter (*Dunfermline Register*, nos. 2, 35, 92). Successive confirmations occur thereafter, but not until 1240 was this possibly following upon a similar grant by David de Bernham, the church confirmed to the uses of the abbey by David de Bernham, Malvoisine (1202-38) (*Ib.*, nos. 119, 143, 266). By this annexation a vicar, or suitable chaplain, was to be presented. Both parsonage and vicarage revenues were thus annexed, and while the former course of service was evidently followed, the vicarage erected was pensionary, the cure continuing apparently almost immediately, a joint cure with the church of Newton (q.v.) (*Ib.*, no. 119; *SHR*, xxxii, 97). The two churches were certainly conjoined from 1437 to the Reformation, and while the name Woomet appears at first to have been used to describe the united parish, this had been supplanted by that of Newton in the sixteenth century. Both parsonage and vicarage revenues of the two churches remained with the abbey (*RS*, 344, 170^v; Assumptions, 33, 45; *RMS*, v. no. 1305; vi. no. 75; *RSS*, iv. 99; *SHR*, xxxii, 97).

Wymet:—See Woomet.

Yarrow (Glasgow, Peebles).

Also known as St. Mary of the Lowes, St. Mary in the Forest, and St. Mary of Farmainishop, the church was possibly one of the churches of the Blessed Virgin in Ettrick Forest, the patronage of which was granted to Dryburgh by David II. This grant, however, evidently proved unsuccessful, the patronage instead passing to the ears of Douglas, one of whom, William, attempted to annex the church to his proposed collegiate church of Douglas in 1448. This followed upon a revocation made by Pope Nicholas V in that year of an annexation, approved by his predecessor Pope Eugenius IV, to the Charterhouse at Perth, to which the patronage had been granted by Archibald, earl of Douglas in 1439 (*OPS*, I. 249-50; Robertson, *Index*, 59, no. 3; *Rot. Scot.*, i. 9; *CPL*, ii. 268; x. 418-9, 429; *RS*, 360, 115; 429, 54; Cameron, *Apostolic Camera*, 123-4). The proposed collegiate church having failed to materialise, the church appears to have continued as a free parsonage. Its patronage passed on the forfeiture of the Douglasses to the crown, which upon the erection of the Chapel Royal parsonage and vicarage, annexed to that foundation. Its revenues were split between the chanter, treasurer, and master of the bairns, as they were at the Reformation, the cure itself being a vicarage pensionary

(Easson, *Religious Houses*, 186; *CPL*, xii, 150; *Hist. Chapel Royal*, cxxxii, cxxxvi-cxl, 14-15, 25-6, 45; *Reg. of Pres.*, i, 149ⁿ, 152; *Assumptions*, 259; *Morton Papers*, Box 62—10th Feb. 1547/8).

Yell (Orkney)—Mid Yell.

Also known as Reafirth, this and the other parish churches of Yell appear to have been united from at least the mid-fifteenth century, the bishop of Orkney possessing half the corn tield of the parsonage, while the residual tieldns pertained to the vicar (*PSAS*, vol. xlv, 305; *CPL*, xiii, 569).

Yell (Orkney)—North Yell.

Also known as Glupe, the history of the church is identical with that of Mid Yell (q.v.).

Yell (Orkney)—South Yell.

Also known as Hamnave, the history of the church is identical with that of Mid Yell (q.v.).

Yester (St. Andrews, Haddington/Lothian):—See Bothans.

Yetholm (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

The patronage of this church was granted to Kelso by William of Hawdane, lord of Kirkcuthame, c. 1406, and while the abbey failed to have the church confirmed to its own uses, if indeed this was ever attempted, the abbot and convent continued to exercise the patronage in 1459/60 (*Kelso Liber*, no. 526; *CPL*, xii, 61). Thereafter this right was evidently lost, as in 1490/1, following upon the resignation of William Haldane of that ilk the patronage of the still independent parsonage was granted to Sir Robert Ker of Cessford. In 1494, however, the patronage passed in turn to the earls of Bothwell, with whom it remained at the Reformation (*RMS*, ii, nos. 2012, 2244; v, no. 218; *Assumptions*, 247; *RSS*, lxvi, 123, 126, 139).

Yetholm Parva—See Little Yetholm.

PARISHES OF MEDIEVAL SCOTLAND

APPENDIX

Appropriation of Parish Churches to Religious Institutions

This appendix is designed to illustrate the relationship between the parishes listed in this volume and the religious institutions to which they were frequently united. To this end this appendix appears in three sections: (a) churches annexed to Scottish Religious Houses; (b) churches annexed to English Religious Houses; (c) free parsonages.

In the first and second categories, all Scottish and English Religious foundations to which churches were attached have been listed alphabetically, and churches which were in any way connected with these institutions follow thereafter. Churches which were connected by virtue of being a pendicle of some other church similarly attached are also listed, and the name of their mother church follows in parentheses. Where a church formed part of a cathedral prebend, this has also been noted, and an attempt made to show the composition of each prebend endowed in this way by the use of a plus sign indicating the conjunction of two churches to form a single prebend. In addition the prebends held by dignitaries and other cathedral officials have been identified.

Other symbols have been used to denote the effectiveness of such unions. Thus, a double asterisk following the name of a church indicates that an attempted union proved ineffective, while a single asterisk denotes a temporary union. A dagger, on the other hand, signifies a successful union but indicates that the parish ceased to exist before the Reformation. The absence of any symbol proves the union to have been effective, and still in being in 1560. A church so denoted may appear, however, under more than one heading. This is the result of the division of revenues between different institutions, one frequently taking the parsonage and the other the vicarage fruits. In other cases this is owing to a more complex division of revenue between religious houses and their dependent cells, and once again the church with a suitable cross-reference appears under both entries.

In the third section—free parsonages—appears the names of the one hundred and forty-eight churches which remained unappropriated at the Reformation. A certain number of these churches had at some time or another been connected with other religious foundations, and in such cases, the names of these institutions will be found in parentheses following the name of the church.

(A) CHURCHES ANNEXED TO SCOTTISH RELIGIOUS HOUSES

Aberdeen Cathedral

(a) Mensal Churches

Aberdeen—St. Machar*; Aberdeen—St. Nicholas (prebend); Auchterless*; Banchoory Devnick*, Belhelvie*, Cabraich*; Clatt*; Cuden*; Dalnaysock*; Daviot*; Fetterneir; Mortlach*; Oyne*; Rayne*; Tullyneale*.

(b) Common Churches

Cabraich; Cullen (Fordyce); Dalmeath; Deskford (Fordyce); Fordyce; Glenbuchat (Logie Mar); Kildrumny; Logie Buchan; Logie Mar; Oridiquhill (Fordyce); Philorth*; Rathen.

(c) Prebendal Churches

Aberdeen—St. Machar (dean); Aberdeen—St. Nicholas (bishop); Aberdeen—Spittal (sub-chanter); Aberdour; Auchindoir (Invernochite)*;

Aucherless (chanter): Banchory Devnick; Belhelvie; Birse (chancellor); Clatt; Cluny (Kincardine O'Neil); Colstone; Crimond; Cruden; Dalmaroch; Daviot (treasurer); Deer (*vide* Deer); Drumblade (Kinkell); Dunducus (Rathven); Dyce (Kinkell); Ellon (*vide* Kinkell); Farscan (Rathven); Fetterneir*; Forbes; Glentanar (Kincardine O'Neil); Invernochlie (+ Auchindoir*); Kear (Forbes); Kenney (Kinkell); Kilfarilly (Rathven); Kincardine O'Neil; Kinkell; Kinnellar (Kinkell); Kintore (Kinkell); Lommay, Lumphannan (Kincardine O'Neil); Methick; Midmar (Kincardine O'Neil); Mouynusk; Mordach; Oyne; Philorth; Rathven; Rayne (arch-deacon); Skene (Kinkell); Tough*; Tullynestle; Turriff.

Aberdeen—King's College

Aberdeen—Snow; Abergermy; Aberlethnot; Auchindoir; Glennick; Slains; Tullynestle.

Aberdeen—St. Nicholas

Aberdeen—St. Nicholas.

Arbroath Abbey

Aberchirder; Abernethy (prebend of Dunblane); Arbirlot; Banchory-Ternan; Banff; Barry*; Bethelney; Carnyllie (chapel); Caterline*; Clova (Glamis); Coull; Dron (Abernethy); Dunbog; Dunnichen; Ethie; Fetterangus; Forglenn*; Forge; Pyvie; Gamrie; Garwick; Glamis; Guthrie*; Inverboyndie; Inverkeilor; Inverness; Inverugie; Kinerry; Kinkeldrum; Kirkmahoe*; Kirriemuir; Lunan; Mains; Maryton*; Monifeth; Monkie; Munbre (Inverboyndie)*; Murros; Newtyle; Nigg; Panbride; Ruthven; St. Vigean; Tarves; Turriff**.

Ardehatten Priory

Ardehatten; Kilbrandon; Kilmarow; Klimontvaig; Kilmintyre; Soroby in Tree*.

Balmerino Abbey

Balmerino; Barry; Cultrain (Balmerino)*; Logie-Murdoch.

Beaully Priory

Abertarf; Comar (Convelth); Convelth.

Berwick—Hospital of St. Edward*
Ketlins*.

Berwick Priory:—See South Berwick.

Biggarr—Collegiate Church

Biggar; Borge; Dunrod; Thankerton.

Blantyre Priory—(cell of Jedburgh)
Blantyre.

Bothans—Collegiate Church

Bothans; Morham.

Bothwell—Collegiate Church

Berranishotts (Bothwell); Bothwell; Hawick; Stonehouse; Strathaven.

Brechin Cathedral

(a) Mensal Churches

Brechin (prebend); Caterline; Dunnichen*; Kingoldrum*; Maryton; Monkie*; Montrose; Panbride**.

(b) Common Churches

Cortachy; Dysart.

(c) Prebendal Churches

Brechin (bishop); Brechin (vicarage—2 prebends); Buttergill; Cookston (sub-dean); Farnell (dean); Finaven; Glenberrie (treasurer*); Guthrie*; Kilmaro; Leithnot; Lochlee (Leithnot); Navar (chancellor); Panbride; Stracathro (chanter); Strachan (archdeacon); Unthekil*.

Cambuskenneth Abbey

Alloa (Clackmannan); Alva; Arngask; Cambuskenneth; Clackmannan; Crail*; Crathie; Dunipace (Kirkton); Forteviot*; Garvannock (Kirkton); Glenisla*; Kilmaronock; Kincardine (prebend of Dunblane); Kinclaven*; Kinmoull*; Kippen; Kirkintilloch; Kirk of Muir (Kirkton); Kirkton; Lamberth (Kirkton); Leetrop; Tillycoultry, Tullibody.

Canonbie Priory—(cell of Jedburgh)

Bell Kirk (Castletown); Canonbie; Castletown; Sibbaldie; Wauchope; Wheelkirk (Castletown).

Charterhouse—Perth

Errol; Inchmartin (Errol); Yarrow**.

Coldingham Priory—(cell of Durham later Dunfermline)

Aldcanbus; Ayton (Coldingham); Berwick—Holy Trinity*; Berwick—St. Laurence (Bondington)*; Berwick—St. Marys (Bondington)*; Bondington (Berwick—Holy Trinity)*; Coldingham; Earlston; Ednam; Edrom; Fishwick; Gordon*; Lamberton; Melrose*; Nenthorn; Smalholm*; Stichill; Swinton.

Coldstream Priory

Bassendean; Hirsell; Lennel.

Corstorphine—Collegiate Church

Clerkington; Ratho.

Compar Angus Abbey

Airlie; Alva; Bendochy; Dunnottar*; Errol*; Fossoway; Glenisla; Inchmartin (Errol)*; Ketlins*; Meathie; Turriff**.

Crail—Collegiate Church

Crail.

Crichton—Collegiate Church

Borthwick; Crichton.

Crossraguel Abbey

Dailly; Girvan; Inchmarnock; Kirkcudbright-Innerlig; Kirkoswald; Straiton.

Cullen—Collegiate Church

Rathven.

Culross Abbey

Crombie; Culross; Tullibole.

Culter:—*Vide* Maryculter

Dalketh—Collegiate Church

Kilbucko; Longformacus (Mordington); Mordington; Newlands.

Dalnilling* (Revenues ceded to Paisley, 1238)

Dundonald*; Riccarton*; St. Quivox*.

Darnley—Collegiate Church**

Tarbolton**.

Deer Abbey

Deer (prebend of Aberdeen); Foveran; Kinnedward; Petergrie.

Dornoch Cathedral**(a) Mensal Churches**

Dunbeath (Latheron)[†]; Dunross (cathedral); Kilmalie; Latheron; Loth; Reay; Thurso; Wick.

(b) Common Churches

Farr; Halkirk; Skinnel.

(c) Prebendal Churches

Assynt; Bower (+ Watten—archdeacon); Cannibay; Clyne (dean); Creich (chanter); Dornoch (dignitary); Dunnet; Kidonan (abbot of Scone); Laig (treasurer); Olrig; Rogart (chancellor); Watten (+ Bower—archdeacon).

Douglas—Collegiate Church**

Carnichael^{††}; Crawford-John^{††}; Culter^{††}; Douglas^{††}; Glenholm^{††}; Yarrow^{††}.

Dryburgh Abbey

Borgue[†]; Channellkirk; Gulane; Kireny; Lanark; Lauder; Lessuden; Longnewton[†]; Maxton; Mertoun; Nempfar (Lanark)[†]; Percatland; Pettinam; Saltoun; Smallholm; Sorbie (Little and Great)[†]; Strafontain[†]; Yarrow^{††}.

Dunbarton—Collegiate Church

Bonhill; Fintry; Strathblane.

Dunbar—Collegiate Church

Chirnside; Dunbar; Duns; Linton; Whittingehame.

Dunblane Cathedral**(a) Mensal Churches**

Abernethy[†]; Callander; Dunblane; Findogask; Kilmahug; Monzie, Muthil; Strogeith.

The bishops of Dunblane also possessed one quarter of the fruits of the following churches:—

Balquhider; Comrie; Fossoway; Tulliallan.

(b) Common Churches

Auchterarder.

(c) Prebendal Churches

Aberfoyle; Abernethy (abbot of Arbroath); Abernethy (vicarage-prebend); Balquhider; Comrie; Dunblane (dean); Findogask (archdeacon); Glendevon; Klimadock (chancellor); Kincardine (abbot of Cambuskenneth); Kippen; Logie Aitheron; Monzie; Muthil; Tullibole (quarter + Dunblane—dean).

In addition the abbots of Arbroath and Inchaffray, the latter as chanter, held prebends of Dunblane. These undoubtedly would be represented, as in the similar case of the abbot of Cambuskenneth by a specific church, but apart from the fact that the prebend of the abbot of Arbroath must almost certainly have been Abernethy, no further speculation can be made (*Camb. Reg.*, no. 125; *Inchaffray Chrs.*, xxxvii; *Arb. Lib.*, i. no. 241).

Dundee—Maison Dieu

Kettins^{††}.

Dundrennan Abbey

Balmacellan^{††}; Kirkmabreck; Rerrick.

Dunfermline Abbey

Bendochy[†]; Calder-Comitis[†]; Carnbee; Cleish; Crombie[†]; Dunfermline; Dunkeld—Holy Trinity[†]; Hales; Inveresk; Inverkeithing; Kinghorn-Wester; Kinglassie; Kinross; Kirkcaldy; Melville[†]; Moulin;

Newburn; Newlands^{††}; Newton; Orwell; Perth; St. Giles^{††}; Stirling; Strathardle; Woomel.

Dunglass—Collegiate Church

Edrom; Hutoun; Innerwick[†]; Strafountain; Uspellington-Westerf.

Dunkeld Cathedral**(a) Mensal Churches**

Abercorn; Aberdalgie; Aberlady; Alyth; Auchtergaven; Bunkle; Caputh; Cargill; Cramond; Dowally; Dunkeld; Forgandenny; Killespieck-Kyrl; Little Dunkeld; Obney (Auchtergaven); Picarn; Preston; Strathniglo; Tibbermore.

(b) Common Churches

Auchterhouse; Fortingall; Meigle; Saline.

(c) Prebendal Churches

Aberlady; Alyth; Auchtergaven; Caputh (Little Dunkeld); Clunie (+ Inchalden—dean); Crieff; Dowally (Little Dunkeld); Dunkeld (treasurer); Fearn; Forgandenny; Inchalden (+ Clunie—dean); Kinclaven (chanter); Lagganallachie (+ Tealing—archdeacon); Leslie[†]; Lethendy (chancellor); Little Dunkeld (+ Dunkeld—treasurer); Logiebride; Lundeff; Mennuir; Moneylie; Muckersie; Obney (Auchtergaven); Rattray (sub-chanter); Tealing (+ Lagganallachie—archdeacon).

The remaining prebends of Dunkeld were maintained from temporalities (*Dunkeld Rentals*, 346-51).

(d) Vicar's Choral

Abernyte.

Duns Hospital[†]

Duns[†]; Ellern[†].

Eaglesham—Collegiate Church**

Eaglesham^{††}.

Eccles Priory

Bothkenmar; Eccles.

Edinburgh—St. Giles Collegiate Church

Dunbarney; Kirknewton; Pottie (Dunbarney); Moncrief (Dunbarney); St. Giles.

Edinburgh—St. Mary in the Fields—Collegiate Church

Livingstone; St. Mary in the Fields (St. Cuthbert).

Edinburgh—Trinity Collegiate Church

Dunnotar; Gogar; Kirkurd; Lempitlaw; Ormiston; Soutra; Strathmartin; Weemsy.

Ednam Hospital

Fala.

Elcho Priory

Dun.

Elgin Cathedral**(a) Mensal Churches**

Birnie[†]; Dalrossie (cathedral); Daviot (cathedral); Drumdelgie; Dyke; Edinivach (Keith)[†]; Elgin; Gartly; Inverallan (cathedral); Keith; Kinlennock; Kingussie[†]; Ogston; Rechmastrune (Rothiemay)[†]; Rothiemay; Rothiemurcus (cathedral); Wardlaw.

(b) Common Churches

Abernethy; Altyre[†]; Arndilly; Birnie[†]; Bona^{††}; Boharm (Arndilly); Braaven; Farnua; Kincardine^{††}; Laggan.

(c) **Prebendal Churches**

Aberlour (+ Botriphnie); Advie (+ Cromdale), Alves (+ Lhanbryde—chanter); Ardclach (+ Rafford—sub-chanter); Auldearn (dean); Auldearn (vicarage + Dallas—sub-dean); Botarie (+ Elchies); Botriphnie (+ Aberlour); Brachlie (+ Petty); Cromdale (+ Advie); Croy (+ Lunan); Dalarrasie*; Dallas (+ vicarage of Auldearn—sub-dean); Dipple (+ Ruthven); Duffus; Dunbennan (+ Kinnoir); Duthil; Edinkillie (+ Forbes—arch-deacon); Elchies (+ Botarie); Elgin; Essil (+ Kinnead—treasurer); Fortes (+ Edinkillie—archdeacon); Gardy*; Glenmoriston (Urquhart); Inshnairn (Auldearn); Kinnead; Kingussie (+ Insh); Kinnead (+ Essil—treasurer); Kinnoir (+ Dunbennan); Kintray (Spyrie)*; Kirkmichael (Inveravon); Knockando (Inveravon); Lhanbryde (+ Alves—chanter); Lunan (Croy)*; Moy; Petty (+ Brachlie); Rafford (chanter*); + Ardclach—sub-chanter); Rhynie; Ruthven (+ Dipple); Spyrie (+ Kintray); Urquhart (+ Inveravon—chancellor).

(d) **Chaplains of the Cathedral**

Altyre; Alvie; Birnie.

Fall

Barnweil; Galston; Inverchaelin; Symington; Tarbolton*; Tortorwald.

Falkirk—Collegiate Church**

Falkirk*; Kirkliston**.

Fearn Abbey

Kilchrist*; Tarbat.

Fortrose Cathedral(a) **Mensal Churches**

Nigg (prebend); Tarbat (prebend).

(b) **Common Churches**

Applecross; Gairloch; Kintail; Lochalsh; Lochbroom; Lochcarron.

(c) **Prebendal Churches**

Alness; Ardersier (+ Kilnuir—West—dean); Avoch (abbot of Kinloss); Contin; Cromarty (dignitaries); Cullicudden; Dingwall; Edderferan (+ Tain—sub-dean); Fodderty (+ Killcaran—archdeacon); Inverdeacon; Kilmoreack (chancellor*); chanter); Kilnuir—East; Kilnuir—West (+ Ardersier—dean); Killearn; Kincardine; Kinnettes (chanter*); + Sudd—chancellor); Kirkmichael; Lemlair (archdeacon*); prebend); Logie—East; Logie—West (archdeacon*); + Urquhart—treasurer); Newnake (+ Roskeen); Nigg (+ Tarbat—bishop); Rosemarkie (dignitaries); Roskeen (+ Newnake); Sudd (chanter*); + Kinnettes—chancellor); Tain (+ Edderton—sub-dean); Tarbat (+ Nigg—bishop); Urquhart (+ Logie—West—treasurer); Urquhart (+ Inverferan—sub-chanter).

Fowls-Easter—Collegiate Church

Abernyte*; Ballumbury; Lundie.

Fyvie Priory (Cell of Arbroath)

Fyvie*; Tarves**.

Glasgow Cathedral(a) **Mensal Churches**

Altermunin (Campsie)*; Ancrum*; Ashkirk*; Borthwick*; Broughton (Stobo)*; Cadder*; Cambusethan; Campsie*; Cardross*; Carmichael*; Carnwath*; Carstairs*; Castlemilk*; Colmonell*; Dawick (Stobo)*; Drummezier (Stobo)*; Dryfesdale; Drymen; Eddlestone*; Erskine*; Glasgow*;

Glenholm (Stobo)*; Govan*; Hamilton*; Hoddam*; Hutton*; Kilbride*; Kirkbride*; Kirkpatrick-Juxta Moffat*; Kirkurd*; Lilliesleaf*; Lyne (Stobo)*; Machanishire (Hamilton)*; Manor (Peebles)*; Moffat* Monkland (Cadder)*; Morebattle*; Old Roxburgh*; Peebles*; Renfrew*; Stobo*; Straiton*; Traquair; Wilton*.

(b) **Common Churches**

Colmonell; Dalziel; Glasford*; Glencairn; Hutton*; Libberton*; Lilliesleaf; Smalholm*; Walston.

(c) **Prebendal Churches**

Alloway (Ayr); Altermunin (Campsie)*; Ancrum; Ashkirk; Ayr; Broughton (Stobo); Cadder (sub-dean); Cambuslang; Campsie (chancellor); Cardross; Carnwath (treasurer); Carstairs; Coylin (Ayr); Cumnock; Dalmeilington (Ayr); Dalrymple (Ayr); Dawick (Stobo); Douglas; Drummezier (Stobo); Drymen*; Durisdeer (sub-chanter); Eaglesham; Eddleston; Erskine; Glasgow Primo; Glasgow Secundo (vicarage); Glenholm (Stobo)*; Govan; Hamilton (dean); Hutton*; Kilbride (chanter); Killearn; Kirkmahoe; Kirkgunzeon* (archdeacon of Teviotdale); Luss; Lyne (Stobo)*; Machanishire (Hamilton); Manor (Peebles); Moffat; Monkland (Cadder); Morebattle (archdeacon of Teviotdale); Old Roxburgh; Peebles (archdeacon of Glasgow); Renfrew; Sanquhar; Stobo; Strathblane*; Tarbolton.

(d) **Vicars Choral and Choristers**

Colmonell*; Dalziel; Strathblane**.

Glasgow—Our Lady College

Dalry; Maybole.

Glasgow University

Cadder*; Colmonell; Erskine*; Garvald*; Girvan*; Kilbirnie*; Linton*; Monkland (Cadder)*; Stobo**.

Glenace Abbey

Glenluce.

Guthrie—Collegiate Church

Guthrie; Kirkbuddo.

Haddington Priory

Athelstaneford; Crail; Garvald; Haddington-Nungate.

Hamilton—Collegiate Church

Carmunnock*; Hamilton; Machanishire (Hamilton).

Holyrood Abbey

Airth; Anwoth* (vide St. Mary's Isle); Balmaghie; Balnacross*; Barra; Battlegate*; Bolton; Canongate; Carriden; Colmonell (Urr)*; Corstorphine; Crawford-Douglas; Dalgarro; Dunrod; Falkirk; Galtway* (vide St. Mary's Isle); Kelton; Kinghorn-Easter; Kinneil; Kirkbride (Urr)*; Kirkcormack; Kirkcudbright; Liberton; Livingstone; Megginch; Mount Lothian; Paxton*; St. Catherine's in the Hopes (Mount Lothian); St. Cuthbert; St. Mary's in the Fields (St. Cuthbert)*; Tongland*; Thorntonwald*; Tranent; Twynholm; Urr; Whitekirk.

Holywood Abbey

Dunscore; Holywood; Kirkconnel; Penpont; Tynron.

Inchaffray Abbey

Abruthven; Auchterarder; Balfon; Cortachy*; Dunning; Fowls-Wester; Inshail; Kilbride; Kilin (vide Strathfillan); Kilmorich; Kinkell; Madderty; Monzievauld; Stogeth; Strowan; Trinity Gask; Tullicedill.

Inchcolm Abbey

Aberdour; Auchtertool; Beath (Dalgety); Dalgety; Dollar; Leslie; Rosyth.

Inchmahome Priory

Kilmadock; Leny; Lintathen; Port of Menteith.

Iona Abbey

Balmaghie*; Balmacross*; Canna; Colonsay*; Howmore; Iona; Kichenzie; Kilcolmkilly; Kilfinichen; Kilkeran; Kilninan; Kilpeter; Kilviceven; Kirkcormack*; Moidart; Sand; Sleat; Soroby in Tise; Strath; Torosay.

Iona Cathedral—See Isles, Bishopric of.

Iona Priory

Coll; Inchkeneth.

Isles, Bishopric of**(a) Mensal Churches**

Ey in Lewis; Kilbride; Kilmore; Kilmorey in Waternish (Snizort); Kirkapoli; Rasay (Snizort); Rowell in Harris; Snizort.

In addition, the bishops of the Isles held one-third of the fruits of parish churches within their diocese with the exception of Iona and Kilviceven. This fact has been noted under the respective parishes in which documentary proof of the uplifting of these tithes is available.

(b) Prebendal Churches

Kingarth*; Strath*.

Jedburgh Abbey

Abbotrule*; Aberlennu (*vide* Restenne); Belchies (chapel); Bell Kirk (*vide* Canonbie); Blantyre (*vide* Blantyre); Canonbie (*vide* Canonbie); Castletown (*vide* Canonbie); Crailing (Jedburgh); Dalmeny; Dunmald (*vide* Restenne); Eckford; Hobkirk; Houman; Hutton*; Jedburgh; Kirkandrews*; Longnewton*; Nisbet (Jedburgh); Ornam; Restenne (*vide* Restenne); Sibbaldie (*vide* Canonbie); Wauchope (*vide* Canonbie); Wheelkirk (*vide* Canonbie).

Kelso Abbey

Altermunin (Campsie)*; Berwick—St. Laurence*; Birnie*; Bolside (Lindene); Bowden; Calder-Cler; Cambusnethan*; Campsie*; Carlisle (*vide* Lesmahagow); Closeburn (*vide* Lesmahagow); Cranston*; Crawford John*; Duddingston; Dumfries (*vide* Lesmahagow); Dungree (*vide* Lesmahagow); Dunstyre (*vide* Lesmahagow); Earliston*; Foggo; Gordon; Greenlaw; Haliburton (Greenlaw); Horndean; Hume; Innerleithen (*vide* Lesmahagow); Kalzie; Keith-Humdeby (*vide* Lesmahagow); Kelso; Kilmaur (*vide* Lesmahagow); Langton; Lesmahagow (*vide* Lesmahagow); Lindean; Linton; Makerston; Maxwell; Morton (*vide* Lesmahagow); Mow; Nenthorn; Ormiston*; Pencaland*; Peterculter; Robertson (*vide* Lesmahagow); Roxburgh—Holy Sepulchre*; Roxburgh—St. James; Selkirk Abbatis; Selkirk Regis; Sluprin; Sprouston; Staplegorton; Strathaven* (*vide* Lesmahagow); Symington (*vide* Lesmahagow); Thacker-ton*; Traillat (*vide* Lesmahagow); Widdalington; Wiston (*vide* Lesmahagow); Yetholm*.

Kilmun—Collegiate Church

Glenorchy; Kilchreunan; Kilmalieu; Kinnelfort; Kilmun; Lochgoll-head.

Kilwinning Abbey

Ardrossan; Beith; Dalry; Dreghorn; Dunbarton; Dunlop; Irvine;

Kilbrnie; Kilbride; Kilbride (Isles)*; Kilmaccharmik; Kilmarnock; Kilmore*; Kilwinning; Libberton*; London; Pierstown; Rothesay*; Stevenston; Stewarton.

Kincardine O'Neil Hospital (prebend of Aberdeen, 1330)*

Cluny*; Glentanar*; Kincardine O'Neil*; Lumphanan*; Midmar*.

Kinloss Abbey

Avoch (prebend of Fortrose); Ellon (prebend of Aberdeen).

Kirkwall Cathedral**(a) Mensal Churches**

Aithsting; Ballasta; Birsay; Bressa; Burra; Cunningsburgh; Deerness; Delting; Dunrossness; Eday; Egilsay; Eyre; Fair Isle (Dunrossness); Fethar; Firth; Flotta; Froula; Harry; Hillswick; Holm and Pablay; Kirkwall (prebend); Laxavoe; Lund; Lunnasting; Nesting; Northaven; Northew; Norwick; Ollaberry; Olmfrith; Papastour; Papa Westray; Quarff; Rendall; Rousay; St. Andrews; Sandness; Sandsting; Sandwick; Sandwick in Shetland; Shapinschay; Stenness; Stronsay—Lady; Stronsay—St. Peter; Walls in Shetland; Westray—Lady; Whalsay; Yell—Mid-North and South.

(b) Common Churches

Sandwick; Stromness; Walls in Orkney; Westray—Cross*.

(c) Prebendal Churches**(1) Pre-1544 Constitution**

Birsay (+ Harry—archdeacon of Orkney); Burray (+ South Ronaldsay)*; Harry (+ Birsay—archdeacon of Orkney); Hoy; Kirkwall—St. Oia*; Orphir; Sanday—Cross; Sanday—Lady; Sanday—St. Colmes*; South Ronaldsay (+ Burray)*; Stronsay—Lady*; Stronsay—St. Nicholas; Tingwall (archdeacon of Shetland); Weisdale (+ Tingwall); Westray—Cross; Whiteness (+ Tingwall).

(2) Bishop Reid's Constitution of 1544

Birsay (+ Harry—archdeacon of Orkney); Burray (+ St. Ronaldsay—provost); Eday (+ Stronsay—St. Nicholas—treasurer)*; Eyre (+ Rendall); Firth (+ Orphir, Stenness—chanter); Flotta (+ Hoy, Walls—sub-dean); Harry (+ Birsay—archdeacon of Orkney); Hoy (+ Flotta, Walls—sub-dean); Kirkwall—St. Oia (bishop); Orphir (+ Firth, Stenness—chanter); Rendall (+ Eyre); Ringansay (+ Stronsay, St. Nicholas—treasurer); Sanday—Cross (preb./vic. chancellor); Sanday—Lady (preb./vic. chancellor); Sanday—St. Colmes (sub-chanter/chancellor); South Ronaldsay—Lady and St. Peter (+ Burray—provost); Stenness (+ Firth, Orphir—chanter); Stromness (+ Sanday—St. Colmes, sub-chanter); Stronsay—Lady (+ St. Nicholas, treasurer)*; Stronsay—St. Nicholas (treasurer); Stronsay—St. Peter (+ St. Nicholas, treasurer)*; Tingwall (archdeacon of Shetland); Walls in Orkney (+ Flotta, Hoy, sub-dean); Weisdale (+ Tingwall); Westray—Cross (pre-1544); Whiteness (+ Tingwall).

Leith—Hospital of St. Anthony

Hailes; Kirkliston*.

Lesmahagow Priory (Cell of Kelso)

Carlisle; Closeburn; Dumfries; Dungree; Dunstyre; Innerleithen; Keith-Humdeby; Kilmaurs; Lesmahagow; Morton; Robertson; Strathaven*; Symington; Traillat; Wiston.

Linchuden—Collegiate Church

Caerlaverock; Colvend; Kirkandrews*; Kirkbean; Kirkbride; Kirkpatrick-Frongray; Lochmaben; Lochrutton; Paton*; Terregles; Tinwald.

Lincluden Priory*

Caerlaverock*; Colvend*; Kirkbeare*; Lochruton*; Terregles*.

Lindores Abbey

Abbe; Auchtermuchty; Collesie; Colstone*; Creich; Culsalmond; Dundee; Exnagirdle; Fintray; Insch; Inverurie; Kinneymont; Leslie; Logie-Durno; Monkegie (Inverurie); Muthill*; Premnay; Radnurtel (Kinneymont); Rothel (Inverurie)†.

Lindilgow—Collegiate Church**

Calder-Comitis*; Lindilgow*; Strathbrock**.

Lismore Cathedral**(a) Mensal Churches**

Dunoon; Inchmarnock (Killean)†; Kilbride; Kilchousland; Kilkivon; Killean; Kilmechei; Kilmonivaig**.

In addition the bishops of Argyll held one quarter of the fruits of parish churches within their diocese, this being duly noted under the respective parishes where documentary proof of its uplifting is available.

(b) Prebendal Churches
Blannude (quarter-archdeacon); Glassary; Kilberry; Kilchousland*; Kilcolmkill; Kilmartin; Kilmodan; Kilmore; Knoydart*; Lismore (dignitaries).

Loch Leven—Culdees (dissolved c. 1150)*.

Auchterderran*; Scoonie*; Markinch*.

Loch Leven Hospital (annexed to Scotlandwell, 1250/1)*

Carnock*; Moonzie*.

Loch Leven Priory (Cell of St. Andrew's Priory)

Portmook.

Lochwinnoch—Collegiate Church

Glasford.

Maryculter—Knights Templars (annexed to Torphichen c. 1309 × 14)*
Aboyne*; Forvie*; Kinbathoch*; Maryculter*; Tutlich*.

May Priory:—See Pittenweem**Melrose Abbey**

Cavers Magna; Dunscore (*vide* Holywood); Eitrick; Hassendean; Hounan*; Mauchline; Melrose; Ochiltree; Tarbolton*; Westerkirk; Wilton**.

Methven—Collegiate Church

Auldbar; Methven.

Monymusk Priory

Alford; Invernochie*; Keig; Kindrocht; Leochel; Logie Mar*; Nemoth**.

Mortlach (annexed to Aberdeen Cathedral c. 1157)*

Cabrach*; Dalmeath*; Mortlach*.

Newbattle Abbey

Bathgate; Clerkington*; Cockpen; Eassie*; Heriot; Masterton (Newbattle)†; Newbattle.

North Berwick Priory

Kilconquhar; Kirkbride (Maybole); Largo; Largs*; Logie-Atheron; Maybole; North Berwick.

Oronsay Priory

Colonsay; Killearnadale.

Paisley Abbey

Auchinleck; Carrunnoch; Cathcart; Craigie; Cumbræ; Dailly*; Dalziel*; Dundonald; Eastwood; Erskine*; Houston; Innerwick; Inverkip; Kilbarhan; Kilcalmonell; Kilfinan; Kilkerran*; Killellan; Kilmacolm; Kilninn*; Kilpatrick; Kingarth*; Kirtoswald*; Largs; Legerwood; Lochwinnoch; Mearns; Monkton; Neilston; Paisley; Pollock (Eastwood)†; Prestwick—Burgli; Rendrew*; Riccarton; Rosneath; Rutherglen; St. Quivox; Stralton*.

Peebles—Collegiate Church

Lyne; Peebles.

Peebles—Holy Cross

Kettins.

Perth—Charterhouse:—See Charterhouse**Pittenweem Priory**

Anstruther; Rhind.

Pluscarden Priory

Bellie; Dalcross; Dingwall*; Dore; Kilravock (Dalcross)†; Pluscardine; Urquhart.

Poindie Hospital (annexed to Collegiate Church of Dumbarton, 1453/4)*.

Strathblane*.

Portmook Priory:—See Loch Leven**Rathven Hospital (prebend of Aberdeen, 1445)***

Dundurcus*; Farscan (Rathven)*; Kilairlity*; Rathven*.

Restating—Collegiate Church

Dalkeith (Lasswade); Ellem; Glencorse (Lasswade); Lasswade; Roslin (Lasswade); Rothessy; Torrance.

Restennet Priory (Cell of Jedburgh)

Aberlennu; Dunnald; Fortar (Restennet); Restennet.

Rosemarkie:—See Fortrose**Roslin—Collegiate Church**

Penland.

Saddell Abbey (United to bishopric of Argyll, c. 1507)*

Inchmarnock*; Kilchattan*; Kilivran*.

St. Andrew's Cathedral**(a) Mensal Churches**

Cranston; Edzell*; Fettercairn*; Forteviot*; Inchbrayock*; Inchture*; Kilmany*; Kinnell*; Kirkliston; Lasswade*; Monimail; Nenthorn*; Scoonie*; Stow; Tannadice*; Tyninghame**.

(b) Prebendal Churches

Currie (archdeacon of Lothian); Kinnell (archdeacon of St. Andrews); Rescobie (archdeacon of St. Andrews); Tarvit (archdeacon of St. Andrews)*.

St. Andrews—Holy Trinity Collegiate Church**

St. Andrews—Holy Trinity**.

St. Andrew's Priory

Abercrombie; Auldcaithy*; Binning; Bourtie; Conveth**; Cupar; Daisie; Dull; Ecclesgreig; Fordoun; Forgan; Foss (Dull); Fowls; Easter; Grantully (Dull); Haddington; Inchture; Kennoway; Kilgour; Kinnedar**; Lathrisk; Leuchars; Linlithgow; Longorgan; Markinch; Meigie*; Migve; Muckersie**; Portmuck; Rosbie; St. Andrews—Holy Trinity; St. Andrews—St. Leonard's; Scoonie; Strathniglo**; Tannadice**; Tarnland; Tealing**; Tynninghame**.

St. Andrews—St. Leonard's College

Kennoway**; St. Andrews—St. Leonard's (Holy Trinity).

St. Andrews—St. Mary on the Rock

Arbuthnot; Ballingry; Benholm; Ceres; Dysart; Fetteresso; Idvies; Strathbrock.

St. Andrews—St. Mary's College

Conveth; Inchbrayock; Tannadice; Tarvit; Tynninghame.

St. Andrews—St. Salvator's College

Cranston; Culps; Dumno; Forteviot; Keith-Marischal; Kemback; Kilmany; Kinnell; Kinnettes; Lasswade*; Mailor (Forteviot); Tynninghame*.

St. Bothan's Priory

Abbey St. Bothans.

St. Germain's Hospital (annexed to Aberdeen—King's College, 1497)*

Abergerny*; Aberlethnot*; Glenmuick*.

St. Mary's Isle (Cell of Holyrood)

Anwoth; Galloway; Kirkmadrine.

St. Nicholas Hospital

Roths*.

Scone Abbey

Blaigowrie; Borthwick*; Braeven**; Cambusmichael; Carrington*; Echt; Glenholm**; Invergowie (Logie Dundee); Kildonan (prebend of Dornoch); Kilspindie; Kinfauns; Lift (Logie Dundee); Logierait; Logie Dundee; Rati; Redgorton; St. Giles**; Scone.

Scotlandwell

Canock; Moonzie.

Seton—Collegiate Church

Seton.

South Berwick Priory (annexed to Dryburgh, 1390/1)*

Stratontain*.

Soulsseat Abbey

Kirkmaiden; Soulsseat.

Soutra Hospital (annexed to Edinburgh—Trinity College, 1460)*

Kirkurd*; Lempillaw*; Ormiston*; Soutra*; Strathmartin*; Weenys*.

Stirling—Chapel Royal

Alloway (Ayr) (vide Glasgow Cathedral); Ayr (vide Glasgow Cathedral; Balnacellian; Brachle (+ Petty)**; Cluny (Kincardine O'Neil)**; Coyton (Ayr) (vide Glasgow Cathedral); Crausnaws; Cleft (vide Dunkeld Cathedral); Dalmeilington (Ayr) (vide Glasgow Cathedral); Dalrymple (Ayr) (vide Glasgow Cathedral); Dunbar**; Duns**; Duthill**; Ellen**; Glenholm; Glentanar (Kincardine O'Neil)**; Kells; Kincardine

O'Neil**; Kingarth; Kirkandrews*; Kirkcowan (Kirkinner); Kirkmear; Lumphannan (Kincardine O'Neil)**; Midmar (Kincardine O'Neil)**; Petty (+ Brachle)**; Southwick; Yarrow.

Stirling—Holy Rude Collegiate Church

Stirling.

Strathfillan Priory (Cell of Inchaffray)

Killing; Strathfillan.

Strathniglo—Collegiate Church

Strathniglo.

Sweetheart Abbey

Buittle; Crossmichael; Kirkcolm; Kirkpatrick-Durham; Lockhinde-loch; Wigton**.

Tain—Collegiate Church

Tain.

Temple—Knights Templars (annexed to Torphichen c. 1309 × 14)*. Inchinnan*; Temple*.

Tongland Abbey

Balnacross (Tongland)†; Kirkandrews**; Leswall; Minnigaff; Sen-nick; Tongland; Troqueer.

Torphichen—Knights Hospitallers

Aboyne; Drumblade (Kinkell)* Dyce (Kinkell)*. Inchinnan; Kemnay (Kinkell)*; Kintbathoch; Kinkell*; Kinnellar (Kinkell)*; Kintore (Kinkell)*; Marculter; Ochiltree**; Skene (Kinkell)*; Temple; Tor-phichen; Tullich.

Trail, Isle of:—See St. Mary's Isle

Trailtrow Hospital

Trailtrow.

Turrit Hospital (prebend of Aberdeen, 1412)*

Turrit*.

Urguhart Priory (Annexed to Pluscarden, 1453/4)*

Bellie*; Dalcross*; Dingwall*; Kilravock (Dalcross)* Urguhart*.

Whithorn Cathedral

(a) Mensal Churches

Girthon; Inch; Kirkinner**; Rhinns†

(b) Prebendal Churches

Kells (archdeacon of Galloway)**; Penninghame (archdeacon of Galloway).

Whithorn Priory

Borgue; Clayhant; Crugleton; Gelston; Glasserton; Kilcolmkilly**; Kirkandrews; Kirkdale; Kirkinner**; Kirkmaiden; Kirkmichael; Long-castle; Mochrum; Sorbie—Little† and Great; Tockerton; Whithorn; Wigton**.

Yester—See Bothans

(B) CHURCHES ANNEXED TO ENGLISH RELIGIOUS HOUSES

Brackley Hospital
Findogask*.

Crowland Abbey

Edrom**.

Durham Priory

Aldcambus*; Ayton (Coldingham)*; Berwick—Holy Trinity*; Berwick—St. Laurence (Bondington)*; Berwick—St. Marys (Bondington)*; Bondington (Berwick—Holy Trinity)* Coldingham*; Earliston*; Ednam*; Edrom*; Fishwick*; Lamberton*; Melrose*; Nenthorn*; Smallholm**; Stichil*; Swinton*; Upsettlington-Wester*.

Farne Island

Aldcambus*.

Guisborough Priory

Annan*; Brydekirk (Annan)*; Cummerrees*; Gretna*; Kirkpatrick-Fleming*; Lochmaben*; Redkirk*.

Holmcultram Abbey

Kirkgunzeon*; Dornock**; St. Giles*.

(C) UNAPPROPRIATED CHURCHES, 1560

Abbotrule (Jedburgh); Aldhame; Annan (Guisborough); Applegarth; Arasaig (+ Knoydart); Ardeonaig; Ardnarnachan; Auchterderran; Auchtercaithy (priory of St. Andrews); Baldernock; Barvas; Bass; Bedrule; Benbecula; Benvie; Blair in Atholl; Boleckine; Bona (common, Elgin Cathedral); Bracondale; Brydekirk (Annan)*; Calder-Comitis (Dunfermline/Lindlingow)*; Carmichael (mensal, Glasgow/Douglas); Carrington (Scone); Carruthers; Castlenilk (mensal, Glasgow); Collace; Corrie; Covington; Craighish; Crawford-John (Kelso/Douglas); Culter (Douglas); Cummerrees (Guisborough); Cushnie; Dalry; Dalton Magna; Dalton Parva; Dolphinton; Dornock (Holmcultram)*; Duffrinish; Dunlappie; Dunlichy; Dupplin; Durris; Eassie (Newbattle); Ecclefechan; Ecclesjohn; Ecclesmachan; Edzell (mensal, St. Andrews); Elanfnan; Elanmunde (archdeacon of Lismore); Essie; Ettletown; Ewes—Durris; Ewes—Overkirk; Fettercairn (mensal, St. Andrews); Flisk; Forglan (Aberroath); Forvie (Maryculter); Foulden; Garvald (Glasgow University); Glass; Glenelg; Gretna (Guisborough); Harris; Hartside; Hilton; Hoddon (mensal, Glasgow); Hutton (mensal, preb, common, Glasgow); Incheiloch; Inverarity; Irving; Johnstone; Kilarrow; Kilbarr; Kilblane (Argyll); Kilchattan (Argyll); Kilchattan (Isles); Kilchoman (Isles); Kilcolmkill (Argyll, Morvern); Kildalton; Kildonan; Killinlag; Kilmaghas; Kilmallie; Kilmaiveonaig; Kilmorie; Kilnure; Kilnure in Uist; Kinnoull; Kirkchrist; Kirkconnel (Glasgow, Nithsdale); Kirkforthar; Kirkgunzeon (Holmcultram/archdeacon of Teviotdale); Kirknichael; Kirkpatrick-Fleming (Guisborough); Kirkpatrick-Juxta Moffat (mensal, Glasgow); Kirktown; Knoydart (+ Arasaig) (preb, Lismore); Lamington; Libberton (Kilwinning/common, Glasgow); Linton; Logie-Montrose; Longnewton (Dryburgh/Jedburgh); Luce; Lude; Luncairy; Melville (Dunfermline); Methil; Middlebie; Minto; Monyroch; Mouswald; Muckhart; Ness; Nevey; Newdosc; Oldhamstocks; Parton (Inchindun) Penersax; Penicuk; Polwarth; Quothquhan; Rankilburn; Rannoeh; Redkirk (Guisborough); Restalrig; Rothes (St. Nicholas Hospital); Ruthwell; St. Madoes; Skirling; Slamanan; Southdean; Stoneykirk; Struan; Torry; Tough (preb, of Aberdeen); Trumpan; Tulliallan; Tundergarth; Tyrie; Uig in Lewis; Uig in Trouterness; Upsettlington-Easter; Wamphray; Weem; Whisome; Wigtown (Sweetheart/Whithorn); Wilton (mensal, Glasgow/Melrose); Yetholm (Kelso).