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DEANERY OF TEVIOTDALE.

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row; and Dodhead near Singlee.¹ Of these the oldest is said to be Blackhouse tower, and the wild tract in which it lies is represented by Godscroft as a possession of the Douglasses in the reign of Malcolm Canmore.² Seven large stones on the neighbouring heights are said to mark the scene of the well-known 'Douglas Tragedie,' and Douglas burn is pointed out as the water of which the lovers drank.³ The ballad itself evidently places the tragical event in this vicinity, as is testified by the names 'St. Marie's Kirk,' and 'St. Marie's Loch;' and it may be observed that, however unauthoritative our ancient lyrics may be in point of narrative, they are in general remarkably correct in point of locality.

West of Yarrow Kirk, says the N. Stat. Acc., is a piece of ground on which were formerly about twenty large cairns, and on which are still two unhewn massive stones, about 100 yards from each other, evidently the scene of a conflict, and supposed to be 'The Dowie Dens of Yarrow.' This will perhaps scarcely correspond with the 'ten slain men' and the 'Tinnes bank' of ancient ballad.

Deuchar Swire, in the north of the parish, was the scene of a duel between Scott of Tuslielaw and Scott of Thirlstane, which was fatal to the latter.⁴

Dryhope Haugh and the neighbourhood of Altrive Lake are localities in which cairns and tumuli were anciently raised. On the former stood a large cairn, known by the name of Hertons Hill.⁵

ETTRICK.

Ethric, Ethryc, Hettrich, Etryk⁶—Etrike⁷—Ethrik⁸—Atrik⁹—New Kirk of Ettrick¹⁰—Nook of Ettrick.¹¹ Deanery of Peebles. (Map, No. 90.)

THIS parish comprehends the ancient parish of Rankilburn, which previously to the Reformation was an independent Rectory.¹² In the Register of Ministers, 1567-1573, the name of either does not appear. In 1574 they were both, at least ecclesiastically, united with the parishes of Ashkirk, Selkirk, and St. Mary Kirk of the Lowes, under one minister, with a reader at Ashkirk, and another at Selkirk.¹³ From 1576 to 1579 they were joined with St. Mary's, the three being served by one minister, and, according to an entry in the record, the 'New Kirk of Ettrick and Rankilburn,' needing 'na reidars.'¹⁴ In the roll of Presbyteries presented to the General Assembly 1586, Ettrick and Rankilburn are given as separate parishes in the Presbytery of Had-

¹ N. Stat. Acc. and Maps. Notes to 'Border Minstrelsy.'

² Godscroft, vol. i., pp. 20, 21.

³ N. Stat. Acc. Common-Place Book of Ballad, published in 1824.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ Circa A. D. 1235. Lib. de Melros, pp. 234, 235, 666, 667.

⁷ A. D. 1415. Lib. de Melros, p. 548.

⁸ A. D. 1436 and 1446. Lib. de Melros, pp. 493, 494, &c.

⁹ A. D. 1539 and 1577. Lib. de Melros, p. 627. Book of Assumptions.

¹⁰ A. D. 1561. Book of Assumptions. A. D. 1574, 1576, 1578, 1579. Books of Assignations. A. D. 1606. Lib. de Melros, pp. 658, 660.

¹¹ A. D. 1586. Booke of the Universall Kirk.

¹² Lib. de Melros, pp. 547, 548.

¹³ Books of Assignations.

¹⁴ Books of Assignations.

dington.¹ In 1606, Ettrick is mentioned as 'the parochie kirk, called the New Kirk of Ettrick,' and it would appear that before that date it had not as a Protestant church become a parish *quoad civilia*.² Before 1650 the old parish of Rankilburn had been united to that of Yarrow, but in that year it was both ecclesiastically and civilly disjoined from Yarrow and united to Ettrick.³

The surface of the parish of Ettrick is wholly mountainous, consisting of smooth, green, rounded hills, of which Ettrick Pen in the south-west rises to the height of 2200 feet above the level of the sea. Among the group of which it forms the most conspicuous are the sources of the river Ettrick, which, flowing thence in a north-east direction, and fed in its course by innumerable rivulets, nearly divides the parish into two equal parts. The most considerable of its tributaries are the Tima and the Rankilburn, both rising on the borders of Eskdale, and entering the Ettrick on the right. In the north-west of the parish rises the river Yarrow, the principal feeder of the Loch of Lowes (Blau's *lacus occidentalis Lobiorum* or *West-Mary Loch of the Lowes*), whose northern margin forms part of the boundary between this parish and Yarrow.

We have no early notice of Ettrick as a parish. Although its original boundary was distinctly defined in the reign of Alexander II., its name does not appear in Baiamund's Roll, the Libellus Taxationum, or the Taxatio Eccl. Scot. sec. xvi. If not included among the 'Kirks of the Blessed Virgin,' that is, St. Mary's of the Lowes and other churches in Ettrick Forest, of which the advowson was given by David II. to the monks of Dryburgh,⁴ it probably continued a dependency of the Abbey of Melros from its first foundation till it became a Protestant church. Previously to 1233 there seems to have been no church within the territory known as Ettrick, which at that time is described as *a waste*. In that or the following year Alexander II. granted to the monks of Melros his charter of Ettrick, the bounds of which are thus described—'our whole waste from the river of Ethryc ascending by the rivulet of Tymeye, as far as the bounds of Nigell de Heryz—thence ascending by the watershed between Ethric and Glenkery to the borders of Eskedal, and thence ascending westward by the watershed between Eskedal and Ethric as far as the mountain called Vnhende, and thence eastward along the watershed between Annandale and The Forest to the head of Rodanoch, and thence eastward by the watershed between The Forest and the land of Thomas de Hay, to the head of Cophra-weriselouch, and thence descending to the greater lake (doubtless St. Mary's Loch), and thence ascending by the lake to its head, and thence ascending southward to the rivulet of Wythlop, and thence ascending as far as Thyrlstangate, and along the same road to the head of Wulfhop, and thence descending by a sike to the rivulet of meikle Thyrlstan, and by the same rivulet descending to the river of Ethric, and by that river ascending as far as Tymeymmb.'⁵ For the territory thus bestowed the monks were to render to the King or his heirs for ever nothing but their prayers (*praeter solas orationes*).⁶ And by a subsequent charter the King erected the lands of Ettrick into 'a free forest,' prohibiting all others without license from the monks to cut wood or to hunt within them, on pain of his full forfeiture of £10.⁷

¹ Booke of the Universall Kirk.

² Lib. de Melros, pp. 658, 660.

³ New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 59, no. 3.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 234, 235, and 666, 667.

⁶ Lib. de Melros.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 235.

No addition appears to have been made to the monks' lands of Ettrick till 1415, almost two hundred years after, although before that time they had acquired the lands of Bellenden, separated from Ettrick by the parish of Rankillburn. In 1415 Robert Scott, laird of Rankillburn and Murdieston, ancestor of the Scotts of Buccleuch, with consent and assent of his son and heir Walter Scott, granted to the monks of Melros 'all his lands of Wynzehope west of the water of Temay that were called Glenkery, lying within the sheriffdom of Selkirk, between the monks' lands of Mighope at one part, and the lands of Etrike at another, and the lands of Dalgles on the west—descending a certain rivulet to the said water of Temay, and beyond it ascending the boundary between Wynzehope and the said lands of Dalgles, east of the foresaid water of Temay, as far as a certain ditch surrounding twelve acres of meadow (which also he bestowed on the said monks) northwards—and again descending westwards to the said water of Temay, and thence descending the same to the bounds of the lands of Mighope abovementioned'—reserving only to himself and heirs the liberty of fishing and hunting within the said lands of Glenkery—in exchange for 'the lands of Bellinden, lying within the said sheriffdom of Selkirk, with pertinents'—'reserving for ever to the same monks the liberty of fishing and hunting in the said lands of Bellinden.'¹ At the same time, and by virtue of the same charter, the titles of both lands were exchanged, those of Glenkery to be appropriated to the monks, and those of Bellenden to the church of Rankillburn. The transaction was completed in the same year by a charter of Peter de Kokburne, laird of Henryland, of whom the lands of Glenkery were held, approving and confirming the excambion for himself and heirs.²

In 1436 James I., out of regard to John de Fogo, his confessor, and Abbot of Melros, confirmed to him and to the monks the lands of Ethrik and Rodono, along with those of Carrik, and erected the whole into a free regality.³ In 1442 the same grant and privileges were confirmed by James II.,⁴ and although the exemption from the jurisdiction of the Forest courts thus secured to the dependents of the Abbey was for some time disputed by the Douglasses, while lords of The Forest, it was at length in 1446 fully admitted by William earl of Douglas in a charter in which the men, servants, servitors, and indwellers of the monks, were finally and for ever declared freed from that jurisdiction.⁵

Thus was constituted what was thenceforth the part of the 'regality,' and also subsequently to the Reformation of the 'lordship' of Melros, in the county of Selkirk;⁶ with which the ancient parish appears to have been identical. No mention, however, seems to be made in any public record of Ettrick as a parish, or as having a church within its bounds, till the era of the Reformation; but the scanty notices of that period establish the fact, that there existed within the lands of Ettrick a church or churches before the battle of Flodden in 1513. In a rental of the Abbey of Melros about 1561, we find the following memorandum—'The Kirks of Wester and New of Ettrick has been out of use of payment of any kind of teinds sen Fluddoun.'⁷ In 1539, however, the teinds of Ettrick are mentioned as then available, and at the disposal of the Abbot of Melros.

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 547-549.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 550.

³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 493, 494.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 571.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 572, 573.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 256, &c. *Retours*.

⁷ Book of Assumptions.

In that year the Abbot Andrew appoints 'M. Matheu Steward, person of Moffet and channon of Glasgw,' his procurator for five years in the Consistory of Glasgow, and in return for his services, promises to pay 'to the said M. Matheu all and sindry teindis of the said M. Matheu parochianaris of Moffet that sal happine ony tyme to cum to occupy ony landis quhare the teindis of the samyn pertains to the said venerabill fader his convent or abbaye baytht in Atrik and Esdail mwir.'¹ In 1556 the New Kirk of Ettrick was served by a curate, who was paid for his service from the revenues of Melros £3, 6s. 8d.² In the Register of Ministers and other public documents quoted above, Ettrick does not appear as a parish till 1586. It was known, as above noticed, as 'the parochie Kirk, callit the New Kirk of Ettrik' in 1606, when James commendator of Melros resigned the patronage into the hands of the King.³ From the deed of resignation it appears that the monastery, or rather the commendators of Melros, retained the patronage, if not also the teinds of the parish, long after the Reformation. It is only in the retours of the seventeenth century that we find any intimation of the ecclesiastical status of the parish or its incumbent. In a retour of 1667 the pasturage of the lands of Shortup or Shorthope, within the lordship of Melros, are combined with the 'parsonage tithes,' and in another of 1695 the tithes of the same lands are given as those of the 'parsonage, rectory, and vicarage,' and valued at 10s.

The church appears to have stood at one time in the western part of the parish, probably at Kirkhope on the Ettrick, or Chapelhope near the Loch of Lowes, but to have been removed to a site on the Ettrick, near the centre of the parish, at a period prior to the disastrous battle of Flodden.⁴ The present church occupies the position of that built on the latter site, and named the 'New Kirk of Ettrick.'

The benefice, as above stated, does not appear in Baiamund's Roll, the Libellus Taxationum, or the Tax. Eccl. Scotieanae. In a 'rentale of Melros,' about 1577, 'the hail teinds of atrik' are valued at £6, 8s. 4d.⁵

In 1569 the 'Abbaie' of Melros, with all lands, lordships, teinds, regalities, &c., which included Ettrick, was disposed by James VI. to James Douglas, second son to William Douglas of Lochleven, as Abbot or Commendator, with power to set in feu-ferme long or short tacks, 'sielyk and in the same manner as gif he had been providit thairto of auld in the court of Rome.'⁶ In 1577 the 'lands of Atrik,' as given in the rental roll already quoted, were those of Glenkeyrie, Migehoipe, Atrikhous, Rschorthope, Fairhope (Fawhope), Kirkhope, Elspethoipe or Elspyhoipe, Seabecheuch, Craig, Ramsecheuch, Thirlstane, and Langhope,—and their united extent was £66.⁷ In 1606 James Commendator of the 'Abbaie of Melros, with consent of the convent thereof, resigned to King James VI. in favour of William earl of Morton, 'the maner place of Melros, callit of auld the monasterie of Melros,' with pertinents, &c.⁸ And in 1609 the ecclesiastical domain thus resigned was erected by James into a temporal lordship in favour of John Viscount Haddington.⁹

In 1643 the lands of Ettrickhouse belonged to Robert Scott of Quhitslaid, whose daughter

¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 627.

² Lib. de Melros, p. xxvii. of Preface.

³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 658, &c.

⁴ Book of Assumptions.

⁵ Book of Assumptions.

⁶ Register of Presentations to Benefices.

⁷ Book of Assumptions.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 657, &c.

⁹ Acts of Parl., vol. iv. p. 461.

Margaret, in 1649, was retoured his heir in the same lands.¹ In 1655 they were the property of Thomas Scott of Qubitslaid, extent £6, 18s. 8d., including feu-ferme and augmentation, and in 1670 they belonged to Charles earl of Haddington.²

The lands of Shorthope also belonged in 1643 to the Scotts of Qubitslaid, extent £5, and the pasturage and tithes in 1667 and 1695 belonged to the Priugles of Whytbank, the tithes, as above stated, being valued at 10s.³

Scabeleuche, or Strabeleughe, was in 1670 part of the property of Charles earl of Haddington within the regality of Melros, and its extent is not separately stated.⁴ The same was the case with the lands of Ramsceleuch, or Ramsaycleugh.⁵

Sir Francis Scott of Thirstane, in 1667, had the lands of Craig or Craighill, extent £2, 3s. 4d., and perhaps also those of Kirkhope within the same regality of Melros, extent £5, 3s. 4d.⁶

The Scotts of Thirstane, or, as they were styled at the time, the Scotts of Howpasley, had possessions in The Forest before the end of the fifteenth century.⁷ They are said to have acquired Thirstane from the monks of Melros, who, however, as the above rental bears, retained at least a portion of the lands known by that name.⁸ In the tacks or assedations of Forest lands made about 1480 and 1490, the office of *cursor* or ranger of the ward of Ettrick was assigned to several persons of the name of Scott, probably of the Thirstane family, or the neighbouring one of Tushielaw.⁹ In 1670, Charles earl of Haddington was proprietor of Thirstane,¹⁰ which appears to be the part retained by the monks, and afterwards bestowed on the Haddington family by James VI.

Within the parish of Ettrick, but without the regality or lordship of Melros, lie the lands of Tushielaw, possessed about 1480 or 1490 by the Scotts of Tushielaw. In the beginning of the following century flourished Adam Scott of that family, known as 'The King of Thieves,' or 'King of the Borders,' and executed at Edinburgh by order of James V. in 1530.¹¹ In 1592, James VI. and his Parliament ratified a feu charter and infeftment, recently granted to Walter Scott of Tushielaw and his heirs-male, of the lands of Tushielaw and Gemmelscleuch, (the latter lying in the parish of Rankilburn,) as he and his predecessors had been 'auld and kyndlie possessors and feu rentallaris past memorie of man.'¹² In 1628, Tuschelaw and Cromelaw, of united extent £7, 12s. 9d., were the property of Robert Scott of the same family,¹³ and in 1633, Walter Scott, his son and heir, had Tuschelaw and the mill and lands of Conninglaw, together valued at £33, 6s. 8d.¹⁴

Corslie or Crosslee was in 1609 the property of Walter Veitch of North Syntoun, in 1628 and in 1654 it belonged to the Pringles of Torwoodlie, and was retoured in 1628 at £5, 1s. 1d.¹⁵

Caerabank, Caltrabank, Cantrobank, or Contrabank, formerly the forest stead appropriated to the ranger of the ward of Ettrick,¹⁶ was occupied by the Scotts in that capacity so early as 1480 and 1490, and appears to have been at length permanently bestowed on the family of Tushielaw.

¹ Retours.² Retours.¹¹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 145. Notes to Lady of the Lake.³ Retours.⁴ Retours.¹² Acts of Parl., vol. iii., p. 618.⁵ Retours.⁶ Retours.¹³ Extent of the Lordship of Ettrick Forest.⁷ Act. Dom. Conc., p. 175.⁸ Book of Assumptions.¹⁴ Retours.⁹ See remarks on 'The Forest.'¹⁵ Retours and Extent of Ettrick Forest.¹⁰ Retours.¹⁶ See remarks on 'The Forest.'

In 1621, however, it was retoured as the property of James earl of Home as heir to his father Alexander.¹ In 1628 it was again in the hands of the Scotts of Tushielaw.² In August, 1633, it belonged to Lady Margaret Home, heiress of provision to James earl of Home, and in November of the same year, to Walter Scott of Tushielaw.³ In 1693, it was the common property of James Dickson, John Shoarswood, and Alexander Morisone, heirs-portioners to their cousin, Jean Home, daughter of John Home, umquhile servitor to the Earl of that name.⁴

Almost the only remains of antiquity in the parish are the ruins of the towers of Tushielaw and Thirlstane on the Ettrick; the site of a church at Kirkhope on the same river, the dimensions of which are barely discernible; and that of another church or chapel at Chapelhope on the Loch of Lowes, of whose foundations the enclosure and form are still perfectly distinct.⁵

RANKILBURN.

*Ecclesia Perochalis de Rankilburne*⁶—*Rectoria de Rankilbon*⁷—Rankilburn and Rankilburne⁸—Rankilburn Kirk.⁹ Deanery of Teviotdale.¹⁰ (Map, No. 91.)

RANKILBURN, named 'Buceleuch' in the New Statistical Account and in modern maps, and now for two centuries part of the parish of Ettrick, was early in the fifteenth century an independent parish and rectory.¹¹ Subsequently to the Reformation, and before the year 1621, it was both ecclesiastically and civilly united to the parish of Yarrow,¹² but in 1650 the lands of Deepup, Mount Common, Gemmelseleuch, Ettrickside, Anelshope, Buceleuchs Easter and Wester, Tushielaw, Caerabank, and the Corslies, nearly corresponding to the ancient Rankilburn, were by a decret of disjunction separated from Yarrow and annexed to Ettrick, 'quharunto,' says the record, 'they ly mair ewest.'¹³

The general features of the parish, which was almost entirely comprehended between the streams of the Rankilburn and the Tima, are similar to those of Yarrow and Ettrick, and consist principally of beautifully verdant hills, with numerous small valleys and streams interspersed.

We have no very early notice of this church. It is not found in Baiaund's Roll, or in any of the earlier charters. From a deed, however, formerly quoted, the charter of exambion between Scott of Rankilburn and the monastery of Melros of the lands of Bellenden and Glenkerry, it is certain that a rectory existed here before the year 1415, and was also at that time comprehended in the diocese of Glasgow.¹⁴ By this deed an exchange was effected, not only of the lands, but of

¹ Retours.

² Extent of Lordship of Ettrick Forest.

³ Retours.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ A. D. 1415. Lib. de Melros, p. 549.

⁷ Libellus Taxationum.

⁸ A. D. 1574 to 1586. Books of Assignations. Booke of the Universall Kirk.

⁹ Blaeu's Map.

¹⁰ Libellus Taxationum.

¹¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 549.

¹² Books of Assignations. Retours.

¹³ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 549.

the tithes, those of Glenkerrie being appropriated to Melros, and those of Bellenden to the parish church of Rankilburn. The parties whose consent was necessary to this exchange were the monks of Melros, the rector of the church of Rankilburn, and the bishop and chapter of Glasgow, and the deed is witnessed by the archdeacon and the sheriff of Teviotdale. In 1453, in a roll of bachelors entered at the newly founded University of Glasgow, we find 'Dominus Jacobus Spottiswod, rector ecclesie de Rankilburn.' At the period of the Reformation it had so far declined both civilly and ecclesiastically, that it was united at different times with one or more of the old parishes, and, although thus under charge of a minister, was not considered as requiring the services of a reader.¹

In the *Libellus Taxationum* the rectory is valued at £6, 13s. 4d.

The principal lands in the parish of Rankilburn belonged at an early period to the Scotts of Buccleuch, previously known as the Scotts of Murdieston and Rankilburn. They appear to have had possessions in Selkirkshire in the reign of Edward I. In 1296, on the 28th of August, Richard le Scot de Murthoxton, of the county of Lanark, swore fealty to that monarch,² and in consequence of this submission the sheriff of Selkirk, on the 5th September of that year, is ordered to restore him to his lands and rights.³ In 1398, Walter Scott of Murdieston and Rankilburn, afterwards slain at Homeldon in 1402, was one of those who were bound to keep the peace of the Border marches.⁴ His descendant and successor, Robert Scott, who in 1415 exchanged the lands of Glenkerrie for those of Bellenden, is styled lord of Rankilburn.⁵ Walter, afterwards Sir Walter Scott, son and successor of Robert, appears to have been the first who was styled of Buccleuch,⁶ and was one of the conservators of truces with England during the reign of James II. from 1438 to 1460.⁷ He is styled also Sir Walter Scott of Kirkurd, and in 1463, during his lifetime, David Scott, his son, had a charter from James III., erecting into a free barony the lands of Branhohm, Langton, Limpinlaw, Elrig, Rankilburn, Eckford, and Whitechester, to be named the barony of Branhohm, for payment of one red rose as blench-ferme at the principal messuage on the festival of the nativity of St. John the Baptist.⁸ From that time till the time of James VI., the titles of Kirkurd, Branhohm, and Buccleuch, as appears from the charters of the period, were for some time used indifferently; the title of Kirkurd gradually giving place to that of Branhohm, and the latter being finally superseded by that of Buccleuch.⁹ In 1526 took place the conflict near Melros, in which an attempt was made by the Scotts to rescue the young King James V. from the hands of Douglas.¹⁰ In 1528, Walter Scott of Branhohm, knight, was declared by the King and Parliament to be innocent of the crime of the gathering at Melros, and to have acted on the authority of the King, Douglas, &c.¹¹ In the same year, by a charter dated 20th October, he disposed to his son David Scott the lands and barony of Branh-

¹ Books of Assignations. ² Ragman Rolls, p. 125.

³ *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. i., p. 29.

⁴ Rymer, vol. viii., p. 54. Fordun, lib. xiv., c. 14.

⁵ *Lib. de Melros*, p. 549.

⁶ A. D. 1441. *Acts of Parl.*, vol. ii., p. 57.

Rymer, vol. x., p. 695, vol. xi., p. 253, &c. *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. ii., p. 310, &c.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vi., no. 75.

⁹ *Acts of Parl.*, vol. ii., pp. 84, 132. *Acta Auditorum*, pp. 46, 74, 83, 153.

¹⁰ Godscroft, vol. ii., p. 90. Pinkerton, vol. ii., p. 278.

¹¹ *Acts of Parl.*, vol. ii., p. 330.

holm and Ekford, the lands and barony of Kirkurd, and the lands, tenements, and lordships of Buecleuch, Rankilburn, and Limpitlaw, and on the 28th of that month, the charter was confirmed by James V.¹ This Walter, or Sir Walter, appears to have subsequently fallen into temporary disgrace and forfeiture; for in 1542 and 1543 he was declared by one Parliament to have been sufficiently punished by a short imprisonment for assisting the English at the burning of Cavers and Dennum, and was restored to all his lands and rights, and by the Parliament immediately succeeding the act of the former was approved and ratified.² In the records of these Parliaments he is styled both Walter Scott of Branhholm and 'Iard Bukelewth.' The lands thus possessed by the Scotts so long before the Reformation appear to have continued since that period unalienated from the family, whose representative, about the end of the sixteenth century, became a Lord of Parliament, with the title of 'Lord Scott of Buecleuch,'³ and in 1619, was created Earl of Buecleuch.⁴

Gamescleuch or Gemmelscleuch appears to have been long in possession of the Scotts of Tushielaw. In 1592, James VI. and his Parliament, on the narrative that Walter Scott of Tushielaw and his predecessors had been 'auld and kyndlie possessors and few rentallaris past memorie of man,' confirmed to him and his heirs-male the lands of Tushielaw and Gamuilsheuche.⁵ But in 1621, Sir Robert Scott of Thirlstane was retoured heir to Sir Robert Scott of Cruikstoun in the lands of Gemmilsclenche, *alias* Thorniehill, with the outset called Etriksyd, at that time forming part of the parish of St. Mary of the Lowes.⁶ In 1628, the lands of Gamilsclenuch belonged to Sir William Scott of Harden, and were retoured at £3, 11s. 7d.⁷

The lauds of Dalgles or Dalglish, about the sources of the Tima water, seem to have been originally possessed by a family who derived their surname from the property. In 1407, Symon de Dalgles is witness to a charter of Robert Duke of Albany.⁸ The lands were subsequently united to the Earldom of Mar, as part of the barony of Synton, of which, in 1635, the lands of Quhitslaid and Dalgleiss formed the third part.⁹ In 1647, they were retoured at the old extent of 10 merks, or £6, 13s. 4d., and new extent of 40 merks, or £26, 13s. 4d.¹⁰

Near the Rankilburn there may still be seen the indistinct outline of the walls of the church and churchyard.¹¹ In the valley formed by a tributary of that stream lies the spot on which, according to tradition, the slaying of a deer gave name to the property and afterwards to the family of Buecleuch. There are no remains of a baronial residence, and it has been doubted whether one ever existed on the spot; but a decision of the Lords of Council, dated 25th June 1494, removes all doubt upon the subject. The Lords deern two persons, both named William Douglas, to content and pay to Walter Scott of Buecleuch, nephew of unquhile David Scott, certain goods 'spuilzeit, destroyit, and takin be Symon Routlage in the Trowis, and Mathew Routlage his sone, and ther complices, fra the said unquhile David and his tenentis,'

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxii., no. 205.

² Acts of Parl., vol. ii., pp. 414, 432.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xlix., no. 123.

⁵ Acts of Parl., vol. iii., p. 618.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Extent of the Lordship of Etrick Forest.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ Retours.

'and as to the avale of the saidis and the dampnage and seathis sustenit be the birnyng of the place and maner of Bukelench,' alleged to extend to 1000 merks, the said Walter is allowed time for proof.¹

The tower of Gamescleuch, built by the Scotts of Thirlstane, is still an object of some interest to the antiquarian.²

SELKIRK.

Selechirche³ — Selkirke⁴ — Seleschirche, Selchirche⁵ — Selekirche, Selekyrcke, Selekirke, Seleschyrche, Selechirc, Selechirche⁶ — Selekirce, Selechirk, Seleskirke, Selchirche, Selechirche⁷ — Selechirche, Selkyrk, Selekirke, Selkirk⁸ — Selkirce, Selkirk, Sellechirh, Selkyre, Selkyrk, Selkerce⁹ — Selkyrk, Selkirk¹⁰ — Selkyrk, Selkyrke, Selkirk¹¹ — Selkirk¹² — Selkirk, Selcrik, Selkrik, Selcraig.¹³ Deanery of Peebles or Teviotdale. (Map, No. 92.)

This parish is very irregularly shaped, and has two detached portions, one lying in a different part of the county, and the other within the county of Roxburgh, in which also another small portion not detached is situated. The river Ettrick enters it on the south-west, and flowing north-east divides it into two. The Yarrow, entering on the west, and flowing for some distance parallel to the Ettrick, turns then at right angles to its former course, and joins the Ettrick near the centre of the parish, which on the north is bounded chiefly by the Tweed. Like the rest of The Forest, Selkirk is considerably diversified by hills, of which the Three Brethren Cairn and the Peat Law in the northern part of the parish attain respectively the height of 1968 and 1964 feet above the level of the sea. Several portions are well wooded, and the southern division is studded by a few small lakes.

David I., while he was Prince of Cumberland, in 1113 established a colony of Tyronensian

¹ Act. Dom. Cone., p. 338.

² New Stat. Acc.

³ Ante A. D. 1124. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 3, 4.

⁴ A. D. 1126-1152. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 6, 7.

⁵ A. D. 1153-1165. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 7, 300, 301, and p. v. after *Tabula*. Lib. de Melros, p. 10.

⁶ A. D. 1165-1214. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 13, 16, 316, 318, 319. Lib. de Melros, pp. 91, &c.

⁷ A. D. 1215-1254. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 332, 350, 357. Lib. de Melros, 304, 216, 236.

⁸ A. D. 1291-1304. Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 7, 13, 54, &c. Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 359.

⁹ A. D. 1300-1329. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 460, 471. Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., p. 80. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 6. Lib. de Melros, p. 337. Rob. Index, p. 21, no. 20. Compota Camerar., vol. i., p. 13. Philiphaugh Charters.

¹⁰ A. D. 1333-1370. Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., p. 380. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 45. Robertson's Index, p. 24, no. 16, p. 79, no. 131.

¹¹ A. D. 1384-1434. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 163. Lib. de Calchou, p. 408. Rob. Index, p. 139, no. 7, p. 145, no. 15. Lib. de Melros, pp. 546, 547. Compota Camerar., vol. iii., pp. 270, 271.

¹² A. D. 1434-1560. Compota Camerar., *ut supra*. Acts of Parl., vol. ii., p. 93, &c. Acta Audit., p. 14, &c. Acta Dom. Cone., p. 228.

¹³ A. D. 1560, *et supra*. Acts of Parl., vol. ii., p. 565, &c.; vol. iii., p. 49, &c. Lib. de Calchou, p. 494, &c. Register of Ministers. Books of Assignations. Booke of the Universall Kirk.

monks at Selkirk,¹ but the name, which signifies 'The Holy Church,' and some expressions in the charter, suggest the probability that the abbey was founded on the site of an ancient religious house, though perhaps fallen into decay. The charter, however, makes no mention of a church distinct from the abbey, and the first mention of 'the church of Selkirk' occurs in a subsequent charter of David, after he succeeded to the throne, transferring the abbacy to Kelso. In the latter he grants to the abbot and monks of Kelso 'the church of Selkirk,' and appoints the abbots to be his own, and his son's, and his successors' chaplains in that church.² These and the charters of the succeeding reign, seem to refer to *two* churches, one on the site of the former abbey and another somewhere in the vicinity. Malcolm confirmed the charter of his grandfather David, relating to the transference of the abbey, to which he grants what his own charter terms 'the church of the other Selkirk.'³ Another of his charters styles it simply 'the church of Selkirk.'⁴ Malcolm's charter of confirmation was renewed by William the Lion in the same terms, and one charter by the latter merely mentions 'the parish of his town of Selkirk,'⁵ but other charters granted during his reign distinctly prove the existence of *two* churches at Selkirk.⁶ It is in these that we first meet with the distinctive appellations, 'ecclesia de Selkirk,' and 'ecclesia de alia (or altera) Selkirk.' In a charter of the reign of Alexander II. the same terms are used.⁷ In the reign of the same King, or in that of his successor, Alexander III., between 1243 and 1254, the two churches were known as those 'de Selkirk monachorum,' and 'de Selkirk regis,'⁸ and before 1300 both the two churches and the two towns (villae) in which they were situated came to be distinguished by the names, 'Selkirk-regis,' and 'Selkirk-abbatis.'⁹ Little mention is made of the churches of Selkirk from that period till the Reformation, at which time, if not previously, one of them had been entirely suppressed, or the two united under the title of 'Selkirk Kirk.'¹⁰

In 1180, Bishop Joceline of Glasgow gave to the monks of Kelso all their churches within his diocese, including those of Selkirk and the parsonage of the same.¹¹ Between 1195 and 1199 the donation of Joceline was confirmed by William the Lion.¹² And in 1232, Bishop Walter confirmed to the monks all the churches in the diocese granted by his predecessors, with the parsonage, &c., including those of Selkirk.¹³ We first read of the vicarage during the usurpation of Edward I., to whom Richard, vicar of the church of Selkirk, swore fealty in 1296.¹⁴ In 1300, in the rent-roll of the abbey of Kelso, both the churches of Selkirk were held by the monks in rectory, i.e., the convent were rectors of both.¹⁵ In 1425, William Middilmast was vicar of Selkirk, and held also of the family of Douglas (whose chaplain he was) the office of 'mastership of the ward of Yarrow.'¹⁶ In 1489, the office of parish-clerk, with its perquisites, was the subject of dispute between Alexander Ker on the one hand, and Robert Scott in the Haining, and his son John Scott, on the other. The controversy was at first debated in the Civil Court, in the

¹ Morton's Monastic Annals, p. 77. Lib. de Calchou, preface. Hailes' Annals, vol. i., pp. 111, 112.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 7.

³ Lib. de Calchou, p. v. after *Tabula*.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 300, 301.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 13, 16.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 316, 318, 319.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 332.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 350, 351.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 460, 471. Morton's Monastic Annals, p. 166, &c.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, p. 491, &c.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 318, 319.

¹² Lib. de Calchou, p. 316.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 332.

¹⁴ Ragman Rolls, p. 156.

¹⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 471.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. ii., nn. 60, 61.

judicial committee of Parliament; but when its nature was disclosed, the Lords Auditors determined—'Anent the actionn and caus persewit be Alexander Ker clamand to be perris-clerk of Selkirk againis Robert Scot, &c., ather of thaim clamit the said clerkship to pertene to thaim, the lordis auditoris therefore referris the matter to be decidit before the Juge ordiner, sen thai contend upon the richt of the said clerkship, and it a spirituale actionn.'¹

Selkirk is not named in any of the ancient tax-rolls. In the 'rentall of the abbacie' of Kelso, 1300, the rectory of Selkirk-regis is stated as wont to be valued at £20; that of Selkirk-abbatis at 40s.² In the rental of 1567 the vicarage is given at £66, 13s., 4d., and the 'Kirklands' at 40s., probably the old revenue of the rectory of Selkirk-abbatis.³ The Book of Assumptions, 1561-1563, and the Books of Assignations, 1574-1579, give the third of the vicarage at £22, 4s. 5½d., corresponding with the rental of the same period.

The ample revenues, first of the abbey, and afterwards of the church or churches of Selkirk, were wholly possessed by the monks of Kelso from the time of David I. till the Reformation. When that King had founded the abbey, 1113-1124, he endowed it first of all with 'the land of Selkirk,' bounded 'as a rivulet descending from the hills falls into the Gierua to that rivulet which descending from Crossinemara runs into the Twoda,' and beyond the rivulet falling into the Gierna, with 'a certain piece of ground between the road which goes from the castle to the abbey, and the Gierua, viz., towards the old town.' To these he added the liberty of fishing in the waters around Selkirk, and the free use of his pastures and woods.⁴ On the transference of the abbey to Kelso, as before stated, the church of Selkirk was added, on condition that the abbots of Kelso should be the King's chaplains.⁵ Malcolm IV., in 1159, repeated and confirmed the grant.⁶ A slight variation in the wording of his charter makes part of the grant consist of 'the church of the other Selkirk, *with half a ploughgate of land.*' This half ploughgate, if not a portion of the land bestowed by David I., was at least in possession of the monks during his reign, as appears from a charter of Malcolm, in which he bestows on them 'the church of Selkirk, with the half ploughgate of land which in the time of David his grandfather lay scattered through the plain,'—but, because 'the half ploughgate thus scattered was of little use to them,' he gives them 'in the same town as much land *together in one spot* in exchange for the said land.'⁷ William the Lion, 1165-1171, confirmed all these possessions to the monks, with the additional privilege, that no one should be allowed to distrain any goods on the grounds belonging to the abbey.⁸ William further conceded to the church of Kelso, 'that the places of his waste of Selkirk, to which he had transferred his men of Elrchope, as well as of the parish of his town of Selkirk, and all dwelling in these places, with all their possessions, should belong to the church of Selkirk as to their mother church'—and, if in the same places a church or chapel with full baptismal and other rites should happen to be built, he gave it 'with all its just pertinents to the said church of Kelso.'⁹ In 1223 or 1224, Alexander II. confirmed the privileges bestowed by William.¹⁰ The charter of Bishop Joceline,

¹ Acta Auditorum, p. 14.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 471.

³ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 491, 494.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 3, 4.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 6, 7.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, p. v. after *Tabula*.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 300, 301.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 7, 8.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 16.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 8, 9.

1180, confirmed by William the Lion, and that of Bishop Walter in 1232, have been already noticed. In 1234 or 1235, Alexander II. gave to the monks of Kelso, for the perpetual sustentation of the bridge of Ettrick, the land which Richard, son of Edwin, held on both sides of the water of Ettrick, and which he had quitclaimed to the King.¹ At this bridge the conventual courts were afterwards held.² And all these possessions, described as the 'town of Selkirk, the churches *de Selkirk-monachorum* and *de Selkirk-regis*, with lands, tithes, and all pertinents,' were between 1243 and 1254 finally confirmed to the church of Kelso, by a bull of Pope Innocent IV.³

In 1300 the temporalities of the abbey of Kelso within the parish of Selkirk, or connected with it, according to its rent-roll, were as follow.⁴ In the 'tenement' of Selkirk-regis the monks had 'the land called the laud of the bridge,' probably the grant of Alexander II., or an equivalent, consisting of 16 acres, and the 'pasture in Minchemoor.' They had also the town of Selkirk-abbatis, and therein one ploughgate of land in demesne, of the yearly value of ten merks—fifteen husband-lands, each one oxgang in extent and rented annually at four shillings, with nine days' work in harvest, two of the husbandmen or *husbands* being bound to furnish a cart or wagon for carrying peats from the moss to the abbey, and other two a horse for carriage between the abbey and Berwick—sixteen *cottagia*, or ten acres of land, fifteen of which yielded per annum twelvepence each, and the remaining one two shillings, with the service of one man for nine days' work in autumn, and of another to assist in washing and shearing sheep—three brew-houses, each yielding 6s. 8d. per annum, and a corn-mill yielding five merks—and without the mains, thirty detached acres yielding five shillings, and four acres, called the land of Richard Cute, of the yearly value of six shillings. The spiritualities of the abbey within the parish, according to the same roll, consisted in the rectorial tithes of the two churches, as given above, extending in all to £22 per annum.⁵

In 1567 the revenues of Kelso derived from Selkirk consisted of the yearly value of the kirk-lands and vicarage as above—of £10 from the lands of Quhimure town, £5, 6s. 8d. from Quhimure-hall, £5 from Greenhead, and £5 from 'the altowne hesyd batrik,' all included in the barony of Bolden—and of victual paid to the church of Selkirk by the owners of the lands in the parish, amounting to 1 boll wheat, 9 chalders, 1 boll, 2 firlots bear, and 16 chalders, 12 bolls, 2 firlots meal—in all, 25 chalders, 15 bolls.⁶

Besides the church or churches of Selkirk, it does not appear that there was any church or chapel within the parish. But the monks of Melros had the enjoyment of certain possessions and perquisites within the district. The 'fishing' of Selkirk, first bestowed on them by Malcolm IV., 1153-1165,⁷ was confirmed to them by William the Lion, 1165-1214,⁸ and by Alexander II. about 1247.⁹ To the 'fishing' the last named monarch added seven acres of land, with buildings and meadow, pasture for 8 oxen and 8 cows, and liberty to take from the King's forest material

¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 369.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 179.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 350, 351.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 460, 462. Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 146, 166.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, p. 471. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 171.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 490, 491, 494, 514, &c.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, p. 10.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, p. 13.

¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, p. 236.

for the sustentation of their 'yhar,' or cruive. In 1426 the abbot and convent of Melros let to John Brydlinson and Thomas Robynson, shoemakers, or the longer liver of them, 'a certain tenement of theirs lying on the north side of the town of Selkirk and within the same town, and a croft of three acres pertaining to the foresaid tenement, with liberty of folding and pasture, and all pertinents.'¹ The lease was for life, but coupled with the condition, 'that, if the abbot and monks should happen to come to the town, they should have a sufficient lodging, chamber, and stable, free of cost.'

The church of Selkirk appears to have stood at all periods either in the town of Selkirk-abbatis, or in that of Selkirk-regis. The present structure is entirely modern.²

At what time Selkirk was first erected into a burgh is unknown. The charters of David I. mention 'the old town,' those of Malcolm IV. 'the town,' and William the Lion, in a charter already quoted, terms it 'his town of Selkirk.' Courts were held here by King William in 1204 and 1208,³ by Alexander II. in 1223, and by Robert I. and David II. in the following century.⁴ Charters were dated at Selkirk by Alexander II. in various years,⁵ and one was granted there by Randolph earl of Moray in 1319.⁶ It was undoubtedly a burgh in the reign of King Robert the Bruce. In 1328 the freeholders and *burgesses* of Selkirk, contributed to an assessment levied *pro reformatione pacis* a tithe of their money, amounting to £14, 19s. 0½d.⁷ In 1368-9 the customs of 'the burgh,' as accounted for by the chamberlain, amounted to £2, 13s. 4d.⁸ In 1434 John Spare-the-dur, one of the bailies of Selkirk, rendered to the chamberlain an account of the firms and issues of the burgh, amounting to £3, 6s. 8d., and of arrears from former account, £1, 13s. 4d.—amounting in all to £5.⁹ The *items* are as follow—'Firms and issues of the burgh for Whitsunday and Martinmas 1433, £2, 17s. 4d.—Firms of the land of Gelchestanecroft in hands of the King, 6s. 8d.—Firms of the land of Crakwillis land, 4d.—Firms of the land of Pele, 2s.—Firms of the land of Salsarland, 2d.—Firms of Comounwomanis land, 2d.' So early as the reign of James III., in 1469 and 1478, and thenceforward till that of James VI. in 1568, we find a commissioner to serve in parliament returned by the burgh of Selkirk.¹⁰

No extant charter of the burgh dates before the reign of James V. in 1535. The charter then granted, proceeding on the narrative that former charters had perished, was enlarged in 1538 and 1540.¹¹ A manuscript, dated 1722, and copied by Macfarlane, states, that Selkirk is a very ancient royal burgh, and for the good service of its citizens was endowed with great privileges from the crown—that it was several times burned by the English—that King James IV. on his way to Flodden was accompanied by eighty of the burghers under command of the town-clerk—that of these the clerk alone returned, bringing with him an English banner and battle-axe—that King James V., when he came to the Forest of Selkirk to expel a certain outlaw, for the good

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 546, 547.

² New Stat. Acc.

³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 91, 92, 137. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 68*, 69*, &c.

⁴ Act. Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 75*. Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 6, 45.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 204, 216, &c.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, p. 387.

⁷ Computa Camerar., vol. i., p. 13.

⁸ Computa Camerar., vol. i., p. 490.

⁹ Computa Camerar., vol. iii., pp. 270, 271.

¹⁰ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 93, 121, and vol. iii., p. 49, &c.

¹¹ Municipal Corporation Reports.

services done by the burgh to his father at Flodden granted it the liberty of making incorporations, particularly an incorporation of 'soutours,' the privilege of a sheriffdom, with a power of repledging from any court spiritual or temporal, and the property of 10,000 acres of his Forest for maintaining the royalty, with liberty to cut as much wood as might suffice for rebuilding the town; and that for the good service done by William Bryden, town-clerk, to James IV. at Flodden, he knighted both him and his successors.¹ All this most probably refers to the charter of 1535, which seems to be the 'patent' noticed in the MS. as lying in the town's 'chartour chist.' It is said that the burgh arms, 'a woman in a forest lying dead at the root of a tree with a living child at her breast,' were granted by James V., on account of one of the burghers' wives, while her husband was at Flodden, having wandered out in hope of meeting him, and having died in the position represented.²

There was at Selkirk before 1124, in the time of David I., while yet Prince of Cumberland, a royal castle, the frequent residence of the Sovereigns of Scotland, and held in their absence by their Constable.³

The mill or mills of Selkirk are mentioned in 1292, at which time they were held by John le Taillur as farmer or firmar.⁴

Adjacent to the burgh were certain lands, including or in some manner connected with the town's common, and with it forming part of 'the lands and lordship of Selkirk.'⁵

The town, castle, mills, lands, and common or pasture of Selkirk, formed at different periods, either conjunctly or severally, the subjects of royal or other grants. In 1302, Edward I., during his usurpation, granted to Aymer de Valence 'his castle of Selkirk, and also his manor and demesne lands of Selkirk and Traquair.'⁶ In 1309, Edward II. ordered the same Aymer de Valence earl of Pembroke to fortify the castle of Selkirk.⁷ In a charter of Robert I., about 1314, that monarch bestows on William Barbitonsor (or Barber), among other gifts, 'the commony of the pasture of the town of Selkirk, and the office of the constabulary of Selkirk, to be enjoyed as in the time of his predecessor Alexander last defunct.'⁸ About 1322 the same King granted to Henry Gelchedall the mill of Selkirk for two merks of silver.⁹ The town of Selkirk formed part of a grant by Edward III. to William de Montacute in 1335.¹⁰ David II., about 1365, bestowed on Sir Robert de Dalryell 'all his lands of Selkirk with pertinents, except the annualrents and firms of the burgh due to the King, to be held by him and his heirs until the King or his heirs should infest him in land of equal value in some competent place.'¹¹ Thomas Carnok, for his father's services and his own, also received from David II. a grant 'of his lands within Selkirk, and the mill thereof.'¹² In 1388, Robert II. ordered his sheriff and

¹ Macfarlane's Collections, vol. i., pp. 466, 467.

² Macfarlane's Collections, vol. i., p. 468.

³ Lib. de Calcheu, p. 4. Reg. Mag. Sig. Philiphaugh Charters.

⁴ Rot. Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 13.

⁵ See Remarks on 'The Forest.'

⁶ Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 359.

⁷ Rot. Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 80.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 6. Philiphaugh Charters. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 23.

⁹ Robertson's Index, p. 21, no. 30.

¹⁰ Rot. Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 390.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 45. Robertson's Index, p. 34, no. 16, and p. 79, no. 131.

¹² Robertson's Index, p. 60, no. 12.

bailies of Selkirk to pay to Isabella, spouse of the late James earl of Douglas, her third part of all the lands and annual rents with pertinents, which belonged hereditarily to her husband within their bailiary, which he held of the King in chief, and of which he died vest and seized.¹ Between 1390 and 1406 Robert III. granted to John Gladstones a charter of confirmation of the lands of Robertson and 'the town of Selkirk,' resigned by Margaret Gladstones his mother.² In 1398 the same King confirmed by charter an infeftment granted by James Sandilands to George earl of Angus of certain properties, including 'the haill town of Selkirk.'³ In 1488 James IV. granted to George Douglas, son of Archibald earl of Angus, the lordships of Selkirk, and houses and fortalices of the same, with pertinents.⁴ In 1547 Mary Queen of Scots granted to Archibald earl of Douglas, and James his son, a charter of the lands, lordship, and barony of Selkirk, with pertinents, for payment of one silver penny as blench-ferme.⁵ These were all confirmed by another charter of Mary in 1564, ratified by act of parliament in 1567,⁶ and finally confirmed to William earl of Douglas, and his heirs, in 1602, in a charter *de novo damus* of King James VI.⁷ A part, however, of the same property belonged for a time to the Murrays of Philiphaugh, or Falahill, having been granted to them by James VI. in 1584, after the forfeiture of Archibald earl of Angus. In that year the King gave to Patrick Murray of Faulohill, and his heirs, eighteen husband-lands, lying within the lordship of Selkirk, the east mill and wester mains of Selkirk, and the easter mains of Selkirk, with grass-lands and cappon-lands, with all pertinents.⁸ The small customs and burgh firms, along with the lands of Peelhill, of the old extent of 40s., and the office of sheriff of Selkirk, were in 1509 conferred by James IV. on John Murray of Fawlohill.⁹ In 1530 Patrick Murray was retoured heir in the same lands to his father James Murray, son of John, who had been infeft therein in 1514, and they seem to have continued in the possession of the family for about two centuries thereafter.¹⁰ The lands of the lordship were of the old extent of £13, 6s. 8d.¹¹

The lands of Philiphaugh appear in record in the reign of Robert I., who in 1314 granted to William Barbitonsor and his heirs the east part of the land of Fulhophaleh and Schelgrene, binding them either to pay to the miller one firlof of grain for every chalder, or to find him his victual on the day they ground their corn.¹² This seems to be the piece of land afterwards known as 'Barborisland,' and was of the old extent of £1, 13s. 4d.¹³ In 1315 King Robert gave to William called Turnebul that piece of ground which lies on the west side of Fulhophaleh, as far into The Forest as it was ploughed in past times, for a *reddendo* of one broad arrow at the feast of the assumption of the Virgin Mary.¹⁴ In 1524 James V. granted a precept of sasine in favour of John Turnebull, son and heir to Rudolph Turnebull, in the five pound lands of Philiphaugh.¹⁵ In 1558

¹ Lih. de Calchou, p. 403.

² Robertson's Index, p. 145, no. 15.

³ Robertson's Index, p. 139, no. 7.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., no. 91.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx., no. 164.

⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 565, &c.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xlv., no. 22.

⁸ Philiphaugh Charters.

⁹ Philiphaugh Charters.

¹⁰ Philiphaugh Charters. Retours.

¹¹ Taxt Roll of the Shireffdom of Selkirk.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 6. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 23. Philiphaugh Charters.

¹³ Retours.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 6. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 23. Philiphaugh Charters.

¹⁵ Philiphaugh Charters.

John Turnebull was retoured heir to Janet Turnebull, his mother, in five acres of the lands within the territory of Philipphaugh, of the old extent of 5s.¹ These five acres were subsequently divided between the five heirs portioners of John Turnbull, each portion, according to the old extent, being valued at 12d.²

The lands of Philipphaugh belonged in the fifteenth century to a family of the name of Hoppriggill.³ In 1461 they were granted by James III. to John de Moravia of Faulohill, probably the same who, in 1467, was along with John Turubull appointed to make a retour of rents within the county.⁴ In 1477, 1480, 1482, 1486, and 1492, various parts of them were purchased from different individuals by Patrick Murray of Fawlawhill.⁵ In 1514 William Jenkinson, for a sum of money paid him in his necessity by James Murray of Fawlahill, granted the latter a charter of five acres of land with pertinents, lying in the territory of Philipphaugh, to be held of the king and his successors.⁶ In the same year James Murray, brother and heir of the deceased John Murray of Fallohill, was by a precept of King James V. seized in the tower and lands of Philipphaugh, extending to a four pound land with pertinents, lying in the town and territory of Philipphaugh, and in 20s. annual rent of the lands of William Jenkinson.⁷ In 1528 James Murray of Fawlahill resigned to the crown, in favour of Patrick his son and heir, the whole lands of Philipphaugh, with tower, fortalice, &c., and 21 husband-lands, with pertinents lying within the burgh of Selkirk,—and in 1529 King James V. bestowed these lands by charter on the same Patrick.⁸ In 1535 Patrick Murray resigned in favour of Agnes countess of Bothwell, and Robert lord Maxwell her husband, 12½ acres of the lands of Philipphaugh, in lieu of £612 Scots, due by the said Patrick and his father James for the rents of Capirstane uplifted by them, and James V. in the same year gave the said Countess and her husband a charter of the said acres, which they in their turn resigned in 1537 in favour of Malcolm lord Fleming, for a sum of money due him by them.⁹ In 1582 Patrick Murray, grandson and heir to Patrick Murray of Faulohill, was seized in all and whole the lands of Philipphaugh, with the tower, fortalice, manor-place, garden, orchard, and mills of the same, with pertinents, extending annually to a four pound land lying in the town and territory of Philipphaugh.¹⁰ In 1576 the teind-sheaves of Philipphaugh and Hairhead were let to Patrick Murray and his heirs for £5 per annum, and in 1594 for £20.¹¹ In the beginning of the seventeenth century the lands of Philipphaugh, of the old extent of £10, were equally divided between Murray of Falahill and Turubull of Howden.¹²

Peter of Cokburne, son and heir of Peter of Cokburne, (probably of the family of Henderland,) had in 1384 a grant from King Robert II. of certain lands resigned by his father to the King, including the lands of Sunderland with the manor of the same.¹³ In 1463 the lands of Sunderland-hall, which seem to have belonged to the same family, and were forfeited by William Cokburn for abetting 'the traitour James of Douglas,' were bestowed by James III. on William

¹ Retours.

² Retours.

³ Philipphaugh Charters.

⁴ Philipphaugh Charters. See YARROW.

⁵ Philipphaugh Charters.

⁶ Philipphaugh Charters.

⁷ Philipphaugh Charters.

⁸ Philipphaugh Charters.

⁹ Philipphaugh Charters.

¹⁰ Philipphaugh Charters.

¹¹ Philipphaugh Charters.

¹² Taxt Roll of the Shireffdom of Selkirk.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 163.

Douglas of Cluny, and with some other lands erected into the barony of Sunderland-hall,¹ which he retained for at least some years.² Early in the seventeenth century half of the lands of Sunderland and Sunderland-hall, of the old extent of £5, belonged to John lord Fleming, and the other half, of the same extent, to James Lauder of that ilk.³

The lands of the Haining were in 1491 possessed by Robert Scott, but claimed by William Cockburn, son and heir of the laird of Langton, who in that year brought an action against the former 'for the wrangwis occupationn and manuring of the forest stede of the Haining wythin the forest of Etrik be the space of thre yeris bigane, and for the wrangwis vptaking and wyth-haliding of the profitis of the said stede be the said thre yeris extending to iij^{xx} of lib.'⁴ Both parties claimed the property in virtue of a crown lease, Cockburn from James IV., and Scott from James III. In 1500 David Hoppringill of Tynneis, in conjunction with John Murray of Faulohill, had a tack of the Haining from James IV. for a period of nine years, 'payand therfor all mailis and grassumes and devties aucht and wont and as our rental proports, and keipand our said steid forest like as effeiris,' with power to make subtenants.⁵ In 1611 the Haining with 'the loch of the same' was the property of Robert Scott,⁶ and in 1628 was retoured by his Majesty's commissiouners at the extent of £6 and 8d.⁷

Greenhead was possessed in the fourteenth century by a family of the same name, on whose forfeiture it was bestowed by David II. on William Broun.⁸

In 1471 Thomas Turnebull was proprietor of Fawlishope.⁹ In 1628 the royal commissioners returned Fauldishope, easter and wester, then the property of the Earl of Buccleuch, at the united extent of £7, 8s.¹⁰

Hairhead was in 1509 let for nine years by James IV. to John Murray of Faulohill and another tenant.¹¹ The tack was in 1514 renewed by Queen Margaret to James Murray of Faulohill, and in 1526 and 1531 the same Queen granted a five years' lease respectively to the same James Murray and Patrick his son.¹² In 1628 Hairhead was retoured as the property of Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh, at the extent of £12, 1s. 2d.¹³

Redlead, or Whytbank, the ancient forest-stead of the ward of Tweed, was by a charter of King James IV. in 1510, in terms similar to the Elibank charter of 1511,¹⁴ bestowed on David Hoppringill and Margaret Lundin his spouse.¹⁵ This property, which has ever since remained in the family, was in 1628 retoured at £6, 10s. 3d.¹⁶

Hadderslie, Hatherlie, or Hedderle, including Batts, Mauldisheuch, and probably Mauldischauch, in 1552 formed a distinct lordship, part of which was at the time possessed by Robert Scott of Wamfray.¹⁷ Mauldisheuch and Mauldeshaugh were in 1601 the property of John Murray of Fallow-

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vi., no. 76.

² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 88.

³ Taxt Roll of the Shireffdom of Selkirk.

⁴ Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 208, 209.

⁵ Philiphaugh Charters.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Retoured Extent of Etrick Forest.

⁸ Robertson's Index, p. 31, no. 33, and p. 36, no. 24.

⁹ Acta Aud., p. 13.

¹⁰ Retoured Extent of Etrick Forest.

¹¹ Philiphaugh Charters.

¹² Philiphaugh Charters.

¹³ Extent of Etrick Forest.

¹⁴ See Yarrow.

¹⁵ Charter penes A. Pringle, Esq., of Whytbank.

¹⁶ Extent of Etrick Forest.

¹⁷ Philiphaugh Charters.

hill, by whom they were inherited from his father Patrick.¹ Hadderslie with Batts was about 1600 a five pound land of old extent, the property of Andrew Ker of Yair.²

The lands of Howden, pertaining in the sixteenth or seventeenth century to Mark Turnbull, were of the old extent of £5.³ Those of Todrig, held at the same period of William lord Yester by Walter Scott of Todrig, were of the old extent of £10.⁴

Of the remaining lands of the parish, with the exception of Newark, Old Wark, and Carterhaugh, of which it is stated in an old MS. inventory of Philiphaugh papers John Murray of Faldohill had a grant from Queen Margaret in 1518, we have little or no account previously to the return of the King's commissioners in 1628. In their roll of properties we find Newark mill, £1, 8s. 8d.; Auldward, £5, 13s. 7d.; Cairterhaugh, £8, 11s. 10d.; Blackgraues, £16, 16s. 8d.; Fastheuch, £7, 3s. 3d.; Fawsydes, £6, 6s. 10d.—returned as the property of the Earl of Buccleuch; Williamhope, £6, 4s. 2d., Sir Patrick Murray of Elibank; Yair, probably including Craig,⁵ £14, 8s., Andrew Ker of Yair; Middlestead and Blackmiddings, £7, 4s. 7d., Gilbert Elliot of Stobbs; Hartwoodmyres, £6, 13s. 8d., Robert Scott of Hartwoodmyres; Hartwoodburn, £6, 4s. 2d., Walter Scott of Quhythauch; Aikwood, or Oakwood, probably the Aclintour of the rental of Kelso,⁶ £6, 13s. 8d.; Southbowhill, £3, 6s. 10d., Walter Murray of Aikwood; Northbowhill, £3, 4s. 6d., Robert Scott of Bowhill; Braidmeadows, £7, 19s., Andrew Scott of Braidmeadows; Blackhauch, £7, 12s. 9d., Alexander Mitchelstoun of Blackhauch.

Only two ancient castles, those of Newark on the Yarrow and Oakwood on the Etrick, now remain.⁷ In 1722 the old tower of Shaws was still to be seen.⁸ Newark, which is said to have superseded the *Auld Werke*, was in 1476-78 bestowed by James III. on his Queen Margaret, as part of her third of the property and revenues of the kingdom according to her marriage contract.⁹ In 1489 it was in possession of Alexander Hume, great chamberlain of James IV.,¹⁰ and in 1503 it formed part of the dower bestowed by that monarch on his Queen.¹¹ In later times it was the residence of Anne duchess of Buccleuch, and is the supposed scene of 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel.'

The banner and halbert, said to be taken from the English at Flodden, where 'the flowers of the forest were a' wede away,' are still in possession of the incorporation of weavers, by one of whose number they are alleged to have been taken.¹² These were formerly wont to be carried before the town council at their public processions of riding the common, &c.¹³ The sword of William Bryden, who is mentioned above as leader of the burghers at Flodden, is still in possession of his lineal descendants.¹⁴

Near the junction of the Yarrow and Etrick are the remains of an entrenchment thrown up by Montrose, and in the town of Selkirk may still be seen the house in which he is said to have lodged on the night before the battle of Philiphaugh.¹⁵

¹ Retours.

² Taxt Roll of the Shireffdom of Selkirk.

³ Taxt Roll of the Shireffdom.

⁴ Taxt Roll of the Shireffdom.

⁵ Liber de Calchou, Rental of Abbacy, 1567.

⁶ Liber de Calchou.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Hodge in Macfarlane's Collect., vol. i., p. 463.

⁹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 117, 189, 192.

¹⁰ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 219.

¹¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 271, &c.

¹² New Stat. Acc.

¹³ Macfarlane's Collect., vol. i.

¹⁴ Old Stat. Acc. Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.

¹⁵ New Stat. Acc.

GALASHIELS.

Lyndon¹—Linden, Lindene²—Lyndane³—Lydene, Lindene⁴—Lynden⁵—
 Lyndein, Lindein.⁶ Deanery of Teviotdale⁷. (Map, No. 93.)

GALASHIELS, formerly named Lindean, is a parish very irregularly shaped, and divided by the river Tweed into two unequal parts, the greater lying north of the Tweed in the county of Selkirk, and the smaller south of that river in the county of Roxburgh. It is also watered by the Ettrick and the Gala. The Tweed and Ettrick form nearly the whole of its western boundary, and the Gala about one half of its eastern. Its general aspect is hilly, with narrow and winding vales between its green dry eminences. Its greatest height is Meikle, a hill overlooking the town of Galashiels, and measuring 1480 feet, the lowest being a plain at the junction of the Tweed and Gala, 280 feet above the level of the sea. In the eastern part of the parish are two small lakes.

Lyndein, or Lyndon, was a vicarage in 1275,⁸ and thenceforward till the era of the Reformation.⁹ It is set down in the *Libellus Taxationum* as 'the rectory of Lyndane.' In 1353 and 1567 we read of Lindin or Lindene Kirk.¹⁰

The church was originally situated at Lindean, which lies south of the Tweed, but in the course of the seventeenth century was removed to Galashiels, on the north of that river, and west of the Gala.¹¹ The report of the Lords of Commission for the plantation of Kirks, dated 1622, bears 'that there lived about 400 people in Galashiels, and so meikle the more as we (the ministers of the adjoining parishes) find ane house already there, well built, comely appparelled, and with small help, as is provided, may easily be made sufficient for the whole people in their most frequent assemblages.'¹² The church was accordingly transplanted to Galashiels, but before that change 'the old vicar's church of Lindean had been abandoned for thirty-six years.'¹³ There appears to have been a church or chapel at Boldsid or Boylsid, situated near a ferry on the north bank of the Tweed.¹⁴

In Baiaund's Roll the vicarage is rated at £4.¹⁵ The *Taxatio* sec. xvi., *ad rationem octo millium librarum*, rates it at £3, 8s. In the *Libellus Taxationum* the rectory is valued at £13, 6s. 8d. In the Books of Assignations, 1574-1579, and the Book of Assumptions, 1577, the vicarage is rated at £40.

¹ A. D. 1275. Baiaund's Roll.

² *Taxatio* sec. xvi.

³ *Libellus Taxationum*.

⁴ A. D. 1567. *Liber de Calchou*, pp. 490, &c.

⁵ A. D. 1577. *Book of Assumptions*.

⁶ A. D. 1576-1579. *Books of Assignations*.

⁷ Baiaund's Roll. *Taxatio* sec. xvi. *Libellus Taxationum*.

⁸ Baiaund's Roll.

⁹ *Taxatio* sec. xvi. *Book of Assumptions*, and *Books of Assignations*.

¹⁰ *Godscroft*, vol. i., p. 144. *Lib. de Calchou*, p. 512.

¹¹ *Old Stat. Acc.*

¹² *New Stat. Acc.*

¹³ *New Stat. Acc.*

¹⁴ *Blaeu's Map*.

¹⁵ *Registrum Glasguense*, p. lxx.

We are not informed at what time the church of Lindean became the property of the monks of Kelso, but at the Reformation it was entered in the rent roll of the abbey along with the town and mill. The two latter yielded respectively £16 and £2, 13s. 4d., and from the church there were drawn in kind 10 chalders, 1 boll, of victual for the lands of Cauldscheillis, Fadounsyde, Hleyndoun town with the mains, Moselie and Blindlie, The Brige Hauch, Ferinylie and Calfshaw, Gallawscheillis and Boytside, and Langreynk.¹

The lands and manor of Gallowshiels appear to have formed part of The Forest when possessed by the house of Douglas. In 1416 we find Earl Archibald attempting to settle a dispute at 'Gallowschel' between the convent of Melros and John the Hage, lord of Bemerside.² The same lands and manor were also part of the dower of Queen Margaret, in whose favour sasine of The Forest was given in 1503 by John Murray of Fawlohyll, sheriff of Selkirk, 'on the soil of the said lordship (of The Forest), near the tower and manor of Galloschelis.'³ It was not till 1599 that Galashiels was erected into a burgh of barony.⁴ In 1628 the lands of Gallowscheillis and Moysileis, which probably at that time constituted the barony, were the property of Sir James Pringill of Gallowscheillis.⁵ About the middle of the century the lands and barony of Galashiels belonged to Patrick Andro of Barbonrland, and comprehended the town and lands of Gallowsheills, with mills, &c., the lands of Over and Nether Hauchs, with three waulkmills, the lands of Nether Barnes, the lands of Boilsyde, with the fishing and ferry-boat on the Tweed, from Glamouth to Ettrick, the lands of Stockbridge, and the lands of Moisy and Blackburn—the whole barony being of the extent of £90, 10s.⁶

Fairuille or Fernylie, including the lands of Langriuk, Calfshaw, and Blackuphauch, were in the seventeenth century the property of the Kers of Linton or Fairnilie.⁷

In the same century Pringill of Blindlie had the lands of that name.⁸

About a mile west of Galashiels are vestiges of the great fosse called the 'Catrail,' or 'Piets-workditch,' which is about twenty-five feet in width, and is bounded on each side by a huge rampart of earth. It extended from the north of Selkirkshire, or farther, to the borders.⁹

Traces of two ancient camps, and of a considerable portion of Roman road, are distinctly seen in different parts of the parish.¹⁰

In 1337 the Scotch, after the battle of Krethtown (Crichton), quartered at Galashiels.¹¹ About a mile from the town is a cultivated spot, once a marsh, and still known as 'The Englishman's Sike,' where, it is said, some of the English fell in a skirmish, having been overtaken there gathering wild plums, whence, according to a fanciful legend, came the motto of the baronial burgh, 'sour plums.'¹²

In 1353 the body of William Douglas, the knight of Liddisdale—probably the same with Sir William of Douglas *de Laudonia*—who was slain by his kinsman, Sir William Douglas, at a

¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 490, 512, 513.

² Lib. de Melros, pp. 539, 540.

³ Rymer, vol. xiii., p. 73.

⁴ Precept of Chancery, quoted in New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Extent of Ettrick Forest.

⁶ Retours, 1655.

⁷ Retours. Extent of Ettrick Forest.

⁸ Retours. Extent of Ettrick Forest.

⁹ Pennant's Tour, vol. iv., p. 264. Chalmers, vol. ii., p. 89.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ Scalachronica, pp. 167, 297.

¹² New Stat. Acc.

place called 'Galsewood' or 'Galvord,' in Ettrick Forest, and was buried at Melrose, before the altar of Saint Bride, is said to have been deposited for a night in 'Lindin Kirk, before being conveyed to its final resting-place.¹

Blaen places a castle at Fadonsyd.²

MELROSE.

Mailros³—Meilros⁴—Malros, Mailros, Melros⁵—Melros, Meylros, Maylros, Mailros, Meuros⁶—Melros, Melross, Meilross⁷—Melros, Melross, Melrose.⁸ Deanery of Teviotdale. (Map, No. 94.)

This parish may be described as a hilly tract of considerable elevation, intersected towards the south by the river Tweed, which here flows through a fertile and beautiful valley, and divides the parish into two very unequal parts. Its principal heights are the Eildon hills on the south of the Tweed, and on the north of that river, the Galtonside, Langlee, and Ladhope hills. Its northern and larger portion is chiefly comprehended between the rivers Gala and Leader, and is divided about midway by the parallel valley of the Allan water, all three flowing southward into the Tweed.

The original church or monastery of Melros appears to have been founded by Saint Aidan towards the middle of the seventh century.⁹ It was built upon a small peninsula or promontory formed by a bend of the Tweed,¹⁰ about two miles below the site of the present abbey and town. Oswald king of Northumberland and of part of Scotland south of the Forth, about 635, established at Lindisfarne a colony of monks from Iona, and with the assistance of Aidan, their first bishop and abbot, instructed his subjects in the truths of Christianity, and founded a number of religious houses, one of which was the monastery of Melros, whose first abbot was Eata, one of twelve Saxon youths instructed by Aidan.¹¹ During most part of the incumbency of Eata, Saint Boisil or Boswell was prior of Melros, and he was succeeded by his pupil, the famed Saint Cuthbert, who died hermit of the Island of Farne.¹² These three had died before the end of the seventh century, about which time the visionary Dryethelme, Dryethelm, or Ditelm, retired to the monastery, where he spent the remainder of his life in the most rigorous

¹ Hailes' Annals, vol. ii., p. 277. Godscroft, vol. i., p. 144. Fordun's Scotichronicon, lib. xiv., cap. 8. Lib. de Melros, p. 463.

² Blaen's Theat. Scot.

³ A. D. 673-731. Bede's Eccles. Hist., lib. iii., c. 26; lib. iv., c. 27; lib. v., cc. 9, 12. Bede's Life of St. Cuthbert, cc. 6, 7.

⁴ A. D. 838. Historia Nennii, c. 64.

⁵ A. D. 1119-1300. Liber de Calchou. Simeon of Durham.

⁶ A. D. 1136-1606. Liber de Melros.

⁷ A. D. 1165-1483. Registrum de l'Asselct.

⁸ A. D. 1225-1326. Liber de Dryburgh.

⁹ Eyre's History of St. Cuthbert, pp. 13, 235.

¹⁰ Fordun's Scotichronicon, lib. vii., cap. 7. 'Monasterium Melros quod Tweda flumine circumcingitur.' Bede, lib. v., c. 12, says more correctly, 'quod Tuidi fluminis circumflexu maxima ex parte clauditur.'

¹¹ Simeon of Durham. Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 183, 184. Bede, lib. iii., c. 26.

¹² Bede, lib. iv., c. 29. Bede's Life of St. Cuthbert, cc. 36, 39. Raine's North Durham, pp. 60-62. Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 184, 185, &c. Notes to Marriuen.

penance.¹ In 839 the monastery was burned by Kenneth king of Scots, in his invasion of the Saxon territory, but in 875, by which time it was probably rebuilt, and appears to have been a place of some fame,² it became one of the resting-places of the body of Saint Cuthbert, when removed from its sepulchre at Lindisfarne on account of the invasion of the Danes.³ Between these dates, in 854, Melros is mentioned by Simeon of Durham as one of the churches belonging to the church or abbey of Lindisfarne.⁴ Before the end of the eleventh century Melros appears to have been ruined and deserted, except for a short time between 1073 and 1075, when it was the retreat of a few monks, among whom was Turgot the historian, afterwards bishop of Saint Andrews, and confessor to Saint Margaret, Queen of Malcolm III.⁵ The monastery was succeeded by a church or chapel dedicated to Saint Cuthbert, and dependent on the priory of Durham or of Coldingham till between 1126 and 1136, when David I. exchanged for it the church at Berwick, and annexed it to the new monastery of Melros, which he founded in the latter year.⁶ This chapel became famous as a resort of pilgrims, and is said to have been approached from northern parts by a way called the Girthgate having the privilege of a sanctuary.⁷ In the thirteenth century, between 1249 and 1285, Petrus de Haaga, laird of Bemerside, for certain transgressions committed by himself and others against the convent of Melros, agreed for himself and heirs to pay yearly at the chapel of Saint Cuthbert of Old Melros, on Saint Cuthbert's day in quadragesima, half a stone of wax to light the said chapel, in lieu of ten salmon, five fresh and five dried, which he was formerly bound to pay for the same trespasses.⁸ The chapel was burned by the English in the reign of Robert I. In 1321 Symon bishop of Galloway granted a relaxation of forty days' penance to all truly penitent and confessed who should with consent of their diocesan devoutly visit the chapel of Saint Cuthbert of Old Melros, where that saint lived a monastic life and was celebrated for his miracles, or should contribute of their goods for rebuilding the place, recently burned by the English.⁹ And between 1417 and 1431 Pope Martin V., at the instance of John dean of Cavertoun, one of the monks of Melros, granted to all who should devoutly visit or contribute to the same chapel a remission of penance for seven years and seven lents, on all the festivals of Saint Cuthbert, and certain other holydays.¹⁰ The lands of Auld-Melross, within the lordship and regality of Melross, were in the beginning of the seventeenth century possessed by a family of the name of Ormes-toun.¹¹

In 1136, as above stated, King David I. founded the 'modern' abbey of Melros, having brought thither from Rievale in Yorkshire a colony of Cistercian monks.¹² He subsequently granted them

¹ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 187. Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. vii., cap. 7. Bede, lib. v., c. 12.

² Monumenta Historica Britannica, vol. i., p. 75. It is styled by Nennius, 'illud quondam mobile et eximium monasterium de Melros.'

³ Fyfe's History of St. Cuthbert, pp. 13, 235. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 191. Innes's Critical Essay. Notes to Marmion.

⁴ Monumenta Historica Britannica, vol. i., p. 675.

⁵ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 193. Hailes' Annals.

⁶ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 193. Raine's North Durham, App. p. 5. Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. v., c. 43.

⁷ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 193.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 298, 299.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 390, 391.

¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, p. 570. The pontificate of Martin V. ended in 1431, but 1437 appears to be the date assigned in the Charters of Melros to the transaction of the above.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. v., c. 43. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 202. Fordun thus notices the foundation of Melros, 'Anno 1136 idem rex David monasterium de Mailros Cistercii idem fundavit, unde versus,

Anno milleno, centeno, ter quoque deno,
Et sexto Christi, Melross, fundata fuisti.'

the lands of Melros, Eldune, and Dernwic, the right of pasture between the Gala and the Leader, the fishing in the Tweed within their bounds, Galtuneshalech, and the whole land and wood of Galtuneside¹—thus bestowing on them a large portion of the present parish of Melrose. The church, which was ten years in building, was finished in 1146, and with great pomp and solemnity dedicated to the Virgin Mary on the 28th July in that year.²

Between 1153 and 1165 Malcolm IV. confirmed the grant of King David, and added 'one stead in Cambesley for building a cow-house for a hundred cows, and a fold.'³ Galtuneside, in the charter of King Malcolm, has these boundaries—'As the river Leder falls into the Tweed, and thence upwards as far as the burn of Faulhope, which falls into the Ledre, and thence upwards by the same burn, and thence across the moor to the Raburne, which falls into the Aloent, and thence following the same river Aloent as far as the Tweed.'

William the Lion, along with whom in 1175 Laurence abbot of Malros swore fealty to Henry II. at York, confirmed all the grants of his predecessors.⁴ During his reign, 1165-1214, Alan the Constable, the son of Roland, gave the monks the lands of Alewentchawis and Threpunde, the former bounded as follows—'From Fairforde ascending to Staincross, and thence ascending to the bounds of Wedale, and thence by the way which divides Weddale from Lauuedgerdale as far as Alewentisheude, and thence by the bounds between Wedale and Lauueder as far as the way which separates Burnerig from Leudepare, and along the same way descending to the stone cross, and thence transversely to the cross which is situated at the head of Fulewithenis, and thence by the way towards the south, near Harlaw, till you come opposite Morelow, and thence descending by a rivulet to Standenburne, and thence ascending as far as the boundaries of Threpunde.'⁵ From King William, Alan his steward, and the family of De Moreuille, the monks received the lands of Bleneslei, Milcheside, and Sorowlesfelde, with the chapel of Saint Mary of the Park, and the buildings of Cambesley, Buchelm, and Witheley.⁶ The boundaries of the land attached to Saint Mary's chapel are thus described—'As the ditch surrounds the court of the chapel, and westward and northward and towards the eastern gate, and thence downwards to the rivulet descending from the wood on the north side of the causeway to the rivulet by which two fish-pools are formed, of which we have assigned the upper to the foresaid chapel, and the lower to our sick of Bune, and thence upwards by the same rivulet as far as the fosse which surrounds the foresaid court of the chapel on the west side.' The lands of Milcheside are bounded thus—'From the upper fish-pool, down by the same rivulet which falls into the said fish-pools, as far as the great causeway which goes from Loweder towards Birkenside, and then by the same causeway southwards to the eastern head of the ditch which the foresaid monks made after our assignation between their land and the land which we have assigned on the south to our sick, and from the said head of the ditch made by the monks along the same westwards to the ancient ditch which crosses the plain from south to north, and thence southward to the head of the same ancient ditch, and thence descending obliquely in the direction in which Joceline lord bishop of Glasgow

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 3, 4.

² Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 202. Chron. de Mailros, p. 165.

³ Lib. de Melros, p. 6.

⁴ Palg. Illust., vol. i., pp. 81, 82. Lib. de Melros, p. 12.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, p. 69.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 81-100. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 664.

and the Cellarer of Melros perambulated the boundary as far as the rivulet called Mereburne, which is the boundary between the land of Milkeside and the land of Blainesleie, to the great causeway which descends from Windeslaue to Lauwder, and thence by the same causeway northwards to the road which runs from it to Milkeside, and by that road to the head of the ditch which we (R. de Moreuille and Auicia his wife) had begun before we gave the land of Milkeside to the abbey of Melros, and thence to the southern head of the ditch which surrounds the court of the said chapel on the west.'

About 1180 the monks had a controversy with Richard de Moreville concerning the wood and pasture between the Gala and Leader, which was settled by composition made in presence of King William, and by his authority. The monks were to enjoy the whole right of wood and pasture within certain boundaries, with a small exception, viz., 'Along the east side of the river Galhe upwards in the direction of their own property as far as the boundaries of Wedale, and also along the right boundaries of the land of Richard de Moreuille, viz., as the Mereburne falls into the Leder up to the source of the same Mereburne, and thence along the sike which issues from the Mereburne to the spot where that sike falls into the rivulet of Standene, and thence as far as Pot, and from Pot to Standane Stan, and thence as far as the King's way where it enters the wood and divides the wood of Standene and of Threpuwde, and thence by the same King's way to Fairforde, and afterwards along that way which goes to the right as far as the foresaid bounds of Wedale, and thence by the right bounds of Wedale to the Galhe.'¹ This territory Richard de Moreuille quitclaimed to the monks, with the exception of the wood of Threpuwde, the pasture of which however was to belong to them, and which was thus bounded—'From Fairforde down by the Aloent to the moss which is between Threpuwde and Cumbesleie Cnol, and thence by the same moss as far as the foresaid Pot.' Another controversy between the monks and the men of Wedale was settled by arbitration, in the presence of King William, to this effect—'That the King's forest, which was the pasture of the monks, extended to the road leading to the west side of the church of Wedale, and as far as the rivulet called Fasseburne,' and should be theirs so that no one should share it with them.² A third controversy respected the marches between the lands in Melros bestowed on the monks by David I., and those in Bowden given by the same monarch to the monks of Kelso. The grant to the former consisted, as before stated, of the lands of Melros, Eldun, and Dernwic³—that to the latter of Middilham, Bothenden, and Aeldon.⁴ An attempt to settle the controversy was made by the Pope's legate, John de Salerno, about 1200-1; but no settlement took place till King William, at the instance of the Pope and his legate, having first in 1202 bound the abbot and convent of both places to abide by his decision, at length in 1204 decided, 'that the land whence the controversy arose belonged to the monks of Kelso, and ought to be theirs of right according to the bounds which they asserted,' and that they should concede to the monks of Melros for ever two oxengang of land, and two acres of meadow, and pasture for four hundred sheep, which they

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 100-103. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 65*, 66*. Chronica de Mailros, p. 90.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 103. Chronica de Mailros, p. 93. The arbiters on this occasion, according to the Chroni-

cle, swore on the relics at Melros 'with fear and trembling.'

³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 3, 4.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 3, 4.

held in Prenwenesete.¹ The march between Melrose and Bowden, as then fixed, was as follows— ‘From the ford of Bouildenburne, which is between the bounds of Lessedwyn and Bouildene, as far as the cross which is situated between Wytherig and Harecarleche, and thence as far as the white thorn which is situated in Wyterig, and thence northwards to Akedene, and ascending as far as the cross near the green fosse, and by the green fosse as far as the cross which is placed above Sprouisdene, and thence ascending to the fountain near the white thorn as the stream from the same fountain descends, and thence by Farnileye to the willows and crosses and ditches which have been placed in the middle of the hill to the top of the same, on which King David caused the ditches to be made, and thence descending westward to the place called Derebley, and thence by the divided wood and by the crosses and ditches and oaks marked with crosses as far as the lake beneath Blakelaune, and from that lake to another, and thence descending by the rivulet of Hol-dene as far as the Twede.’² A fourth controversy was caused by the alleged violent occupation of part of the monks’ pasture-ground between the Gala and Leader by Patrick earl of March, and in 1208 was settled by composition made in presence of the King, and of Bricius bishop of Moray who had been commissioned for that purpose by the Pope, to the effect, that ‘the said Patrick had freely granted to the monks the whole arable land called Sorulesfeld, as held by William Sorules, west of the Leder towards the grange of the monks, and pasture for fifty sheep, and seven score cows or oxen within and without the wood everywhere, between the road going towards Loueder along the causeway which is called Malholmisrode and the Leder, and from the bounds of Cadesley as far as Fauhopeburne, reserving to the Earl and his heirs only the right of brushwood.’³ It was further agreed that neither party should within these bounds have any houses, sheepcots, enclosures, lodges, folds, or dwellings of any kind; that only Sorulesfeld should be arable; and that the goods (cattle) of the Earl should not pass the said road, and should every night return to Hercheldune, unless hindered by storm or flood.⁴ The Earl granted to the monks also the liberty of taking yearly six score cart loads of peat from the neighbouring moss of Scabedraburch.⁵

In 1321 or 1322 the church of Melros was pillaged and destroyed by the English under Edward II.⁶ In consequence of that destruction King Robert Bruce, to aid in rebuilding the church, in 1326 granted to the monks all wards, reliefs, maritages, escheats, fines, amerciements, issues, and perquisites of both Justiciary and Sheriff-Courts, belonging to himself and heirs within the sheriffdom of Roxburgh, to be held by them until they should have fully raised the sum of £2000 sterling, a gift which appears to have been the means of enabling them to erect the beautiful fabric whose ruins still exist.⁷ In 1329 the same King, a few weeks before his death, addressed

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 134-139. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 17-22. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 67*. Chronica de Mailros, p. 104.

² Sir Walter Scott informed the author of the ‘Monastic Annals of Teviotdale’ that part of these limits forms the boundary of Abbotsford, and that the ditches are still in good preservation. Morton’s Mon. Annals, p. 220.

³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 87-91. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 68*-70*.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 91.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, p. 91.

⁶ Fordun’s Scotichronicon, lib. xiii., c. 4. Morton’s Mon. Annals, p. 229.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, pp. 325, 326. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 123. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 69. Robertson’s Index, p. 3, no. 2, and p. 88, no. 235. Morton’s Mon. Annals, pp. 230, 231.

to his son David and his successors his memorable letter, recommending to their especial favour the monastery of Melros, in which he had ordered his heart to be entombed, and earnestly enjoining them to allow the monks to enjoy all his donations for the rebuilding of their church, and to increase rather than diminish them.¹ His munificent grant of £2000 was not fully realized even towards the end of the reign of his son and successor David II., by whom it was in 1369 renewed until the whole sum should be raised.² In 1384 or 1385 Richard II. lodged a night at the abbey of Melros, which next morning he caused to be burned.³ In 1389, as a compensation for this 'destruction and burning,' *'quas ipsi nuper quando fuimus ibidem de guerra cum exercitu nostro sustinebant,'* he granted to the monks a deduction of two shillings on each of 1000 sacks of wool exported by them from Berwick,⁴ a privilege which in the following year he revoked, in consequence of an attempt to export 200 sacks more than the stipulated number under benefit of that deduction.⁵ In 1398 they received from Archibald Macdowell of Malkerston an obligation to pay £90, on account of his relief of Malkerston, 'to the new werke of thair kirke of Melros.'⁶ In 1544 the church was again burned and otherwise damaged by the English.⁷ Donations by various individuals were subsequently given for rebuilding it,⁸ but it seems never to have recovered from the injuries which it then sustained.

In 1560 the whole property of the monastery, which had been erected by David II. and his successors into a free regality,⁹ was annexed to the Crown without power of alienation, but this provision was rendered nugatory by subsequent statutes.¹⁰ In 1569 the 'abbacie,' with all its lands, lordships, teinds, regalities, &c., was disposed by King James VI. to James Douglas, second son to William Douglas of Lochlevin, as abbot or commendator, with power to set in 'feu-ferme, long or short takkis, siclyk and in the same manner as gif he had been providit thairto of auld in the court of Rome.'¹¹ In 1606 the commendator resigned the manor place or monastery with all its pertinents into the hands of the King, that it might be erected into a temporal lordship in favour of William earl of Morton.¹² In 1608 he renewed the deed of resignation, with this difference, that the King might 'confer the samien, vse and dispone thairupoun as his hienes sall think expedient.'¹³ And in 1609 the monastery and its property, with certain exceptions, were erected into a temporal lordship in favour of John viscount Haddington, who had assisted King James at the time of the memorable Gowrie conspiracy.¹⁴

We have no early notice of Melrose as a parish. The present limits of the parish, however, correspond with the boundaries of the earliest possessions of the monastery as given above, comprehending chiefly the lands of Melros, Eildon, and Darnick, on the south of the Tweed, and on the north those of Gattonside, Sorrowlessfield, Buckholm, Allanshaws, Blainslie, Threppwood,

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 329, 330. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 231.

² Lib. de Melros, pp. 405-407. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 173. Robertson's Index, p. 63, no. 3, and p. 83, no. 235. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 69.

³ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 235. Pinkerton, vol. i., p. 32. Fordun's Scotichronicon, lib. xiv., c. 50.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 100.

⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 106.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 483, 490.

⁷ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 243. Lib. de Melros, pp. 643, 644.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 642-644.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 399-403, and 493-497. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 163.

¹⁰ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 243, 244.

¹¹ Register of Presentations to Benefices.

¹² Lib. de Melros, pp. 657-659.

¹³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 660-662.

¹⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv., pp. 461-464.

Milkside, Fawhope, Colmslie, and Whitelie. As the charters make no reference to the tithes, which are however duly and fully entered in the rent-roll of the abbey, and which seem never to have been the subject of controversy, as certain other privileges of the monks within the district so frequently were, there can be no doubt that these lands, with perhaps a few others, of all which the monks had complete temporal and ecclesiastical possession, were from an early period regarded as the *parish* of Melros, of which the parochial church was that of the abbey. Its only dependencies within the district appear to have been the chapel of Saint Cuthbert of old Melros, the chapel of Saint Mary of the Park, both mentioned above, of which the latter stood in a detached portion of the parish of Lauder, locally within Melrose, and Chiekhelles Chapel at Blainslie, all which seem to have been suppressed before the era of the Reformation.¹ In 1394 Matthew bishop of Glasgow declared on the authority of a bull of Pope Gregory IX., that the abbot of Melros was at liberty to appoint a priest of his order and convent to administer the sacraments in the chapel of Melros (the abbey church) to the (hired?) servants of the monastery, as *other parish priests* within the diocese were wont to do.² Almost the only other notice of the ecclesiastical state or privileges of the 'abbacie' which occurs before the Reformation is in the record of a parliament of James III. in 1487, in which it is declared to be one of those 'that wes nocht of aid at the court of Rome.'³ At the Reformation Melros was served by a reader, whose stipend was 'to be payit out of the third of Melrose be the taxmen or parochiners.'⁴ In 1574 also it was served by a reader, but united to Bowden, Lillisleif, and Langnewtown, under charge of one minister.⁵ In 1586 it is named as a charge by itself,⁶ and in 1606 and 1608 it is styled 'the parochie' kirk of Melros.⁷

The remains of the abbey were used as the parish church from the period of the Reformation till the year 1810, when a new church was built on the Wearhill, a few hundred yards to the westward of the town of Melrose.⁸

In the Libellus Taxationum the monastery of Melros is valued, *cum pensione pro rata*, at 3600 marks, or £2733, 6s. 8d. In the Taxatio sec. XVI., *ad rationem octo millium librarum*, it is taxed at £204.⁹ About the period of the Reformation the teinds of Melros parish amounted to £135, 9s. 4d., besides 50 stones of butter from Overside of Colmslie, and from Threipwood 340 loads of cane peats, 340 cane fowls, and 24 capons;¹⁰ and the reader received as his stipend, assigned him out of 'the third of Melrose,' £20 with the kirkland.¹¹

The lands of the parish, which till the Reformation remained in the hands of the monks, were at that period valued as follows in the rent-roll of the abbey,—Blainslie, £45, 18s.; Langshaw, mill thereof, and East Raik of Woolhousebyre, £18; Halkburne, £3, 6s. 8d.; Buckholm, £10; Appletreelcaves, £30; West Raik of Woolhousebyre and Langlie, £22, 13s.

¹ Chalmers, on the authority of Milne's account of Melros, published in 1743, places a chapel at Colmslie, and another at Gattenside.

² Lib. de Melros, pp. 470, 471.

³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 183.

⁴ Register of Ministers, 1567.

⁵ Books of Assignations.

⁶ Booke of the Universall Kirk.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, pp. 658, 660, 661.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Reg. Glasguense, p. lxxi.

¹⁰ MS. 'Rentail of Melrois.'

¹¹ Register of Ministers.

ld.; Freireroft, £3, 6s. 8d.; Merebank, Sowtercroft, Cartleys, and Newfurdhaugh, £17, 6s. 8d.; Drygrange, £22; the annuals and customs of Little Fordel, £36; of Newton Mill, £8; of Old Melros, £6, 8s. 4d.; of Eildon, £26; of Newstead with pendicles, £85, 16s.; Ladopemuir, the Netherside, £18, 6s. 8d.; Wards of Melros, £2; Colmsliehill, £5; Allanshaws, £6, 13s. 4d.; Wooplaw, £3, 6s. 8d.; Threipwood, £32; Whittie, £6, 13s. 4d.; Williamlaw, £5; Sorrowlessfield, £1, 10s.; Newton, £26, 13s. 4d.; Freirshaw, £5; Gattouside with pendicles, £119, 19s. 4d.; Mossbouses, £18, 13s.; the two Abbey Mills, £48; Darnick, £86.¹

On one of the summits of the Eildons, and in other parts of the parish, there are vestiges of ancient camps, and of roads by which communication was maintained between them.²

The ancient convent is said to have been secured by a wall drawn across the narrowest part of the peninsula, the foundations of which were visible in 1743, and the 'Chapel Knoll' still marks the site of the old chapel of Saint Cuthbert.³ The returns of the seventeenth century speak of the lands of Auld Melross '*tam infra quam extra fossatas.*'

Nothing remains of the abbey except the church and a small part of the cloister walls. Minute descriptions of these magnificent ruins are given in The Lay of the Last Minstrel, in Morton's Monastic Annals, Grose's Antiquities, Pennant's Tour, and other well known publications. The south side of the nave of the church is divided into eight small chapels, in one of which it is said Alexander II. was buried. Within the church were likewise deposited the remains of James earl of Douglas, slain at Otterburn, of Douglas the knight of Liddesdale, and the heart of Robert Bruce.⁴

Pennant in 1772 writes as follows,—'At a place called Bridgend stood till within these few years a large pier, the remaining one of four which formed here a bridge over the Tweed. In it was a gateway large enough for a carriage to pass through, and over that a room, 27 feet by 15, the residence of the person who took the tolls. This bridge was not formed with arches, but with great planks laid from pier to pier.'⁵ It was placed at the point where the 'Girthgate' crossed the Tweed.

Other ecclesiastical relics exist in a cross in the centre of the town of Melrose, with a piece of ground attached to it called 'the corse rig'—another called 'the high cross' about half a mile west of Melrose—and in such names of places as Priorswood, Cloister Close, Abbotsford, Monksford, The Haly Wheel, and the wells of Saint Mary, Saint William, Saint Helen, and Saint Dunstan.⁶

Near Darnick is a place called Skinnersfield or Skiunershill, noted for the fray which occurred in 1526 between the Earl of Angus and the Scots.⁷

In the northern part of the parish are the ruined towers of Colmslie and Hillslop.⁸

¹ MS. 'Rentall of Melrois.'

² Old Stat. Acc.

³ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 195.

⁴ Fordun, Morton, Pennant, Sir Walter Scott, &c.

⁵ Pennant's Tour, vol. iv., p. 265.

⁶ New Stat. Acc. Morton's Mon. Annals.

⁷ New Stat. Acc. Border Minstrelsy. Pennant. Pinkerton.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

BOWDEN.

Bothendene ¹ — Bouldene ² — Botheldene ³ — Bothelden, Botheldene, Boulden, Bouildene, Bouldene ⁴ — Boulden, Bothelden, Boweden, Bowelden, Bowden ⁵ — Bolden ⁶ — Boudene, Bowden, Bolden.⁷ Deanery of Teviotdale.⁸ (Map, No. 95.)

THE surface of this parish presents a series of parallel ridges running from west to east, having an average height of 450 feet above the sea, and gradually increasing in elevation towards the north, where the Eildon Hills, half of which lie within the parish, attain the height of 1364 feet. Each of the valleys thus formed has its own small stream emptying itself into the Tweed. Towards the south-west a few rivulets run into the Ale water, which is a tributary of the Teviot, and forms about half of the southern boundary of the parish.

This church belonged to the monks of Kelso before 1180, and continued with them till the Reformation. In the year just specified Bishop Joceline of Glasgow confirmed to them all the churches which they held within his diocese, with the parsonage of the same, and among these the church of Botheldene.⁹ A similar confirmation was granted by King William between 1195 and 1199,¹⁰ by Bishop Walter in 1232,¹¹ and by Pope Innocent IV. between 1253 and 1254.¹² In 1273 the monks of Melros and Kelso met in the church of Boulden to settle a dispute about the tithes of Molle.¹³ The vicarage of Bowden is mentioned in Baiamund's Roll.¹⁴ About 1300 the church was held by the monks of Kelso in rectory,¹⁵ and in the rent-roll of 1567 it is enumerated among the 'kirkis that pais vittall.'¹⁶ As a Protestant church it was in 1568 and some subsequent years one of two or more old parishes under one minister with a reader at each,¹⁷ but in 1586 appears to have formed a separate parish.¹⁸

The church is situated near the village of Bowden. It bears the date 1666, but is partly of much older construction. There was a chapel at Holydean in the west of the parish, on a precipice overhanging a ravine called Ringan's Dean.¹⁹

¹ A. D. 1119-1124. Lib. de Calchou, p. 3.

² A. D. 1147-1152. Lib. de Calchou, p. 6.

³ A. D. 1159. Lib. de Calchou, p. v. after *Tabula*.

⁴ A. D. 1165-1214. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 13, 17, 21, 22, 316, 318, 319, 333. Lib. de Melros, pp. 134-138.

⁵ A. D. 1232-1275. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 232, 263, 350, 351. Baiamund's Roll.

⁶ A. D. 1300-1400. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 361, 410, 411, 460-462. Lib. de Melros, pp. 400, 443. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 163. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 191.

⁷ A. D. 1567. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 490, 491, 513, &c. Register of Ministers.

⁸ Baiamund's Roll. Libellus Taxationum.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 319.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, p. 316.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 332.

¹² Lib. de Calchou, pp. 350, 351.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 140.

¹⁴ Reg. Glaeguenae, p. lxx.

¹⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 470. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 170.

¹⁶ Lib. de Calchou, p. 513.

¹⁷ Register of Ministers. Books of Assignations.

¹⁸ Booke of the Universall Kirk.

¹⁹ New Stat. Acc.

In Baiamund's Roll the vicarage is taxed at £2, 13s. 4d.¹ In the Libellus Taxationum the rectory is valued at £16, 13s. 4d., and the vicarage at £6, 13s. 4d. In the rent-roll of the abbey of Kelso, *circa* 1300, the rectory is stated as wont to be valued at £10, 13s. 4d.²

When David I. founded the abbey of Selkirk, 1119-1124, he conferred upon the monks the lands of Middelham, Botheldene, and Aeldon,³ which, although the charter makes no mention of the church, seem to have then and ever since constituted the principal part of the parish of Bowden. King David, 1147-1152, after transferring the abbey to Kelso, Malcolm IV. in 1159, and William the Lion, 1165-1200, severally renewed the grant of Middelham and Bouldene or Botheldene,⁴ and probably, though not mentioned in their charters, also of Aeldon. The boundary between these lands and those of Eldun and Dernewie belonging to Melros became, about the beginning of the thirteenth century, a subject of controversy between the convents, which, after several attempts to settle it, was at length in 1204 adjusted by King William.⁵ The 'peace' thus made he afterwards confirmed by charter in 1208.⁶ In 1190 the parson of Lyllisclef had claimed part of the lands of Bothelden as his by hereditary right, but on a decision of the Pope's commissioners against him he gave up the claim.⁷ Between 1243 and 1254 Pope Innocent IV. confirmed to the monks of Kelso Bowden and Middelham along with the rest of their possessions.⁸

The barony of Bowden, probably at first co-extensive with the parish, but afterwards comprehending other lands both contiguous and detached, is first mentioned in the thirteenth century. In 1250 the provost (*prepositus*) of Boulden witnesses a charter of lands in Maxton to the monks of Melros.⁹ Subsequently we find the abbot's barony mentioned in 1260, 1300, 1327, 1358, 1381, 1398, and 1567.¹⁰ It was wholly under the secular jurisdiction of the monks of Kelso, of whose regality, erected by David II. in 1343,¹¹ and confirmed by Robert III. in 1390,¹² it formed a part, and whose bailies of the barony exercised the power of repledging from both chamberlain and justiciary courts to the temporal court of the convent.¹³

There was in early times a family of the name De Boulden or Bowilden. In 1296 Richard de Boulden, parson of the church of Edalston, swore fealty to Edward I.¹⁴ And for a period of about 200 years various persons of the same surname are witnesses to a number of charters.¹⁵ These are not mentioned as holding lands in the parish, but would appear to have been kindly tenants of the monastery who took their surname from the barony. The monks of different periods were in the practice of subletting the lands of the barony, and some of the lands, on whatever condition originally let, came at length to be held by the parties in hereditary right. Between 1160 and 1180 the monks granted to their 'man' Hosbernus half a ploughgate of land in the territory

¹ Reg. Glasguense, p. lxxv.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 470.

³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 3.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 6, v. after *Tabula*, and 13.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 134-138. For the boundary as then fixed see MELROSE above.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 17, 318.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, p. 338.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 350, 351.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, p. 306.

¹⁰ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 233, 361, 410, 411, 460, 490. Lib. de Melros, pp. 306, 400, 443. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 163.

¹¹ Robertson's Index, p. 63, no. 2.

¹² Robertson's Index, p. 117, no. 26. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 191.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 444.

¹⁴ Ragman Rolls, p. 164.

¹⁵ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 116, 120, 127, &c.

of Middilham.¹ In 1260 Alan de Sarcino and Christiana his wife gave up to the monks all the said Alan's right in two oxengang of land in the town of Mydilham, which he held of them in heritage, or in any land within the barony of Boulden belonging to him or his heirs.² In 1271 a similar resignation of lands in Mydilham was made by William de le Hylle, son of Waldeve, son of Aldewyn.³ About 1300 the barony seems to have consisted of the following towns and lands, part of which lie in several other parishes—Bolden, Fandon, Wittemer (or Whitmure), Whitelaw, Halidene, Selkirk-abbatis, Midilham, Newton, and Clarilaw, and to have yielded in money about £70 or £80 per annum.⁴ These lands were mostly let to tenants in husband-lands, cot-lands, and smaller portions, for a fixed rent and services varying according to the quantity of land held by each—the services consisting chiefly in each husbandman being bound, along with his wife and family, to reap for four days in harvest, and to furnish two men to reap for five days, &c., all which services the Abbot Richard (*circa* 1285-1300) converted into a yearly rent of forty shillings for each husband-land.⁵ There was service also due by the tenants to the King. An inquest had at Bolden in 1327, concerning half a ploughgate in Prestfeld, found that it was part of the territory of Bolden, was held of the barony by four husbandmen, and used to provide one armed man, who should be leader of thirty bowmen furnished by the barony to the King's service.⁶

The lands of the barony appear, like the church, to have remained in the hands of the monks till the Reformation, at which period those lying within the parish of Bowden, with their respective values as given in the rent-roll of the abbey, 1567, were as follows—Towne of Boudene, £32; Towne of Midleme, £32; Halidene, £10; Prestowne, £5; Vinselos, £1; Clarilaw manis, £200; Tippilaw (Kippilaw), £6; Cauers for maill and teind, £6, 13s. 4d.; Langside, £3; Dowglene, £5; Newhall, £4; the whole revenue of the barony from these and other sources, both parochial and extra-parochial, being £392, 13s. 4d.⁷ The kirk of Bowden at the same period paid tithe in victual to the amount of 37 ch., 15 bolls, and 1 firlet, for Bowden Towue, Mydlem Towne, Clarilaw, Halidene with the pendicles, Cyppelaw, Prestoun, Mydlyme Mylne, and Quhytlaw Hous; the last only being extra-parochial, or perhaps at the time considered part of Bowden, and Cavers alone, as above stated, paying tithe in money.⁸ The lands and jurisdiction of the barony were afterwards yielded by the monks to the Kers of Cessford, who appear to have held part of them previously, and by whose representative, Robert lord Roxburgh, they were wholly possessed in 1606.⁹

The remains of a military road, with circular stations or camps distant from each other about three miles, can still be traced across the parish from south-east to north-west.¹⁰

In the village of Bowden are an old cross and the remains of one or two ancient peels.¹¹

Beneath the east end of the parish church there is a vault, the burying-place of the Rox-

¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 361.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 283.

³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 282.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 460-463.

⁵ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 460, &c.

⁶ Lib. de Calchou, p. 361.

⁷ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 490, 491.

⁸ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 513, 518.

⁹ Retours. Old and New Stat. Accounts.

¹⁰ Old and New Stat. Accounts.

¹¹ Old and New Stat. Accounts.

burghe family, containing twenty-six coffins, some of which are said to be 200 years old.¹ The remains of the chapel of Holydean are still visible.²

A dry-stone dyke within the bounds of this parish, enclosing 500 acres, formerly wooded, is supposed to have stood for 300 years, and in an old lease is termed 'the Great Deer Park of Haliudean.'³

The castle of Holydean, once a strong fortification, with towers, court-yard, vaults, well, and high court-wall, was in the last century nearly demolished for the purpose of building a farmhouse.⁴ There remain one of the vaults, part of the court-wall, and a stone with the inscription, 'Dem Isobel Ker, 1530.'⁵

ST. BOSWELL'S, OR LESSUDDEN.

Lessedewyn, Lassidewyn, Lessedwin⁶ — Lascedevyne, Lassedevyne⁷ — Leshidwyn⁸ — Lesseduen⁹ — Lessudene, Lessuddene, Lessuddane.¹⁰ Deanery of Teviotdale.¹¹ (Map, No. 96.)

This parish is watered by a few small streams running into the river Tweed, which bounds it on the north and north-east. The surface in the upper or southern portion is undulating, the lower or northern being more level. The winding banks of the Tweed, except on the north-east, are bold, precipitous, and well wooded.

The church of Lessudden is as old as the time of King David I. In 1153, in the end of his reign or in the beginning of that of Malcolm IV., Thomas de Londonia gave to the church of Saint Mary of Lessedewyn 'the tofts which he had on the south side of the church, his half of the orchard beside the church, the land and meadow west of the church, as far as the great road which led towards Eldoun, and on the north of the church the land extending from the burying-ground beyond a certain ancient ditch, as he had at first given and assigned it, as far as the Tweed.'¹² We are not informed who first bestowed this church on the monks of Dryburgh, but in 1161 it was with its pertinents confirmed to them by Pope Alexander III.¹³ In 1170 Robert de Londonia, son of Richard, granted to the monks of Dryburgh the church of Lassidiwyn with its pertinents,¹⁴ and the grant was confirmed in the same year by William the Lion,¹⁵ and in 1175 by Bishop Joceline, whose charter grants 'the church of Lassidewyn with its chapel of Newtoun and all pertinents.'¹⁶ Soon after, from some cause which does not

¹ Old and New Stat. Accounts.

² Old and New Stat. Accounts.

³ Old and New Stat. Accounts.

⁴ Old and New Stat. Accounts.

⁵ Old and New Stat. Accounts.

⁶ A. D. 1153-1230. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 41, &c. Lib. de Melros, p. 77. Rymer's Foedera, vol. i., p. 252.

⁷ Circa A. D. 1250. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 40, 41.

⁸ A. D. 1316. Lib. de Melros, p. 331.

⁹ A. D. 1444. Lib. de Melros, pp. 573-575.

¹⁰ A. D. 1530-1630. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 322, 331, 334, &c. Books of Assignations.

¹¹ Libellus Taxationum.

¹² Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 44.

¹³ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 203.

¹⁴ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 41, 42.

¹⁵ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 42, 43.

¹⁶ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 43, 44.

appear, the monks of Dryburgh gave up to those of Jedburgh the church of Newtown (probably Longnewton), and agreed to pay them two marks per annum for Lessedewyn.¹ This agreement was more fully ratified in 1177.² Pope Lucius III. in 1184,³ Celestine III. in 1196,⁴ James, the Pope's legate, in 1221,⁵ and Gregory IX. in 1228,⁶ severally confirmed to Dryburgh the church of Lessedewyn, with lands, revenues, and pertinents, the legate and Pope Gregory confirming also the composition with Jedburgh respecting the churches of Lessedewyn and Newtown. In 1220 Robert de Londonia confirmed the grant of land bestowed by Thomas de Londonia in 1153.⁷ The church was again confirmed to Dryburgh by King Alexander II. in 1230.⁸ Bishop Walter of Glasgow in 1232, and Bishop William in 1250, confirmed to the monks the church of Lessedewyn with all pertinents, and all their lands, houses, revenues, and possessions within the parish.⁹ In 1252 a dispute between the monks of Dryburgh and those of Melros, who also held lands in the parish, was settled as follows—'That, while Dryburgh should continue to draw the tithes of corn and hay due by the porter of Melros for the lands which he held in Ylistoun, Melros should through its porter pay yearly to Dryburgh two marks on Roxburgh market day; that the tenants, or hired servants of Melros, if the latter resided for half a year within the parish, should pay all ecclesiastical dues to the mother church of Lessedewyn; and that all disputes should be referred to the abbots of Alnwick and Rievaulx, and a third party to be chosen by them.'¹⁰ Another dispute occurred in 1440 between the same parties respecting the parsonage tithes of Lessedewyn, and would appear not to have been settled in 1446, owing to the refusal of the abbot of Dryburgh to submit the matter to the decision of the abbots of Kelso and Jedburgh, according to the ancient arrangement among the great abbeys of Teviotdale, that a dispute between any two of the abbots should be settled by the arbitration of the other two.¹¹ The church continued the property of the monks of Dryburgh till the Reformation, some of the tithes, however, having been on the eve of that period transferred to the church of Maxtoun, while that of Lessudden drew part of its tithes from Maxtoun or other parishes.¹²

The church was dedicated, as above stated, to Saint Mary, and its earliest grant of land was bestowed on the condition that 'the parson should found an altar *in parte australi ecclesiae* in honour of Saint Margaret the virgin, and sing one weekly mass there for the souls of King David, of Margaret the donor's wife, and of all the faithful departed.'¹³

This church and parish are styled 'Lessudden' from the earliest notice on record, in the twelfth century, till the seventeenth, in which the name Saint Boswell's is first applied to them.¹⁴ The latter designation, applied also to a village in the parish long since extinct, to the fabric of the church, to an undivided common, and to various other local objects, shows that the saint, whose

¹ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 46, 47.

² Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 48.

³ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 194, 195.

⁴ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 197.

⁵ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 172.

⁶ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 199, 200, 206, 218, 223.

⁷ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 45.

⁸ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 181.

⁹ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 39-41.

¹⁰ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 150, 151.

¹¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 573-578.

¹² Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 334-340.

¹³ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 44.

¹⁴ Lib. de Dryburgh. Lib. de Melros. Retours.

name it commemorates, and not Saint Mary, must have been latterly regarded as the patron saint of the place. The present church is situated near the eastern boundary of the parish, having been built in 1652 or earlier from the ruins of an older church or chapel dedicated to St. Boswell.¹ There is no mention of the existence of any other church within the bounds of Lessudden; but the ancient designation 'Tempillands,' now shortened into Temple, seems to imply that the Knights Templars were at one time possessors of a portion of the land.²

Of the history of Saint Boswell or Boisil little is known. He first appears in 651 as the *prepositus* or prior of Melros, where he was preceptor to Saint Cuthbert.³ While resident there he was in the habit of preaching among the inhabitants of the surrounding towns.⁴ He died at Melros in 664.⁵ His nativity is placed by David Camerarius on the 23d of February,⁶ but by most other writers on the 23d of January, which appears to be the real date.⁷ Simon of Durham says that his *deposition* is celebrated in Britain on the 7th of July.⁸ Saint Boswell's Fair is held on the 18th of July, the festival of Saint Thenew, mother of Saint Kentigern.

In the Libellus Taxationum the rectory is taxed at £16, 13s. 4d., and the vicarage at £10. Lessudden does not appear in the Register of Ministers 1567, but in 1574 it was served by a reader, with a stipend consisting of £16 and the Kirklands.⁹

The earliest grant of land in Lessudden of which we have any record is that already mentioned, viz., the tofts granted to the church by Thomas de Londonia, which appear to have constituted what was afterwards named the Kirklands.¹⁰ This grant was subsequently, as above mentioned, confirmed by Robert de Londonia,¹¹ and along with the church became the property of the monks of Dryburgh,¹² who were thus among the earliest possessors of land in the parish, though their chief interest in it consisted in their property of the tithes.¹³ About 1220 they received from John, son of Yliff of Ylistoun, 'ten acres of land of his demesne in the town of Ylistoun, viz., two acres in toft and croft nearest to and east of the rivulet which ran below his garden, five acres in Rokflat next to and west of the road leading to Boulden, and three acres in Grenerig.¹⁴ About the same time they received from the same John a 'toft and two acres in Ylistoun, formerly belonging to Alan Dammesone, and one acre in Grenesid next to Hairestan,¹⁵ and from Robert de Londonia his yearly rent from a house and toft in the town of Lessedewyn, consisting of three shillings of silver and one pound of pepper, which was afterwards, with the exception of the pound of pepper, confirmed by his nephew Richard de Roxburgh.¹⁶

The parish and barony of Lessudden seem to have been nearly, if not wholly coextensive, and consisted chiefly of the lands of Lessudden, Ylistoun, Maxpoffil, Wodfordhouse, Hevyside, Cambes-

¹ Old and New Stat. Accounts. New Stat. Account of Melrose.

² Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 320, &c.

³ Bede's Eccles. Hist., lib. iv. c. 27. Bede's Life of Saint Cuthbert, c. vi.

⁴ Bede, *ut supra*.

⁵ Bede, *ut supra*. Monumenta Historica Britannica, vol. i., p. 532.

⁶ D. Camerarius, p. 104.

⁷ Acta Sanctorum, 23 Jan.

⁸ Monumenta Historica Britannica, vol. i., p. 256.

⁹ Books of Assignations.

¹⁰ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 44.

¹¹ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 45.

¹² Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 203.

¹³ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 150, 151, 300, 320, 321, 331, 334, 339, &c. Lib. de Melros, pp. 573-578.

¹⁴ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 148.

¹⁵ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 149.

¹⁶ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 45, 46.

town, Newton, and the Temple-lands. These various properties, originally possessed either by the Crown, or by families of the names De London, De Wodforde, De Hormiston, De Abirnethy, De Nevyll, Fraser, Galbrath, De Hilton, Shaw, or De Schatto, and Creichton, who held them of the Crown, became gradually by the gift of these parties—with the exception of Ylflstoun, given, as above, to Dryburgh—the property of the monks of Melros, who thus became lords of the temporal barony, and had under them tenants or vassals, who in time acquired permanent rights, first as kindly tenants, and subsequently as hereditary proprietors.

The first grant of land in Lessudden received by the monks was from Richard de Londoniis, whose son Robert, between 1165 and 1214, confirmed to them the half ploughgate of land bestowed by his father, and added 'the rest of the land which lay adjacent to the said half ploughgate as far as Derestredit, and as the road descended obliquely eastward as far as the torrent.'¹ This grant was confirmed by Alexander II., who in 1221 settled the royal property, 'Lessedwin with its pertinents,' as part of the dowry of his queen Johanna, sister of Henry III.² We have no farther account of Lessudden till about a century afterwards, when John de Hormiston, 1306-1329, granted to the monks all the land which he had in the territory of the town of Lessidewyn.³ In 1316 they had from Robert I. a charter under the great seal of his whole land and tenement of Lessedewyn or Leshidwyne with pertinents, and with the tenandries, services, suits, homages, wards, reliefs, and marriages of the freeholders of Maxpofill, Heuisyd, Wodfordehuses, and Illeffeston, and of all other freeholders belonging to the said tenement and land.⁴ In 1317 King Robert ordered James of Douglas and his bailies of the constabulary of Jedword to make inquiry whether Maxpofill, Heuisyd, Cammayston, and Illeffiston, at any time belonged to the said tenement, and concerning all liberties, &c., thereto belonging, and in 1318 renewed the grant.⁵ Between 1353 and 1357 Ralph de Neuyll lord of Raby granted to the monks his whole land or tenement of Lessydewyne, with pertinents within Terydale, given him by Edward de Balliol, to be enjoyed by them after his decease—and John de Neuill his son confirmed the grant.⁶ In 1409 they received from Malcom de Galbrath lord of Grench, in exchange for a land and tenement in the town of Kynros, another tenement, named the 'persounlande,' in their town or barony of Lessidwyn, hereditarily belonging to him, and held of them in chief—the monks paying in addition twenty marks to his kinsman, James de le Schaw.⁷ In 1415 John de Hilton sold to them for £20 Scots a certain tenement with all its pertinents lying in the south-west of the town of Lessydwyn, commonly called the tenement of William de Hilton, which was confirmed to them by Thomas de Schatto his cousin.⁸

The lands of Wodfordehous were in the thirteenth century possessed by Robert de Wodforde, who between 1285 and 1306 bestowed his whole property there upon the monks of Melros.⁹ It was between 1353 and 1357 again granted or confirmed to them by Ralph de Neuyll, who had received it from the pretender Edward Balliol.¹⁰

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 76, 77.

² Rymer's Foedera, vol. i., p. 252. ³ Lib. de Melros, p. 379.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 380-382. Robertson's Index, p. 5,

no. 19. Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 5, 6.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 392-394.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 437-440.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, pp. 534, 535.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 535-537.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, p. 320.

¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, pp. 437-440.

Maxpoffill, Maxpoffwell, or Mospople, was in the thirteenth century held by a family named from the property, whose representative, Adam de Maxpoffle, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296,¹ but afterwards held his land of King Robert Bruce, to whom he subsequently resigned it. Between 1306 and 1329 Laurence de Abernethy, who had received from King Robert the land thus resigned, and termed the 'whole' land of Mackyspoffill, bestowed it on the monks of Melros.²

In 1402 James Fraser lord of Frendracht gave them all his land of Cambeston in the barony of Lessidwyn, for payment of the usual service to the King, and three pounds Scots to himself or his heirs, while the property remained uninjured by common war.³ This grant was confirmed by James I. in 1420,⁴ and in 1496-1499 Janet countess of Moray and lady of Frendracht, and her grandson Sir James Creichtoun of Frendraucht, gave up to the monks the annual rent of £3 Scots payable for the lands of Camestoun.⁵

From 1535 till 1620 or 1630, we find the lands of Lessudden, Elistoun, Maxpoffle, Cammestoun, the Tempilland, and Newtown, paying tithes to the abbacie of Dryburgh.⁶

The ancient village of Saint Boswell's has been already mentioned, as well as the undivided common of forty acres, called Saint Boswell's Green, to which it has given name, and on which the lord of the manor retains the right of holding the fair above mentioned.⁷

The retours of the seventeenth century mention the mill of Saint Boswell's, but there seems to have been no mill at Lessudden, the tenants being apparently bound to grind their corn at the mill of Dryburgh.⁸

Near the village is Lessudden Place, an old border strength belonging to the Scotts of Raeburn.⁹ The village itself, when burned by the English in 1544, is said to have contained 'sixteen strong bastel houses.'¹⁰

The Hare Well, also called Saint Boswell's, Saint Boswell's Burn, Saint Boswell's Green, mentioned above, and fragments of the foundations of the ancient village of Saint Boswell's occasionally turned up by the plough, may be reckoned among the antiquities of the parish.¹¹ The old choir of Saint Boswell's church was demolished within the last forty years.¹²

¹ Ragman Rolls, p. 126. Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 28, 29.

² Lib. de Melros, pp. 384, 385.

³ Lib. de Melros, p. 487.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 538.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 618-622.

⁶ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 320, &c.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 300.

⁹ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Border History, quoted by Chalmers.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² New Stat. Acc. of Melrose.

LONGNEWTON.

Newtoun¹—Ecclesia de Longa Neutoun²—Lange Newtoun³—Ecclesia de Langneutona⁴—Langnewtown, Langnewtown⁵—Langnewtowne.⁶ Deanery of Teviotdale.⁷ (Map, No. 97.)

THE old parish of Longnewton was annexed in the end of the seventeenth century to that of Anerum,⁸ of which it has since formed the north-west portion. It was bounded on the south by the water of Ale, and appears never to have extended eastward beyond the ridge called Lilliard's Edge.

This church, under the shorter name 'Newtoun,' was originally a chapel dependent on the church of Lessudden. The latter with its 'pertinents' was in 1170 bestowed on the monks of Dryburgh by Robert de Londonia, and confirmed to them by King William.⁹ In 1175 Bishop Joceline of Glasgow confirmed to them 'the church of Lassedewyn with its chapel of Newtoun and all its just pertinents' which Robert de Londonia gave, and King William by his charter confirmed.¹⁰ About the same period the monks of Dryburgh gave up the church of Newtoun to those of Jedburgh, according to the following agreement—'That John and William de Causi, the clerical holders of Lessudden and Newtoun at the time, should hold these charges for life, paying to Jedburgh for Newtoun one mark, and to Dryburgh for Lessudden two marks; that at the decease of either, Dryburgh should have the half of Lessudden, and Jedburgh the half of Newtoun, the survivor to have the other half of each, and to pay a mark to Dryburgh for Lessudden, and half a mark to Jedburgh for Newtoun; and that at his death Jedburgh should have the church of Newtoun, and Dryburgh that of Lessudden, the latter paying perpetually to Jedburgh two marks per annum.'¹¹ In 1220 there took place between the chapters of Glasgow and Jedburgh a composition respecting several churches in the diocese; and with regard to the church of Longneutoun, which then first appears under that designation, and seems also to have been then first constituted a vicarage, it was ordained—'That the vicarage should be a benefice of eight marks, or the whole altarage, with the lands and all other pertinents, and that this should be in the option (of the vicar) when the charge should be vacant, he paying yearly half a stone of wax in name of recognition at the feast of Saint James—that the whole residue should go to the use of the canons—and that until the charge should be vacant the canons should be responsible to the extent of

¹ A. D. 1175. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 43, 44, 46-48, 81.

² A. D. 1220. Regist. Glasguense, p. 98.

³ A. D. 1228. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 200.

⁴ A. D. 1305. Lib. de Melros, p. 314. A. D. 1390. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 179.

⁵ A. D. 1574 and 1576. Books of Assignations.

⁶ A. D. 1586. Booke of the Universall Kirk.

⁷ Libellus Taxationum.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 41-43.

¹⁰ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 43, 44.

¹¹ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 46-48.

one-half for the episcopal dues, and for the sustentation of the priest, whom they should present to the bishop or his official.¹ It was also ordained, that in this as in the other parishes 'the canons should have one acre of land for storing their corn in a competent place, saving only the messuage of the vicar.' In 1305 the church of Langneuton was the place chosen for settling a dispute between the monks of Melros and the rector of Wathstirkir.² In 1390 Robert II. bestowed the advowson of the church on Henry of Douglas, who had previously resigned it into his hands, but of whose previous title to it we have no account.³ At the Reformation Langneuton was united with other three parishes under one minister,⁴ but was subsequently a distinct parochial charge,⁵ which it continued to be till its annexation to Ancrum at the period above stated.⁶

The church stood in the south-west corner of the parish, not far from the present village. Of its fabric there are now no remains, but its burying-ground is still used.⁷

In the *Libellus Taxationum* the rectory is rated at £10. The vicarage, as already stated, was originally a benefice of eight marks, or £5, 6s. 8d. At the Reformation the reader at Langneuton had for his stipend £16 and the kirklands.⁸

The lands of Longneuton were in early times possessed by a family of the name of Franceis. Between 1165 and 1214 William le Franceis is witness to a charter of lands in Maxton⁹—and in 1296 'Johan Fraunceys de Longa Nentoun' of the county of Roxburgh swore fealty to Edward I.¹⁰ In 1228 the monks of Dryburgh had 'a half ploughgate of land in the territory of Lange Newtoun.'¹¹ In the reign of Robert I. the barony of Langneuton was the property of the Crown. That monarch between 1320 and 1326 bestowed the barony of Langneuton and Maxton on Walter the Steward of Scotland,¹² and subsequently on Robert Stewart his son and heir,¹³ afterwards King Robert II., who in 1390 gave to Henry of Douglas, on his resignation, the lands of Langneuton with pertinents.¹⁴ In 1466 the same lands were the property of Sir Henry of Douglas, apparently descended from the Henry of the former century.¹⁵

At the Reformation Francis earl of Bothwell became proprietor of 'the lands of Langneuton, with the tower, mill, tenants, tenandries, service of freeholders, and their pertinents,' and his charter and infeftment were in 1581 and 1585 ratified by the parliament of James VI.¹⁶ In 1601 the lands and barony of Langneuton, with the mill, and all their pertinents, lying in the sheriffdom of Roxburgh, were set in tack to James Douglas commendator of Melros, and Helen Scott his spouse, for 'satisfacioun and contentatioun' of the maills, fermes, profits, and duties of the barony of Newlands in Peebles, disponed to them by William earl of Morton, under reversion of 17,000 marks due them by the Earl, for yearly payment of five chalders victual, viz., 40 bolls wheat and 40 bolls bear, besides three chalders victual, viz., 30 bolls bear and 18 bolls meal, 'of

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 98.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 314.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 179. *Monimenta Vet. Com. de Mortoun*, p. 169.

⁴ Books of Assignations.

⁵ Booke of the Universall Kirk.

⁶ Retours, 1605 and 1670.

⁷ Old and New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Books of Assignations.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, p. 81.

¹⁰ Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 163. Ragman Rolls, p. 127.

¹¹ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 200.

¹² Robertson's Index, p. 21, no. 22.

¹³ Robertson's Index, p. 10, no. 13.

¹⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 126, no. 6. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 179.

¹⁵ *Monimenta Vet. Com. de Mortoun*, p. 215.

¹⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., pp. 257, 259, 409.

the first, best, and reddiest payment addetit to' them 'be the tenentis of Langnewtoun, to be delyverit on' their 'expensis frely in the place of Dalkeyth or Drochoillis,' and they were to 'caus the tenentis becum actit and oblist to pay and cary the same in maner and during the space above written, and this by and atour the saidis fyve chalderis victual addetit yeirlie and promittit be' them 'furth of the saidis landis of Langneutoun.'¹

From the above it appears that there were both a tower or fortalice and a mill at Longnewton, and 'Langnewtoun common' is mentioned by Blaeu.²

The lands and barony were of the old extent of twenty marks, or £13, 6s. 8d.³

MAXTON.

Mackistun, Mackustun, Maxtoun⁴—Makeston, Mackustun, Makestun⁵—Machustun, Maxtun⁶—Maxtoun⁷—Maxton.⁸ Deanery of Teviotdale.⁹ (Map, No. 98.)

THIS parish—deriving its name from the 'town' or settlement of the same Maccus, another of whose settlements under its Norman shape of 'vill' gave its surname to the families of Maxwell—is bounded on the north by the river Tweed. It has a surface gently sloping from the ridge called Lilliard's Edge on the south to the banks of that river, which, with the exception of a few small brooks, is its only stream.

The church of Maxton was dedicated to Saint Cuthbert. In the reign of William the Lion Robert de Berkeley and Cecilia his wife, in granting some land to the monks of Melros, reserved 'the tithes of Saint Cuthbert's church of Mackistun,' the grant being confirmed by King William with the same reservation.¹⁰ In exchange for that possession the monks during the same reign received another from Hugh de Normanville and Alina his wife, the tithes, to whomsoever they belonged, being still reserved.¹¹ In 1200 the monks of Dryburgh quit-claimed to Sir Hugh de Normanville all right which they had in the church of Maxtoun, for half a ploughgate of land and other rights in the territory of Newtown.¹² The son of Sir Hugh de Normanville afterwards appears as patron of the church, which was then a free rectory with full baptismal rights. In 1227 a composition was made between the monks of Melros and Leonius, 'parson of the baptismal church of Makestun,' with the assent of Walter bishop of Glasgow, and Sir John de Normanville, 'patron of the same church,' concerning the tithes and all other proceeds of the land then held by the monks 'within the limits of the parish,' to this effect, 'that for the

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 655-657.

² *Theatrum Scotiae*, Map.

³ *Retours*, 1605 and 1670.

⁴ A. D. 1165-1214. Lib. de Melros, pp. 77-81. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 144.

⁵ A. D. 1214-1249. Lib. de Melros, pp. 219-227.

⁶ Circa A. D. 1250. Lib. de Melros, pp. 302-306.

⁷ A. D. 1275. *Regist. Glasg.*, p. lxx.

⁸ A. D. 1296. *Ragman Rolls*, p. 157.

⁹ Baiamund's Roll. *Libellus Taxationum*.

¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, pp. 77-79.

¹¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 79-81.

¹² Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 144.

yearly payment of four marks of silver *pro bono pacis* to the church of Mackestun, the monks should be free from every exaction of tithe and from every annoyance on the part of that church and its rectors.¹ In 1250 William de Normanville, a member of the same family, was rector of the church of Mackistun.² The vicarage of Maxtoun, according to Baiamund, was taxed in 1275.³ In the reign of Robert I. the patronage was in the hands of Walter, the Steward of Scotland, who in 1326 bestowed it on the monks of Dryburgh, with the churchland and four acres in Louecrofte in augmentation thereof.⁴ In the same year John bishop of Glasgow and his chapter, on account of the burning of the monastery of Dryburgh, and the destruction to which it had been in various ways subjected, confirmed to the monks 'the parish church of Maxtoan,' of which the patronage, fruits, rights, and pertinents had been granted by Walter the steward, on the removal or death of Sir John de Gowen, rector at the time—so, however, that a vicar deputed by the chapter should perform divine service in that church, and be paid £10 sterling from its revenues according to the statute of the Scotican council, and be fully answerable to them and their servants respecting all rights ordinary and extraordinary.⁵ In 1478 the teinds of the kirk of Maxtoun derived from the lands of Muirhouslaw, belonged to John Hume of Outer Crailing, and in 1482 to Bertilmew Rutherfordle, probably by virtue of tacks from the Abbey of Dryburgh.⁶ From 1535 till the Reformation the whole teinds of the parish appear to have been drawn by the monks of Dryburgh.⁷

The church, as above mentioned, was dedicated to Saint Cuthbert. It is situated in the north-west of the parish on a high bank of the Tweed, and is said to be partly of great antiquity.⁸ In 1792 it was 'thatched with broom,' but in 1812 was thoroughly repaired and modernized.⁹

In Baiamund's Roll the vicarage is taxed at £2, 13s. 4d.¹⁰ In the Libellus Taxationum the vicarage is rated at £6, 13s. 4d., and the rectory at £16, 13s. 4d. In 1575-6 the reader at Maxtoun, which was united to Mertoan, Lessadden, and Smailholm, had for his stipend £16 and the kirklands.¹¹

At Rutherford in this parish there was an hospital and chapel dedicated to Saint Mary Magdalen, or, according to the earliest records, to the Virgin Mary. The hospital is noticed in 1276, when according to Morton it had a burgage in the town of Berwick.¹² In 1296 it appears under the title, the 'Hospital of the Virgin Mary of Rotherford,' the 'master' of which swore fealty to Edward I., and was in consequence reinstated in his possessions.¹³ Simon de Sandford was appointed by Edward Baliol keeper of 'the Hospital of Rotherford near Roxburgh,' and in 1335 his appointment was confirmed by Edward III.¹⁴ In 1337 Edward on the death of Simon de Sandford bestowed the vacant office on William de Euelndon,¹⁵ and in the same year, being

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 220, 221.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 305.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. lxx.

⁴ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 246.

⁵ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 247, 248.

⁶ Acta Dom. Aud., pp. 72, 98.

⁷ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 334, 335, &c.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Reg. Glasg., p. lxx.

¹¹ Books of Assignations.

¹² Monastic Annals, p. 53.

¹³ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 25.

¹⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 327.

¹⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 512.

informed that a vacancy had again occurred, bestowed it on John de Thorp,¹ but soon after, on learning that the information was false, revoked the appointment, and restored the custody of the hospital to William de Emeldon,² to whom he confirmed it in 1347-8.³ In 1360 the same King bestowed the hospital of Rutherford on John de Baumburgh.⁴ Alexander de Symondtown was subsequently master of the hospital, but resigned his office about 1396-7, when Robert III. granted the whole establishment, under the title, 'the Hospital of Saint Mary Magdalene of Rutherford,' with all pertinents, to the monks of Jedburgh, on condition that they should cause due service to be performed in the chapel thereof by one qualified chaplain, who should pray for the King's soul, and for the souls of his ancestors and successors, and, in the event of the place being destroyed by war, that the same service should be performed by a chaplain within their own monastery, till the place of Rutherford should be rebuilt.⁵ In 1411 the charter of King Robert was confirmed by the regent, Robert duke of Albany.⁶ In 1444 the monks of Melros and Dryburgh had one of their disputes settled 'in the chapel of Saint Mary Magdalene situated in the Hospital of Rutherford.'⁷ About the same period the hospital is said to have been granted to Alexander Brown.⁸ It is also affirmed that subsequently the patronage of the hospital was successively in the gift of the Douglasses and Rutherfords.⁹

The lands of Morhus or Muirhouse in this parish were, in the reign of William the Lion, the property of Robert de Berkeley and Cecilia his wife, who during that period bestowed part of them, amounting to one ploughgate, on the monks of Melros, according to the following boundaries—'On the east side of Derestrete from the middle of the ridge of Morrig southwards, on the east side of the same *strete* (strata) as far as the first sike on the north of Lilisybates, between Gretkerigge and Lilisyhates, and so eastward along the same sike as far as the place which he (Robert de Berkeley) had assigned to the monks in presence of his men; and in testimony of which they had themselves erected a great stone in Morrie, and thence westwards as far as Derestrete,' and the common pasture of the same town (Morhus) for a hundred sheep, twelve oxen, six cows, three horses, and one pig, with their 'followers of two years,' and 'the common fuel of the same town, both turf and heath, and stone from his quarry of Alwerdine, sufficient to erect the buildings of the house of Melros'—a grant which was confirmed by King William.¹⁰ In the same reign Hugo de Normanville and Alina his wife, in exchange for the above, gave the monks a portion of land to the eastward of it, at that time named 'the land of Keluesete and Fawelawe,' and apparently corresponding to that subsequently known as Muirhouselaw. The latter grant was thus bounded—'From the uncultivated ground direct to the ditch on the north of Kelfsete, and so along that ditch eastward, and along the march-stones to the road which comes from Eckeforde towards Melros, and so from that road along the path across Celfsetestele southwards by the march-stones there as far as another ditch on the south of Kelfsetestele, and so along that ditch

¹ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., pp. 516, 517.

² Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 522.

³ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 708.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 852.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 248, 249. Robertson's Index, p. 160, no. 12.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 248, 249.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 576.

⁸ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 53.

⁹ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, pp. 77-79.

to the road which goes thence towards the east, and so by that road as far as the march-stones placed cornerwise extending to Fawelawelege, and so along that sike (or *leche*) eastward as far as the ditch which is the boundary between the land of Mackestun and the land of Ruderforde, and by that boundary south-westward to the road which comes from Ekeforde, and so across that road westward along the march-stones between the cultivated land and the moor, and so making a circuit along the march-stones southward, and thence eastward to the bounds of the land of Ruderford, and along that boundary as far as the causeway (or *strete*) which is the boundary between Mackustun and Faringdun, and along that causeway westward to the march-stones, and thence across northwards by the march-stones to a sike, and by that sike and the march-stones there as far as the spot where the perambulation began.¹ From this grant was excepted 'a half ploughgate within these bounds which was held by Hugh de Helleie,' but the rest of the grant bestowed by Robert de Berkeley was confirmed by Hugh de Normanville.

In the reign of Alexander II. John de Normanville, lord of Makeston, and son of Hugh de Normanville, bestowed various portions of his land within the parish upon the monks of Melrose. In 1226 he gave them a portion thus bounded: 'Along the ditch below Kelwelane as far as Keluesetescloch, and so descending by Keluesetescloch to the ditch of Grenrig, and so by the same ditch to Lillesethburne, and so ascending by the same burn to the ditch of Grenerig, and by that ditch westward to Derstret, and so southward along Derstret as far as the King's way from Anandale to Roxburgh, and so along that way as far as the bounds between Faringdun and the land of the monks.'² From the same John de Normanville they also received portions of his land of Mackustun, defined as follows, viz., A certain part of that land 'toward the west opposite the houses of Morhuses which were in the land of the foresaid monks, as he with the prior and cellarers of Melros had perambulated to them the same;'—another portion within these bounds, 'on the west side of Grenerig descending by a rivulet to the road from Newtown to Rokisburg, and by the same road ascending to the furrow which was drawn from the monks' land of Morhus southwards to the same road, and by the same furrow ascending by the great march-stones to the said land of Morhus, with the common pasture and all the other easements of Stele (probably the Kelfseteste of a former charter);'—and a third, comprehending four acres and a half, 'from Jerbranderig ascending westward above the north bank of Lillesietburn as far as the ancient ditch of Gretrig, and at another part of the same territory that part of the moor which lies between Suthside and Arewes, and on the east is contiguous to the moor of Rutherforde.'³ The same John de Normanville during the same reign confirmed to the monks of Melros 'all the land called Morhus in the territory of Makeston,' which they had received from his father; added to the grant the land excepted by his father, 'which Hugo de Helleya held;' and doubled their allowance of common pasture named in his father's grant.⁴ The whole of the land granted to the monks 'in the territory of Maxton' was confirmed to them by King Alexander II.⁵

The family of De Normanville, before they made over so much of their land to the monks of

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 79-81.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 219.

³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 223, 224.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 225, 226.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 220, 222, 227.

Melros, had subtenants who derived their surname from the lands. One of the charters of John de Normanville is witnessed by 'Adam de Makustun.'¹ At the time when John de Normanville was so liberally parting with his possessions in favour of the monks, John, son of Philip of Mackustun, quitclaimed to them all right of pasture and easement in his land in that territory given them by his overlord the said John de Normanville, on receiving a sufficient exchange in the territory of Newton.² In 1296 'Alisaundre de Maxton' of the county of Roxburgh swore fealty to Edward I.³

About 1250 a ploughgate of land in the territory of Maxton, named 'the ploughgate between the denes,' which formerly belonged to the lordship of the town of Maxton, with the toft and croft in that town which had belonged to Gamel the son of Walleve, was given first by John de Normanville to Walran his brother, then by Walran to his brother Guido or Wido, then by Guido to his brother Thomas in exchange for land in Angus held of the Countess Matilda, and then by Thomas to the monks of Melros, to whom it was confirmed by Guido and Walran, the reddendo in each case being a pair of gilt spurs payable annually at Roxburgh market to the immediate superior, and one tersel or three shillings on Saint James's day to the overlord.⁴ In the reign of Robert I. a portion of the lands of Maxton belonged to Adam Gurlay, and on his resignation or forfeiture was bestowed by the King on John of Lindesey.⁵ Between 1320 and 1326 the same King gave the barony of Maxton along with that of Langnewton to Walter the steward, and subsequently to Robert his son and heir.⁶ In 1373 the whole land of Maxton, on the resignation of Duncan Walays, was granted by Robert II. to him and his spouse Elianor de Bruys, Countess of Carrick, and their heirs, with remainder in succession to James Sandilands and his heirs, Alan Cathcart and his heirs, and Robert Colquhoun and his heirs.⁷ In 1469 and 1482 the lands of Maxtoun appear to have belonged to Sir Robert Coleville of Uchiltre,⁸ but in 1471 part of them was possessed by Patric Rutherford, and apparently held of Sir Edward Boncle, provost of Trinity College, Edinburgh.⁹ In 1535, and probably till 1580 or later, half of the lands of Maxton was in the possession of the Kers of Littledean (perhaps the same as the 'ploughgate between the denes'), and the other half in that of the laird of Mertoun.¹⁰

The lands of Muirhouselaw, probably, as above stated, those given by Hugh de Normanville to the monks of Melros, appear about 1478 and 1482 in the hands of the Rutherfords.¹¹ About the period of the Reformation they were possessed by the Haliburtons.¹²

The lands of Rutherford, Ruderford, or Rudedford, appear, as we have seen, in charters of the reign of William the Lion,¹³ and would seem to have been at that time, and for centuries afterwards, possessed by a family of the same name. In the reigns of William and of Alexander II., 1165-1249, we meet with the names Gregory and Nicholas of Rutherford or Rutheford;¹⁴ in the

¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 223.

² Lib. de Melros, pp. 226, 227.

³ Ragman Rolls, p. 157.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 302-306.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 5. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 16.

⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 21, no. 22, and p. 10, no. 13.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 102. Robertson's Index, p. 115, no. 37.

⁸ Acta Auditorum, pp. 3, 101.

⁹ Acta Auditorum, p. 23.

¹⁰ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 334, 339, &c.

¹¹ Acta Auditorum, pp. 72, 98.

¹² Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 339, 344, 355.

¹³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 79, &c.

¹⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 75, 76, 177, &c.

reign of Alexander III., 1249-1285, with the names Nicholas, Hugh, and Richard of Rotherford, the last being definitely styled 'Sir Richard lord of Rotherford';¹ and before 1296 with the name William of Rotherford of that Ilk.² In 1296 Nicholas of Rotherford, his daughter Margaret, and Aymer of Rotherford, swore fealty to Edward I.³ In 1338 Richard of Rotherford of that Ilk, in 1358 William of Rotherford of that Ilk, and in 1390 Richard of Ruthirfurde of that Ilk, appear as witnesses to charters.⁴ From 1425 to 1495 one or more persons of the name James of Rutherford of that Ilk appear from the public records to have been of considerable importance during that period, the laird of Rutherford having at times a seat in parliament, and taking part in the other affairs of the day.⁵

Portions however of the lands of Rutherford were so early as the reign of Robert I. possessed by families of the names Weston and Gurlay, and these portions were bestowed by that monarch on John of Lindesey.⁶ At the Reformation the lands of Ruthirfuird apparently belonged to the Kers of Littledene,⁷ and before 1605 the barony, comprehending the lands of Ruthirfurde and Wallis, was held by Sir William Stewart of Traquair.⁸

The village of Maxton, the foundations of whose former buildings are still turned up by the plough, and the shaft of whose ancient cross still marks the locality of its principal street, is now reduced to a few miserable cottages, though once a burgh of barony, and, it is said, of sufficient size to furnish 1000 fighting men.⁹

About a mile from the site of the village of Rutherford stand the ruins of Littledean tower, once a place of some strength, built in the form of a crescent, and long a residence of the Kers of Littledean.¹⁰ Of Rutherford Hospital and Chapel there are now no remains, and the churchyard was ploughed up during the present century, and the grave-stones broken and thrown into drains.¹¹

On the declivity of Lilliard's Edge, and near the great Roman road which bounds the parish on the south-west, are vestiges of an ancient camp.¹²

In the north-east corner of the parish, on a rocky cliff overhanging the Tweed, there is an ancient circular fort called Ringly Hall, 160 feet in diameter, and defended by two deep fosses and ramparts of earth.

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 295, &c. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 143, &c. Regist. Glasg., p. 176*.

² Lib. de Calchou, pp. 387, &c.

³ Ragman Rolls, pp. 91, 127, 152. Palg. Illust., pp. 173, 183.

⁴ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 261, 262. Regist. Glasg., p. 259. Robertson's Index, p. 127, no. 23.

⁵ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 276. Lib. de Melros, p. 576.

Aeta Auditorum, pp. 12, 101, 173. Aeta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 175, 181. Aeta Dom. Cone., pp. 312, 412, &c.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 5. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 16.

⁷ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 339, &c.

⁸ Retours.

⁹ New Stat. Acc. Retours.

¹⁰ Old and New Stat. Accounts.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² New Stat. Acc.

ANCRUM.

Alnecrumba¹—Alnecrumbe, Alnecrumbe, Alnecrumb, Alnecrum, Alnecrom²—Ankrom³—Alnercrum, Alnecrom⁴—Alnecrom, Alynecrom, Allynecrom⁵—Alyncrumbe, Alincrumbe, Alincrum, Ancrum, Ancrom⁶—Alncromb⁷—Ancrum.⁸ Deanery of Teviotdale. (Map, No. 99.)

TOWARDS the end of the seventeenth century this parish was increased by the annexation of Longnewton, which has since that period formed its north-west portion.⁹

Anecrum is divided into two parts by the winding Ale, anciently Alne or Alyn, which enters it on the north-west, and falls on the south-east into the Teviot, the boundary of the parish in that direction. The surface in the lower parts is considerably diversified, especially on the banks of the rivers, but in the upper parts it is flat and uninteresting. The most conspicuous height is the ridge named Lilliard's Edge, which, entering on the north-east, extends nearly to the Ale in a line almost at right angles to its course.

This church, in the reign of William the Lion, was one of the mensal churches of the bishop of Glasgow. We are not informed when or by whom it was granted to the bishopric, but in 1170 it was confirmed with its pertinents by Pope Alexander III. to Bishop Engelram.¹⁰ To his successor Bishop Joceline it was confirmed by the same Pope in 1174 and 1179, by Pope Lucius III. in 1181, and by Pope Urban III. in 1186.¹¹ A similar confirmation was in 1216 granted to Bishop Walter by Pope Honorius III.¹² During the reigns of William the Lion and Alexander II. Richard parson and dean of Alnecrom is a witness to several charters, and it is probably the same person who in 1226 appears as parson of Alnecrumbe, dean of Tevidale, and the bishop's official.¹³ In 1230 the parson's name was Walter or William.¹⁴ In 1233 it appears that the bishop had for some time possessed merely the advowson of the church. In that year Pope Gregory IX. gave to Bishop William, for relief of the debts of his see incurred through the carelessness of his predecessors, the parish church of his manor of Alnecrum, of which the bishop claimed the patronage, for three years after the death or removal of the rector, but so that the services and other rights of

¹ Circa A. D. 1116. Regist. Glasg., pp. 5, 7.

² A. D. 1170-1264. Regist. Glasg., pp. 23, 30, 43, 50, 55, 94, 95, 99, 100, 131, 137, 162-166. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 275, 333. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 40. Lib. de Melros, pp. 81, &c.

³ A. D. 1275. Regist. Glasg., p. lxiii.

⁴ A. D. 1296. Rot. Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 29. Ragman Rolls, pp. 161, 164.

⁵ A. D. 1326-1362. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 247, 275. Rot. Scotiæ, vol. i., pp. 755, 858, 859. Regist. Glasg., p. 270.

⁶ A. D. 1401-1502. Regist. Glasg., pp. 299, 344, 347, 466, 612. Lib. de Melros, p. 530.

⁷ A. D. 1507. Regist. Glasg., p. 613.

⁸ A. D. 1567. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 566.

⁹ New and Old Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., p. 23.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 30, 43, 50, 55.

¹² Regist. Glasg., pp. 94, 95.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., pp. 100, 119. Lib. de Melros, pp. 81, 105, 118, 145, 147, 229.

¹⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 131.

the church should not suffer thereby.¹ The rectory of Ancrum was one of the prebends of the chapter of Glasgow, at least as early as 1275.² In 1296 John of Coneuth, parson of the church of Alnecrom, swore fealty to Edward I.³ In 1326 the rector of the church was Gilbert de Beton.⁴ In 1352 Edward III. claimed the advowson as his by the bishop's forfeiture of his lands and tenements in the town of Alnecrom, and thereupon presented Roger de Bromleye to the church.⁵ In 1362 John Cokyne was rector of Alnecrom.⁶ In 1401 the prebends of the see of Glasgow were taxed by a statute of Bishop Matthew for the ornament and service of the Cathedral Church, on which occasion Ancrum was rated at forty shillings.⁷ This statute was confirmed by another of Bishop John's about 1432.⁸ At a visitation of the chapter in 1502 it was found that the prebendary of Ancrum was neglectful of his duty, being frequently absent from the chapter on Saturday.⁹ This clerical delinquent was doubtless Master Michael Flemyng, who from 1491 to 1507 was a canon of Glasgow, and parson or prebendary of Ancrum.¹⁰

The modern church is situated near the village of Ancrum on the south side of the Ale, and was built in 1762.¹¹ Besides the church the bishop of Glasgow had at Ancrum a chapel served by one or more chaplains.¹² There appears to have also existed at Ancrum an establishment of the Knights Templars, the remembrance of which is preserved in the name 'Ancrum-Spittell.'¹³

In Baiaund's Roll the rectory is taxed at £6, 13s. 4d.,¹⁴ in the Taxatio sec. xvi. at £5, 13s. 8½d.,¹⁵ and in the Libellus Taxationum at £66, 13s. 4d. By a statute of Bishop John about 1432 the prebendary was ordered to raise the salary of his vicar of the choir from ten to eleven marks.¹⁶ At the Reformation the minister at Ancrum had a stipend of forty marks, and the reader one of £20.¹⁷

Of the manor and barony of Ancrum the bishop of Glasgow was the earliest possessor on record. The lands are noticed as pertaining to the bishop in the Inquisition of Prince David about 1116.¹⁸ These lands, along with the church, were confirmed by several Popes to several of the bishops of Glasgow in succession between 1170 and 1216.¹⁹ The barony was long before the period of James IV. erected into a free regality, a privilege which in 1490 was confirmed by that King in favour of Bishop Robert.²⁰

The bishops had a rural palace at the manor of Ancrum, at which they often resided, and from which they dated many of their charters.²¹ Between 1208 and 1232 Radulph Burnard, son and heir of Roger Burnard, granted to Bishop Walter of Glasgow and his successors fuel for their

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 137.

² Regist. Glasg., pp. lxxiii. lxxii., 612. Libellus Taxationum.

³ Ragman Rolls, pp. 161, 164.

⁴ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 275.

⁵ Rot. Scotiæ, vol. ii., p. 755.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 270.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 299.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. 344.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 612.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., pp. 473, 474, 613.

¹¹ Old and New Stat. Accounts.

¹² Regist. Glasg., pp. 99, 100.

¹³ Retours. New and Old Stat. Accounts.

¹⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiii.

¹⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxii.

¹⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 347.

¹⁷ Register of Ministers. Books of Assignations.

¹⁸ Regist. Glasg., pp. 5, 7.

¹⁹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 23, 30, 50, 55, 94, 95.

²⁰ Regist. Glasg., p. 466.

²¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 99, 100, 137, 162, 166, 183, 189. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 229, 275, 333. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 40, 247, 275.

house of Alnecrumbe from his two mosses of Faringdune, a deed which he confirmed by swearing on the 'holy evangels and the relics of the bishop's chapel.'¹ In a letter from Lord Dacre to Henry VIII. in October 1513, shortly after the battle of Flodden, the bishop's house is styled the 'castle' of Ancrum, and its remains form part of the present mansion-house of the Scotts of Ancrum.²

For upwards of a century and a half a family, probably subtenants and vassals of the see, or at least residents on the property, derived their surname from the lands of Ancrum. In 1252 John of Alnecrum appears as witness to a charter of Richard Bernard of Farningdun to the monks of Melros.³ In 1296 Richard of Alnecrum of the county of Roxburgh swore fealty to Edward I.⁴ In 1361 John of Allynecrum, a Scotch merchant, received a safe conduct to England from Edward III.⁵ And in 1406 one of the monks of Kelso was named Robert of Ancrum.⁶

The barony of Ancrum, apparently comprehending or identical with that of Nether Ancrum, included the town of Ancrum with the demesne lands, the Coatlands, the land called Infield, Aereslyreland, Barnehills, and Dickson's brae, with the office of bailie of the lands and barony, and was in the seventeenth century the property, first of the Duke of Lennox and Richmond, and afterwards of the Earl of Roxburghe.⁷

The lands of Woodhead, including Straw-waird and Braidlaw, were in the lordship of Over Ancrum, north of the Ale, and in 1603 the property of Ker of Ancrum.⁸

The lands of Ancrum Spittell, of the extent of £6, 13s. 4d., were in the same century the property, first of Dundas of Arnestoun, and subsequently of Scott of Whitslaid; and the kirklands and teinds, of the extent of twenty bolls oatmeal, belonged to David Sommer, son of the portioner of Ancrum.⁹

The barony of Belshaes, which chiefly belonged to the monks of Jedburgh, and on which they seem to have had a church or chapel, comprehended the Peel quarter, Rafta, Ryknow, the town mill and common of Belshaes, Abbots-meadow, Reperlaw, the Parkquarter, the Mill Acre, the town and lands of Pinackle, the Milbrig-quarter, the Loaningrig, the Myre-quarter, and Firth, and in the seventeenth century belonged to Ker of Cavers.¹⁰

There was at one time a village at Over Ancrum, in the immediate vicinity of Ancrum house, of which nothing now remains except one or two dilapidated houses bearing the date 1592.¹¹ There is still a village at Nether Ancrum, which is said to have once contained eighteen or twenty malt kilns.¹² The 'town' of Ancrum was burned by the English in 1513, and in 1544 they appear to have burned both villages, as well as the buildings of Ancrum Spital.¹³

The great Roman road which crosses Teviotdale cuts a small portion of the north corner of the parish.¹⁴ On the hill behind Ancrum house there are three circular rows of large boulders, in the

¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 99, 100.

² Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 21. Reg. Glasg., p. lviii. New Stat. Acc.

³ Lib. de Melros, p. 300.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 29.

⁵ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., pp. 858, 859.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, p. 530.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Retours.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 56, 57, 61, 66, 67. Book of Assumptions. Retours.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² Old Stat. Acc.

¹³ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 21, 37. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁴ Old Stat. Acc.

shape commonly called a druidical temple.¹ In the centre of the village green there is an ancient cross of unknown date.²

On a rising ground between the village and the water of Ale are the vestiges of what were till recently known as the 'Malton Walls,' an erection in form of a parallelogram enclosing an acre and a half, underneath which were formerly subterraneous vaults and passages. Here, as is supposed, was the hospital of the Knights Templars.³ Morton identifies the 'Malton Walls' with the 'Spital' or hospital of Ancrum.⁴ Blaeu places Ancrum Spittell north of the Ale (unless the Spital he marks is intended for that in Crailing.)⁵

Below Ancrum house, in the rocks along the river, are numerous caves, partly artificial, supposed to have been places of concealment in times of trouble. One, which at a later period was the frequent resort of the author of the 'Seasons,' still bears the name of Thomson's cave.⁶

On a plain north of the Ale, and partly on the declivity of Lilliard's Edge, was gained in February, 1545, 'the victory obtained by the late Archibald earl of Angus, against the late Sir Radulph Everis and other English enemies on the moir of Ancrum.'⁷ The tomb of the maiden Lilliard, whom a current tradition asserts to have fought and fallen in the battle, has long since fallen into decay, and been supplanted by a new erection.⁸ Whatever truth may be in this tradition, Lilliard's Edge, the name of the ridge, seems but the modern edition of the 'Lilischates' of the twelfth century, from which flowed the streamlet named 'Lillesielburne.'⁹

LILLIESLEAF.

Lillescliva¹⁰—Lyllesclef, Lyllescleue¹¹—Lilleschiue¹²—Lilleschiue, Lillesclif, Lyllescleff¹³—Lillesclyf, Lyllyscloue¹⁴—Lilyschiue¹⁵—Lillisclyf, Lillescleve, Lilliscleif, Lilsklief, Lisliskelyef, Lillesleyf¹⁶—Lilslie¹⁷—Lillisleif¹⁸—Lillieschleiffe¹⁹—Lillieslie, Leilsie, Lylslie, Lilsly²⁰—Lillislive, Lillisleif, Lilliesleaff.²¹ Deanery of Teviotdale. (Map, No. 100.)

This parish is watered by the river Ale, which, flowing north-eastward, divides it into two, and then forms about one-half of its northern and part also of its eastern boundary. It is crossed

¹ New Stat. Acc.

² New Stat. Acc.

³ New and Old Stat. Acc.

⁴ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 321.

⁵ Blaeu's Theatrum Scotiae.

⁶ Old and New Stat. Acc.

⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 566. See Godseforth, vol. ii., pp. 121, 122; Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, &c.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 78, 224.

¹⁰ Circa A.D. 1116. Regist. Glasg., pp. 5, 7.

¹¹ A.D. 1147-1152. Lib. de Calchou, p. 6.

¹² A.D. 1177. Lib. de Calchou, p. 344.

¹³ A.D. 1165-1249. Lib. de Melros, pp. 105, 106, 110, 143, 145, &c. Regist. Glasg., pp. 23, 30, 43, 50, 55, &c. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 13, 197, 239, 333.

¹⁴ A.D. 1203, 1204. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 160-162.

¹⁵ A.D. 1221-1276. Lib. de Calchou, p. 348.

¹⁶ A.D. 1440-1510. Regist. Glasg., pp. 361, 362, 439-443 464, 466, 467. Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 117, 122. Retours.

¹⁷ A.D. 1569. Register of Ministers.

¹⁸ A.D. 1574. Books of Assignations.

¹⁹ A.D. 1586. Booke of the Universall Kirk.

²⁰ A.D. 1592, *et supra*. Retours. Rental of Jedburgh. Blaeu's Map.

²¹ A.D. 1655-1698. Retours.

by several ridges of no great height, and by a number of richly wooded and well cultivated valleys.

This church, although its origin may possibly be correctly ascribed to an earlier period,¹ first appears in record in 1150-1163, during the reigns of David I. and Malcolm IV., when Walter appears as chaplain of Lillescliu, and some arrangement respecting the church or its revenues seems to have been made between Sir Anschetil of Ridel and Huctred the priest, and confirmed by Pope Alexander III.² Whatever was the nature of the arrangement, the church before 1170 was one of the mensal churches of Engelram bishop of Glasgow, and in that year was confirmed to him as such by the same Pope,³ who in 1174 and 1179 confirmed it to Bishop Joceline.⁴ It was subsequently confirmed to the latter in 1181 by Pope Lucius III., and in 1186 by Pope Urban III.⁵ During the same period, 1165-1214, charters are witnessed by two or more parsons, chaplains, or rectors of Lillescliu, one of whom about 1190 had a controversy with the monks of Kelso about some lands in Roxburgh, Kelso, and Bowden, and certain tithes which he claimed as belonging to the church.⁶ In 1216 the church was again confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow by Pope Honorius III.⁷ In 1296 John de Rothesford, parson of the church of Lillesclyue, swore fealty to Edward I.⁸ Lilliesleaf seems to have continued a mensal church till towards the middle of the fifteenth century, when it was given to the chapter as a common church by Bishop John (probably Cameron), and confirmed as such to the chapter by Pope Eugenius IV.⁹ In 1440, however, the Pope revoked his gift, and attached the advowson of the benefice to the Holy See.¹⁰ This was done in favour of Robert Turnbull, who seems to have been rector during the next twenty years. In 1480 he resigned the church into the hands of Pope Sixtus IV., who again bestowed it with its revenue of £24 sterling on the chapter of Glasgow as a common church, on condition that the cure should be duly served by a qualified vicar or chaplain appointed by them.¹¹ In November of the same year Master John Broune, a canon of Glasgow, as the procurator appointed by the dean and chapter, took possession of the church by entering its great gate with the key of the same, and touching the baptismal font, the chalice, the book, and the other ornaments, according to use and wont.¹² In 1489 the chapter by their procurators appeared before the civil court to prosecute Walter Ker of Cesfurde, and James Ridel of that ilk, for intromission with the teinds of the common church of Lilliesleaf, and obtained a decret in their favour.¹³ The amount of teinds and fruits decerned by the Lords of Council to be paid them for the year 1488 was 7 chalders 4 bolls of meal, 13 bolls of wheat, and 5 chalders 7 bolls of bear. Lilliesleaf remained a common church of Glasgow till the Reformation,¹⁴ and even so late as 1606,

¹ See New Stat. Acc. and Lay of the Last Minstrel.

² Regist. Glasg., pp. 13, 17. Dalrymple's Collections, p. 348. Lay of the Last Minstrel.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. 23.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., pp. 30, 43.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., pp. 50, 55.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 55, 61, 118. Lib. de Calchon, p. 338.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 95.

⁸ Ragman Rolls, p. 139.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 361.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., pp. 361, 362.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 439-442.

¹² Regist. Glasg., p. 443.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., p. 464. Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 117, 122.

¹⁴ Book of Assumptions.

when the kirklands, the church, and the adwoson of the rectory and vicarage belonged to the Earl of Roxburghe, it is designated by the same title.¹

The church stands at the north end of the village of Lillisleaf, and was built in 1771 near the site of an older structure. Still farther to the northward, near the Ale, stood a chapel, the site of which still retains that name.²

The benefice does not appear in any of the ancient tax-rolls. Its first recorded valuation is that of 1440 mentioned above, £24 sterling.³ In 1561 it was stated at 120 marks or £80.⁴ In 1568 the minister of Bowden and Lilsleie had 100 marks of stipend,⁵ and in 1575 the reader at the latter had but £16 and the kirklands.⁶

The bishops of Glasgow held land in this parish before the year 1116,⁷ which land along with the church was confirmed to them by various Popes in the years above stated, viz., 1170, 1174, 1179, 1181, 1186, and 1216.⁸ In 1490 James IV. confirmed to the church of Glasgow, 'of which he was a canon,' the barony of Lillisleif, 'of old held in free regality.'⁹ In the seventeenth century the barony of Lillislive, in the lordship and regality of Glasgow, was the property of Esme Duke of Lennox and Richmond.¹⁰

The abbey of Kelso had a small possession in this parish. David I., 1147-1152, in his charter of transference granted to the monks of Kelso 'thirty acres of land in the territory of Lyllesclef, between the Alne and the rivulet which separates the land of Myddilham from that of Lyllescleue, and the teind of the mill of the same town.'¹¹ In 1159 Malcolm IV. confirmed the grant.¹² In 1160 the teind of the land conferred by King David was confirmed to the monks by Herbert bishop of Glasgow, formerly their abbot,¹³ and perhaps it was a portion or the whole of that teind which in 1190 was claimed by the rector of Lyllescleff.¹⁴ The land was farther confirmed to the monks by William the Lion, 1165-1214,¹⁵ and they appear to have retained it at least during the succeeding reign.¹⁶

Contemporary with the see of Glasgow, if not preceding it, as landholders in this parish were the family of Riddell. Gervase Ridel, who appears to have been Sheriff of Roxburgh, is witness to several charters in the reigns of Alexander I. and David I.,¹⁷ and during part of the latter and at least five succeeding reigns, from about 1150 to 1338, members of the family, of the names Walter, Hugh, Jordan, William, Anschecill (Anschetill or Asketin), Gaufrid, Isabella, Nicholas, Patrick, Radulph, Robert, Richard, and Thomas, appear as holders of land, or as witnesses to the charters of the period.¹⁸ Gervase of Rydale died

¹ Retours.

² Old and New Stat. Acc. Chalmers places a chapel at Hermistoun.

³ Regist. Glasg., pp. 439-442.

⁴ Book of Assumptions.

⁵ Register of Ministers.

⁶ Books of Assignations.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., pp. 5, 7.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., pp. 23, 30, 43, 50, 55, 94, 95.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 466, 467.

¹⁰ Retours.

¹¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 6.

¹² Lib. de Calchou, p. v. after *Taladu*.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 337.

¹⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 339.

¹⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 13.

¹⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 249, 250.

¹⁷ Regist. Glasg., pp. 5, 7, 10. Lib. de Melros, pp. 4, 5, 666. Lib. de Calchou, p. 297. Dalrymple's Collections, p. 348. Lay of the Last Minstrel.

¹⁸ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 83, 84, after Preface, 47*. 48*, 64*. Regist. Prior. S. Andree, pp. 185, 187, &c. Lib.

in the reign of David I. in possession of the lands of Lillesclive and others, which before 1153 were confirmed by that King to Walter of Rydale his son.¹ Walter bequeathed the lands of Lillesclive, and of the Whittunes in the parish of Hownam, to his brother Anschetil, to whom in 1155 they were confirmed by a bull of Pope Adrian IV., and in 1160 by a bull of Pope Alexander III.² Anschetil of Ridale left the property to his son Walter (or William), and to the latter it was about 1170 or 1180 confirmed by a bull of the same Pope Alexander.³ The Riddells however were not, at least in the reign of Alexander II., 1214-1249, overlords of the whole land of Lillesclive, or Westlillesclive, which appears to have been their most ancient patrimony, and was undoubtedly so named to distinguish it from the barony of the bishop of Glasgow. In that reign they held part of their lands of the family of De Vesci for at least two generations.⁴ They seem however to have ultimately acquired the whole barony of West Lillesclive, to which they imparted their own name. In 1489, as above noticed, James Ridal of that Ilk appears as defender in a law plea with the chapter of Glasgow.⁵ In the following century Walter Riddell of that Ilk, and after him Andrew Riddell of Riddell, possessed the lands of Wester Lillisle and Lintobank, with the tower, manor, and mill, of the old extent of £10.⁶ And in 1636 Sir Walter Riddell of Riddell, Baronet, was returned heir to his father, Sir John Riddell, in a four pound land in Lintobank, the mill and demesne lands of Buismill, the lands of Easter Clerklands, a piece of land at Greitlaves, a part of the lands of Wester Lillieslie or Riddell, called Murieknow, the remainder of the said lands of Wester Lillieslie, and the lands and mill of Over and Nether Qulittoun, all united into the barony of Riddell, of the old extent of £30.⁷ This barony was in possession of the lineal descendants of Anschetil Ridale till the year 1819.⁸

Between 1214 and 1249 Patrick of Ridale and his son Walter bestowed part of their land on the monks of Melros. Matilda Corbet, who seems to have been married to one of the family, quit-claimed to Patrick of Ridale in favour of the monks a part of her land of Lillesclive, according to these bounds—'From the ford of Curlewudburne on the east side of Caldelaue along the road which goes from Selkirk towards Jedewurth as far as the Alne—and so descending by the same water which is the boundary between the land of the bishop of Glasgow and my land as far as the sike which is the boundary between me and the abbot of Kelcov—and so along the boundary between me and the same abbot as far as Curlewudburne—and so along the same burn as far as the foresaid ford of Curlewudburne—with the exception of the land of William the son of Alexander'—with 'pasture for 12 oxen, 10 cows, 5 horses, and 100 sheep, with all the other common easements of the same town.'⁹ The land thus defined Patrick of Ridale bestowed on the monks of Melros,¹⁰

de Dryburgh, pp. lxx., 261, 263. Regist. de Neubotle, pp. 9, 14. Regist. Glasg., pp. 10, 12, 17, 29, 39, 63. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 8, 16, 114, 130, &c. Lib. de Melros, pp. 13, 36, 38, 50, &c.

¹ Dalrymple's Collections, p. 348. Note to Lay of the Last Minstrel.

² Dalrymple's Collections, p. 348. Note to Lay of the Last Minstrel.

³ Dalrymple's Collections, p. 349. Note to Lay of the Last Minstrel.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 252, 253, 255, 256.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 461. Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 117, 122.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Lay of the Last Minstrel. New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 249, 250.

¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, pp. 250, 251.

and it was confirmed to them by Walter his son,¹ who afterwards added to the gift 'a certain portion of his land in the territory of Lillislcline, with the tofts and crofts between the land of Roger of Nenbotle, and the land which he (W. of Ridale) had given to Alexander of Askirke, viz., the whole land which Matilda Chorbeth held as dowry in Lintedikes and Benclandes and Brunerig in two places, and in Kaveres and Chengisflat, and the meadow called Stobimedue, and five acres and a rood of his demesne below Harekamb on the south side, viz., of the land which Alexander the son of Thoc held of him in ferme, with the common easements of the town.'² These grants, amounting to about two ploughgates of land, were confirmed by the superiors Margery de Vesci and William de Vesci her son, to whom the Ridales paid the usual service.³

The see of Glasgow, as well as the lords of Westlilliesclive, had tenants or subvassals on their respective baronies, some of whom derived their surname from the lands. In 1202-8 Florence, bishop elect of Glasgow, granted to his 'man' Alexander of Huntingdon, for the homage and service of his father and himself, and a yearly payment of 5 shillings, the land in the territory of Lillislclif that was called Schotteschales according to its bounds, viz., 'between the burn of Schotteschales and the road leading to the moss, and as a sike descends from that road to the foresaid burn on the east side of Schotteschales, and as another sike descends on the west side of Schotteschales between the land of Lillislclif and the land of Sintun as far as Staniford,' with the common pasture and all the common easements of the whole territory of Lillislclif.⁴ Roger of Nenbotle and Alexander of Askirke mentioned above were probably among the tenants of the house of Riddell, of whom others appear at an early period to have become heritable proprietors. Between 1214 and 1249 Adam of Durham sold to the monks of Melros for twenty shillings 'all his land which he had in Thodholesid and Standestanerig, and which he held of Sir William of Ridal and his heirs in Westlilliescline, situated between the land of the monks called Clerkisland and the land of William the son of Alexander'—and bound himself not to alienate the rest of the land which he hereditarily possessed in Westlilliescline, that he and his heirs might thereby 'warrant' to the monks the portion which they had purchased.⁵ His charter was confirmed by Sir William of Ridall,⁶ and witnessed by William the son of Alexander of Westlilliescline, doubtless the same William to whose land the same charter and that of Matilda Corbet expressly allude, and who seems to have been the representative of the family surnamed 'of Lilliesclive,' and mentioned in various charters of the reigns of William the Lion and Alexander II. In the former reign we have John, Walter, Walleve, Gaufrid, and Alexander of Lillesclive⁷—and in the latter Alexander, Gaufrid, William, and Ada.⁸ The principal personage of the name that appears in both reigns is Stephen of Lillescline, who witnesses a number of charters from 1209 to 1233, and in one case appears among the arbiters in a dispute between the chapters of Glasgow

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 251, 252.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 254.

³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 252, 253, 255, 256.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 85.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, p. 256.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, p. 257.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, pp. 105, 106, 143, &c. Lib. de Calchou, p. 344.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 188, 242, 254.

and Jedburgh.¹ In 1296 Walter of Lillesclif, parson of the church of Kirkebride, and John of Lillesclif, swore fealty to Edward I.²

The bishop's barony of Lilliesleaf comprehended the land of Hirdemanestun or Hermistoun, which along with the church and land of Lillesclif was in 1174 confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow by Pope Alexander III., in 1186 by Pope Urban III., and in 1216 by Pope Honorius III.³ This part of the barony also seems to have been occupied by kindly and perhaps hereditary tenants of the see. Before the end of William the Lion's reign charters are witnessed by Alexander and Robert of Hirdmanestou, and in the succeeding reign by the same or another Alexander of that name.⁴ In 1296 Alexander of Hirmaneston of the county of Roxburgh swore fealty to Edward I.⁵ In the following century 'the lands called Hirdemanston in Teviotdale' were bestowed by Edward Baliol on William of Stapilton, his *calletus*, to whom they were confirmed by Edward III. in 1349.⁶ In 1510 Patrick Johnson was retoured heir to his father Quintin in half the demesne lands of Hyrmanston in the barony of Lillesleyf.⁷ The demesne lands of Hermistoun were of the old extent of £5.

Among the foundations of the old chapel of Riddell were found two stone coffins, one containing an earthen pot filled with ashes and pieces of armour, the other enclosing the bones of a man said to be of gigantic size.⁸

The aisle of the old church, locally ascribed to an early period, is still standing, and encloses the burial place of the Riddells.⁹ When the church was taken down in 1771, there was found under one of the seats a coffin containing a number of human heads, supposed to be relics of the seventeenth century.¹⁰

Till last century there existed within the parish about fourteen towers or peel-houses, most of which were situated in the village, and one at the place called Chapel.¹¹

¹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 118. Regist. Prior. S. Andree, p. 316. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 197, 289, 348. Regist. Glasg., pp. 97, 101, 106.

² Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 24. Ragman Rolls, pp. 127, 156.

³ Regist. Glasg., pp. 30, 55, 94.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 81, 257. Regist. Glasg., p. 85.

⁵ Ragman Rolls, p. 156.

⁶ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 728.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Note to Lay of the Last Minstrel.

⁹ Old and New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Old Stat. Acc.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

ASHKIRK.

Aschechyre¹—Hassechirke, Askirke²—Eschechirca³—Axekirke, Aschachirchc⁴—Heshchirchc⁵—Aschechirchc⁶—Askirk, Askirk⁷—Eschirchc, Aschirchc⁸—Ashkirk⁹—Eskirke.¹⁰ Deanery of Teviotdale. (Map, No. 101.)

ABOUT one-third of this parish is situated in the county of Selkirk, a detached portion of which lies on its east side. Its whole surface is hilly, with only a few level spots, chiefly in the narrow valley of the Ale, which traverses nearly the whole length of the parish, draining the lochs of Essenside, Sheilswood, Headshaw, and others.

This was one of the mensal churches of the bishop of Glasgow before 1170, in which year it was confirmed to Bishop Engelram by Pope Alexander III.¹¹ The same Pope in 1174 and 1179 confirmed it to Bishop Joceline,¹² who in 1181 and 1186 had confirmations of it also from Popes Lucius III. and Urban III.¹³ In 1216 it was confirmed to Bishop Walter by Pope Honorius III.¹⁴ Richard, vicar of the church of Askirke and chaplain to the bishop of Glasgow, is witness to a charter dated 1258.¹⁵ Before 1275, or about that period, the rectory of Askirk was erected into a prebend of the church of Glasgow.¹⁶ When the prebends were taxed for the service of the Cathedral church by Bishop Matthew in 1401, and again by Bishop Cameron between 1436 and 1446, Askirke was rated at forty shillings.¹⁷ About the same period the canon of Askirk was ordained to pay his choral vicar a salary of nine marks.¹⁸ In 1448 Bishop William—understanding ‘that the fruits of the canonry and prebend of Askirk were so small and insignificant that even in the time of peace they were insufficient for the proper maintenance of the canon in the church of Glasgow, and that in time of war he frequently derived from these fruits no emolument at all;’ and being well aware ‘that for many years immediately bypast the vicar of the choir, who ought to bear the burden and heat of the day within the church of Glasgow, had ceased and was then ceasing from the performance of his duty, on account of the non-payment of his salary due according to the ancient constitution of the church, and that thus divine worship remained incompletely performed, to the grievous scandal and detriment of the church’—with consent of the chapter, and of ‘Master Simon of Dalgles, then holding the canonry and prebend

¹ Circa A.D. 1116. Regist. Glasg., pp. 5, 7.

² A.D. 1165-1214. Lib. de Melros, pp. 118, 254. Regist. Glasg., pp. 28, 29.

³ A.D. 1170. Regist. Glasg., p. 23.

⁴ A.D. 1174. Regist. Glasg., p. 30.

⁵ A.D. 1180-1189. Regist. Glasg., p. 46.

⁶ A.D. 1179-1189. Regist. Glasg., pp. 43, 50, 55, 65.

⁷ A.D. 1216. Regist. Glasg., pp. 94, 95.

⁸ A.D. 1214-1249. Regist. Glasg., pp. 126, 127.

⁹ A.D. 1561, 1562. Book of Assumptions. A.D. 1570, 1573, 1586. Register of Presentations to Benefices.

¹⁰ A.D. 1655. Retours.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 23.

¹² Regist. Glasg., pp. 30, 43.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., pp. 50, 55.

¹⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 95.

¹⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 165.

¹⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. lxiii.

¹⁷ Regist. Glasg., pp. 299, 344.

¹⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. 347.

of Askirk in the church of Glasgow, and also the vicarage of Askirk in that diocese, annexed to the said canonry and prebend 'the fruits, revenues, and profits of the vicarage, viz., the lambs, wool, calves, cheese, the whole tithes and offerings, and all other emoluments whatsoever pertaining to the church of Askirk'—reserving only to the chaplain who should officiate at Askirk so much salary from these fruits as might enable him to pay the ordinary dues, and to enjoy a competent maintenance according to the use and wont of the church of Glasgow.¹ At the visitation of the chapter in 1502 the prebendary of Askirk was absent (*non est in partibus*).² From 1525, or earlier, to 1549, Richard Bothwell was a canon of Glasgow, as rector of Askirk.³ In 1539 he mortified the sum of 24s. Scots, to be raised from the house of David Wilson, situated near the market-cross of Glasgow, for the purpose of founding an anniversary, to be celebrated during his lifetime on the third week-day after the feast of All Souls (2d November), and afterwards on the day of his death.⁴ He died on the 1st of January 1549.⁵

The church appears to have stood at all periods near the centre of the parish, not far from the water of Ale. The present structure was erected in 1791.⁶

In Baiaumund's Roll the rectory is valued at £5 ;⁷ in the Taxatio sec. xvi. at £4, 5s.;⁸ and in the Libellus Taxationum at £20. At the Reformation 'the thirds of the parsonage and vicarage of Askirk' were stated at £40,⁹ and in 1576, 1578, 1579, the 'hail parsonage' extended to £120.¹⁰

The whole land of the parish, with the exception perhaps of North and South Sinton, belonged at an early period to the bishop of Glasgow, among whose possessions it was enumerated in the inquisition of Priuce David circa 1116.¹¹ In the years 1170, 1174, 1179, 1181, 1186, and 1216, it was along with the church confirmed to the see by several successive Popes.¹² The barony had the privileges of a free regality, which were in 1490 confirmed to Bishop Blackader by King James IV.¹³

In the twelfth, the thirteenth, and perhaps also the fourteenth century, a family surnamed 'of Askirk' held lands within the barony as vassals of the bishop. Of their genealogy for two or three generations we are furnished with the following memorandum¹⁴—'Their first aucestor was named Acolf. This Acolf had two sons. The first born was named Huhtred. This Huhtred begot a son by name Huhtred. This second Huhtred begot Richard his true heir. The second son of Acolf was called Orm. Orm begot Adam. Adam begot William. This William begot Henry, to whom it was objected that he was illegitimate—and Alexander, his younger brother, whose legitimacy was not disputed.' Huhtred, Orm, Adam, William, and Alexander, as well as some not named in the above list, appear as witnesses in various charters of the twelfth or thirteenth century.¹⁵ Between 1165 and 1182 William the Lion granted to the church of Glasgow

¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 368, 369.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 611.

³ Regist. Glasg., pp. 541, 551, 552, 614.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., pp. 551, 552.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 614.

⁶ New Stat. Acc.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiii.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxii.

⁹ Book of Assumptions, 1561-1563.

¹⁰ Books of Assignations.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 5, 7.

¹² Regist. Glasg., pp. 23, 30, 43, 50, 55, 94.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., p. 467.

¹⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 127.

¹⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 109, 118, 120, 121, 126, &c. Regist. Glasg., pp. 20, 46, 65.

and Orm of Askirke and his heirs, 'that the said Orm and his heirs, and their men of Askirke, should have their pasture towards his forest and in the forest as well and fully as King Malcolm his brother caused perambulate it to them, and as he (King W.) by Richard de Moreuille his constable and other good men of his present at the said perambulation caused it to be repeated to them, viz., from Staniford to the cross, and from the cross to the great alder-tree near the turf-ground—and thence as far as Illieslade—and thence to the small rivulet on the east side of Huntleic—and from that rivulet upwards to the rivulet of Akermere—and so upwards to the *wenelachia* of Richard Cumin—and so thereafter upwards to the sike which is next under Todholerig—and so from that sike to the sike which goes into the rivulet of Langhope—and thereafter as the boundary goes on the east side of Lepes between Askirke and Whiteslade into the Alne—with the liberty of 'plowing, sowing, and waynage within the fence that was raised around their deer-parks on the day on which this charter was framed.'¹ The dispute concerning the legitimacy of Henry of Eschirche, which occurred between 1214 and 1249, was terminated by a settlement made at Roxburgh, according to which he granted to his brother Alexander 'the half of the whole fief of Eschirche in all things for his homage and service, to be held of him and his heirs for a *reddendo* of half the service in all things belonging to half of the same fief of Eschirche.'² About 1363 Henry of Askirk, probably a descendant of the same family, received from David II. a grant of land in the town of Roxburgh.³

The land of Sintun is mentioned as marching with that of Lillisclef in a charter of the early part of the thirteenth century.⁴ In 1292 Alexander of Synton was sheriff of Selkirk—in 1296 Mary of Synton, apparently his widow, was ordered to deliver up her lands to King Edward—and in the same year Isabella, wife of Andrew of Synton, was allowed to receive back a portion of her lands to cover certain expenses.⁵ In the fifteenth century, about 1474, it appears to have been in part possessed by Wache or Veitch of Dawie.⁶ Part of it was subsequently, if not previously, the property of the Scots of Sintun.⁷ In 1508 Sintoun was held by Robert Scot, in 1524 by Walter Scot, and in 1557-8 by one of the same family, whose sons were Walter, Robert, William, and James, the first being designated 'young laird of Syntone.'⁸ Satchells mentions the Scots of Sintoun as possessors of the lands at an early period, and names the representative of the family as one of those summoned by Buccleuch to the rescue of the famous 'Kinmont Willie.'⁹ The lands were latterly distinguished into those of South Sinton, on the south of the Ale, and of North Sinton, on the north of the Ale, the former being of the old extent of £10, and in the seventeenth century still in the possession of the Scots, while the latter, of the old extent of £5, were in both the sixteenth and seventeenth century the property (probably by old hereditary right) of Veitch of Dawie.¹⁰ The barony of Sintun included the lands of Whiteslaid and Dalgles, and the lands of North Sinton were annexed to the barony of Dawie.¹¹

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 28, 29.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 126.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 30. Robertson's Index, p. 44, no. 56, and p. 74, no. 59.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. 65.

⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 13, 17, 26, 23.

⁶ Acta Auditorum, p. 35.

⁷ History of the Name of Scot.

⁸ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., pp. 61*, 127*, 400*.

⁹ History of the Name of Scot.

¹⁰ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., p. 204, vol. ii., p. 368, and vol. iii., p. 391. Retours. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xlix, no. 219. Taxt Roll of the Shireffdom of Selkirk.

¹¹ Retours.

Besides the Scots of Sinton Satchells enumerates among 'the Scots of the water of Ail' those of Burnfoot, Sallenside, Essinside, Sheilswood, Kirkhouse, Askirk, Headshaw, and Wall, including almost the whole property in the parish.¹

He mentions a personage called 'Wat the Ratten,' a descendant of the Buccleuch family, as the first Scot of Burnfoot, and as having settled there in the fourteenth or fifteenth century.² In the sixteenth, about 1557, the lands of Burnfoot belonged to Walter Scot, who had a son named William.³ Late in the following century they were still in possession of Scot of Burnfoot.⁴ They were of the old extent of seven marks.⁵

There is nothing in the parish that deserves the name of a village.⁶

On the farm of Castleside, and in other parts of the parish, there are remains of various ancient entrenchments.⁷

There was formerly a strong tower or keep on the lands of Salanside, and it is said that the bishop of Glasgow had a castle which stood on a field still named the 'Palace Walls,' and forming part of the present glebe-lands.⁸

In 1514, some months after the battle of Flodden, when the English laid waste the Marches, the lands of Ashkirk had their full share of the devastation. In a letter to the Council of England Lord Dacre affirms, that 'the watter of Ale, fro Askrige to Elmartour (probably Alemoor tower or town) in the said Middilmarchies, wherupon was fifty ploughes, lyes all and every of them waist now, and noo corne sawne upon none of the said grounds.'⁹

¹ History of the Name of Scot.

² History of the Name of Scot.

³ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., p. 400^o.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ New Stat. Acc.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Pinkerton's Hist. Scot., vol. ii., p. 462.

HASSENDEAN.

Hadestanden¹ — Halestonesden² — Hestenesden³ — Hastanesden, Hastenesden, Hatstanesden, Hatstaneden, Hastendene⁴ — Atstanesdene⁵ — Astenesdene, Astenden⁶ — Hasthanisden⁷ — Hassingden, Hassenden⁸ — Hassynden⁹ — Hastenden, Hassinden, Hassindene¹⁰ — Hassindane.¹¹ Deanery of Teviotdale.¹² (Map, No. 102.)

THIS ancient parish, suppressed towards the end of the seventeenth century, was composed of about one third or one half of each of the present contiguous parishes of Minto and Wilton, and apparently a detached portion which forms part of the parish of Robertson.¹³

An entry in the records of the Presbytery of Jedburgh, dated 1666, bears, that ‘advantage had been taken of the pupillarity of the deceased Mary duchess of Buccleuch, to whom the greater part of the parish belonged, and of the confusions under the late usurpation, to procure a warrant from the usurpers for changing the seat of the kirk at Hassendean, and building a new kirk at Robertson, and that they did accordingly build the said new kirk at the west end of said parish.’¹⁴ The church at Robertson was built in 1659, but the final arrangement regarding the suppression of Hassendean did not take place before 1680 or 1690, when the parish was divided as above, and the stipend wholly annexed to the parish of Robertson.¹⁵

In the reign of William the Lion the church of Hassendean, which was dedicated to St. Kentigern the bishop,¹⁶ belonged to the bishop of Glasgow, to whom in 1170 it was confirmed by Pope Alexander III.¹⁷ The same Pope in 1174 and 1179, Pope Lucius III. in 1181, and Pope Urban III. in 1186, confirmed it with all its lands and pertinents to Bishop Joceline.¹⁸ During this period ‘Richard dean of Hastanesden,’ (meaning probably parson of Hassendean, and dean of Teviotdale,) is witness to various charters.¹⁹ King William claimed the patronage of the church

¹ A. D. 1124-1165. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 82 after Preface.

² A. D. 1155. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 33 after Preface.

³ Ante A. D. 1165. Registrum de Passelet, p. 249.

⁴ A. D. 1165-1214. Lib. de Melros, pp. 33, 112-118. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 233, 270. Regist. Glasg., pp. 43, 50, 55. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 5, 7, 11, 254, 255, 403.

⁵ A. D. 1174. Regist. Glasg., p. 30.

⁶ A. D. 1214-1249. Lib. de Melros, pp. 241, 242.

⁷ A. D. 1225-1227. Regist. de Passelet, p. 411.

⁸ A. D. 1306-1329. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 5. Lib. de Melros, pp. 393, 394.

⁹ Post A. D. 1330. Lib. de Calchou, p. 381. A. D. 1396. Regist. de Passelet, p. 91.

¹⁰ A. D. 1409-1493. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 73, 255. Lib. de Melros, pp. 617, 618. Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., pp. 16*, 18*. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 243.

¹¹ A. D. 1539. Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., p. 252*.

¹² Libellus Taxationum.

¹³ Old and New Stat. Acc.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ New Stat. Acc. Old Stat. Acc.

¹⁶ Chronica de Mailros, p. 100.

¹⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 23.

¹⁸ Regist. Glasg., pp. 30, 43, 50, 55.

¹⁹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 233, 270. Lib. de Melros, p. 33.

in opposition to Bishop Joceline, to whom however in 1186 he yielded the claim, in order that the whole profits of the church might be expended in works of charity and turned to pious uses.¹ The bishop accordingly bestowed the church with all its lands, tithes, and pertinents, on the monks of Melros, for the entertainment of the poor and of strangers visiting their monastery—reserving only the episcopal dues, and a yearly pension of twenty shillings, to be paid to the church of Glasgow, the bishop, and his successors.² The grant was confirmed by the chapter of Glasgow,³ and also by King William, who, in order to prevent any controversy about the pasture of the town of Hatstanesden that might in future arise between the monks and himself, or his heirs, or those who might hold of them the manor of Hatstanesden, provided that the monks should have in the said town pasture for two hundred ewes, sixteen oxen, and four cows.⁴ Between 1202 and 1207 Florence bishop elect of Glasgow confirmed the church to the monks, and bound himself again to confirm it with his episcopal seal after his consecration; which however never took place, Florence dying before he was consecrated.⁵ Between 1214 and 1249 the church was farther confirmed to them by King Alexander II., in 1225 by Pope Honorius III., and in 1208-1232 by Walter bishop of Glasgow.⁶ In 1315 Bishop Robert Wischeart, on the ground that not only the movables of the monks of Melros had been taken away during the late protracted war, but that also their places far and near had been destroyed—especially those in which certain revenues had been by the bounty of many assigned to their monastery as aliment or pittance—with consent of the chapter of Glasgow gave them for the term of twenty years all the fruits of the vicarage of Hassenden, to be wholly converted into a pittance for the convent at the discretion and sight of the prior—so however that fitting service should be performed in the said church by a priest simply, and that it should not be defrauded of its other due services.⁷ In 1326 Bishop John Lindsay called in question the right of the monks as thus constituted, but on the Friday before the festival of Saint Laurence (10th August) at the church of Minto, in presence of Walter the Steward, James of Douglas, and others, they produced their charter, which was approved and confirmed by the bishop.⁸ In 1481 and 1482 John of Akynehed was vicar of Hassenden.⁹ In 1489 Sir Walter Douglas, vicar of Hassenden, disputed the right of the monks to the ‘erde’ or burial silver of the choir of the church, but on clear evidence of their ‘verray richt’ to the same, and of their ‘paceabill browkyng and josing of the samyne atour the memorie of men,’ bound himself never to ‘inquiet, vex, nor distrubill the said abbot and convent nor their successouris nor thair factonris and intronettouris of the erde siluer of the said quer of Hassenden Kirk,’ in any way whatever ‘vnder the pane of mansueryng, inhability, and infame, and vnder al vtheris panys and censuris of our haly fader the Pape chawmer.’¹⁰ At the Reformation the church and land of the monks at Hassendean, along with their other possessions, came

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 112, 113.² Lib. de Melros, pp. 112, 113. *Chronica de Mailros*, p. 100.³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 113, 114.⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 115, 116.⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 117, 118. Keith's *Bishops*, p. 237. *Regist. Glasg.*, p. xxv. of Preface.⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 239-241.⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 393.⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 393, 394.⁹ *Regist. de Passelet*, pp. 391, 393.¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, p. 617, 618.

into the hands of a lay commendator, and the patronage of the 'parochie kirk of Hassendene' is particularly specified in the resignation of the 'abbacie' in 1606 and 1608 by James the commendator into the hands of the King.¹

It is said that the monks, on receiving the gift of the church and its pertinents, founded at Hassendean a *hospice* for the entertainment of poor and of strangers.² Such an institution however is not mentioned by Spottiswood,³ the 'manor' of Hassendean was not in the hands of the monks,⁴ and the building, which early in the seventeenth century, and doubtless long before, was known as 'Hassendean-tower, *alias* Monkis-tower,' was, as its name implies, a 'tower and fortalice.'⁵

The church stood on the bank of the Teviot, near its junction with the Hassendean burn. The suppression of the parish and dismantling of the church are said to have excited the indignation of the parishioners, whose tumult on the occasion is still commemorated in a local ditty.⁶ It is said that the first man that mounted a ladder to unroof the church was struck with a stone and killed,⁷ and it was found necessary to have recourse to the aid of the sheriff, an ancestor of the family of Cavers, on whom, as tradition says, some local sibil denounced the judgement of heaven in the shape to which allusion is thus made by Dr. Leyden⁸—

'Then circles many a legendary tale
Of Douglas race fore doomed without a male
To fade unblessed, since in the church-yard green
Its lord o'erthrew the spires of Hazeldean.'

Of the fabric of the church there remained till the eighteenth century the ruins of a fine old Norman or Romanesque arch, said to be the eastern end of the choir, an etching of which may be seen in De Cardonnel's 'Pietresque Antiquities,' published in 1788.⁹ Not many years after a high flood of the Teviot swept away most of the churchyard, which till then continued to be used as a place of sepulture, and the river has continued its encroachments till the site of the church, formerly occupying a projection of the north bank, is now from existing measurements ascertained to be marked by a sand-bank on the opposite side.¹⁰

At a place called Chapel hill, on the east side of the Ale, opposite the church of Robertson, there was a chapel, apparently dependent on the church of Hassendean, and served by one of the monks as chaplain.¹¹

In the *Libellus Taxationum* the rectory of Hassindane is valued at £13, 6s. 8d.; in the Book of Assumptions, 1561, the vicarage is stated at £20.

The lands of Hassendean were for several centuries the property of the Crown, but held by one or another of its higher vassals. The first of these on record appears to be Helias of

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 658-661.

² Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 272. New Stat. Acc.

³ Religious Houses.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 116.

⁵ Returns, 1634, 1653, and 1655.

⁶ New Stat. Acc. of Robertson.

⁷ New Stat. Acc. of Robertson.

⁸ New Stat. Acc. The spelling 'Hazeldean' is a fancy of Sir Walter Scott's.

⁹ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 272. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ New and Old Stat. Acc.

Hadestanden, who is witness to a charter of the time of David I. or Malcolm IV.¹ The latter in 1155 granted Halestonesden to Walter, the son of Alan the Steward.² In the following reign, 1165-1214, the land of Hastendene was held by the same Walter, and subsequently by his son Alan, who succeeded him as Steward.³ Between 1306 and 1329 the whole land of Hasingden with pertinents was granted by King Robert Bruce to Sir James of Cunningham, and erected into a free barony in his favour, according to its bounds as they existed in the time of King Alexander III., for a *reddendo* of £11 sterling, the foreign service of 'half a soldier,' and a suit at the King's court at Jedeworth.⁴ Before 1356 the 'town' of Hassenden had been bestowed by Edward Baliol on Henry de Percy, to whom it was in that year confirmed by Edward III. of England.⁵ Between 1390 and 1406 the lands of Hassenden were granted by Robert III. to William Cunningham,⁶ probably the representative of James of Cunningham, and subsequently to 1406 Robert duke of Albany during his regency gave a charter of the same lands to Robert Cunningham.⁷ In 1493 Walter Talyour was baron of Hassindene, but about the end of the century Hassendeane became the possession of a family of Scots descended of Buccleuch.⁸ Among the clansmen summoned by Buccleuch to the rescue of 'Kinmont Willie,' Scot of Satchells mentions Hassendeane as 'the ancientest house of them all,' and traces their descent up to the Buccleuchs of the thirteenth century.⁹ The first Scot of Hassendeane however that appears by name is Sir Alexander, son of Robert Scot of Buccleuch, who was slain with James IV. at Flodden.¹⁰ In 1530 and 1539 we read of William Scot of Hassindene,¹¹ in whose slaughter James Scot, son of Walter Scot *in* Hassendene, was art and part.¹²

There are some scattered indications of a family or families deriving their surname from the lands. The first is that of Helias of Hadestanden already mentioned.¹³ Between 1214 and 1249 Adam of Astenesdene, his son William, and his grand-daughter Christina, appear as proprietors or possessors of a portion of the territory.¹⁴ About 1330 Sir Thomas of Hassynden was warden (*custos*) of the monastery of Kelso.¹⁵ And in 1374 Thomas Hassyndon was parson of the church of Mynto.¹⁶

The territory, and afterwards the barony of Hassendeane, seems to have been from an early period sublet in many small portions, which gradually became distinct heritages, and which retain their names at the present day. Before the year 1165 Walter the Steward granted, and King Malcolm IV. confirmed to the monks 'of the isle near Renfrew,' afterwards of Paisley, 'that ploughgate of land which Walter the chaplain held in Hestenesden.'¹⁷ In 1172 Pope Alexander III., between 1165 and 1173 the same Walter the Steward, and between 1177 and 1199 his son Alan the Steward confirmed the grant.¹⁸ King William afterwards gave the monks a

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 82 after Preface.

² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 83 after Preface. Regist. de Passelet, p. 249.

³ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 5, 7, 11.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 5. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 13, and p. 12, no. 61.

⁵ Rot. Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 793.

⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 146, no. 27.

⁷ Robertson's Index, p. 159, no. 8.

⁸ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 16*. History of the Name of Scot.

⁹ History of the Name of Scot.

¹⁰ History of the Name of Scot. Nisbet's Heraldry, vol. ii., Appendix, p. 291.

¹¹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 147*, 252*.

¹² Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 456*.

¹³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 82 after Preface.

¹⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 241.

¹⁵ Lib. de Calchou, p. 381.

¹⁶ Rot. Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 965.

¹⁷ Regist. de Passelet, p. 249.

¹⁸ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 5, 7, 11, 408, 409.

'ploughgate of land in Hastenesden, which Edward abbot of Melros, and Philip de Valoins, and Walter Corbet the King's sheriff, by his command delivered to them, with common pasture in the same 'town,' as far as pertained to one ploughgate—and freedom from multure at his mill.'¹ On receiving this grant the monks quitclaimed for ever 'that ploughgate of land which belonged to Richard the chaplain, which Walter the son of Alan had given them in the same manor while it was in his hands.'² The property which thus came into the possession of the monks of Paisley was that called Huntlaw. Between 1225 and 1227 Pope Honorius III. confirmed to them the ploughgate of land at Hunreberie (Huntleie) which King William of good memory had exchanged with them for the land which they had in Hasthamsden (Hasthansiden).³ In 1265 the possessions of the monks were confirmed by a bull of Pope Clement IV., and among them 'the ploughgate of land at Hunteley, with pertinents, which William King of Scots gave them in exchange for land in the town called Hastansiden.'⁴ In 1396 'Huntlaw in the land of Hassynden' formed part of the possessions of the monks granted to them by Robert III. in free regality,⁵ a privilege which was confirmed by James II. in 1451.⁶ In 1469, at the request of the abbot and convent of Paisley, Symon of Dalgles, chanter and official general of the consistory court of Glasgow, ordered a copy to be made of the bull of Pope Clement confirming to the monks their possession of Huntlaw.⁷ In the seventeenth century part or the whole of Huntlaw was the property of a family named Forrest, one of whom was minister of Hassiudene.⁸

Creswell, Craswell, or Kerswell, was a small tenement in possession of the family surnamed 'of Hassendean' in the thirteenth century. Between 1214 and 1249 Christina, daughter of William, son of Adam of Asteuesdene, granted to Hugh the brewer of Astenesden all the land which she had at Creswell in the territory of Astenden, with the small meadow which lay between Craswell and Monekesflattes, with all pertinents, for a *reddendo* of one penny.⁹ In the same century it appears to have given surname to a family, one of whom, styled 'Symond de Cresseuill,' swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296.¹⁰ Towards the middle of the seventeenth century Kerswell was the property of the Earl of Haddington, and with the land of Clerkeroft was of the extent of two shillings and threepence.¹¹

About the beginning of the fifteenth century the half of Hassyndene-bank, a part of the barony of Hassindene, belonged to Christal of Conyngham, and was inherited by his son James, who resigned it into the hands of Sir William of Conynghame, his father's cousin, and overlord of half the barony.¹² In 1409 Sir William granted the same half of Hassynedene-bank to John Turnbull, son and heir of Adam Turnbull of Qubithope, and the Regent Albany confirmed the grant.¹³ In 1640 the lands of Hassindene-bank were the property of the Earl of Haddington, and of the extent of 16s. 8d.¹⁴

¹ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 254, 255.

² Regist. de Passelet, p. 255. The 'Richard' of this charter seems to be a mistake for 'Walter.'

³ Regist. de Passelet, p. 411. 'Hunreberie' and 'Hasthamsden' are Roman mispellings of the Scotch names.

⁴ Regist. de Passelet, p. 309.

⁵ Regist. de Passelet, p. 91.

⁶ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 72, 255.

⁷ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 308-314.

⁸ Retours, 1665.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, p. 241.

¹⁰ Ragman Rolls, p. 126.

¹¹ Retours, 1640.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 243.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 243. Robertson's Index, p. 165, no. 1.

¹⁴ Retours.

Horsliehill was in the sixteenth century the property first of the Scots of Horsliehill, and afterwards of the Elliots who were related to them.¹

Briery-yards, or Briaryards, mentioned above, and Braidleys, together of the old extent of £5, were portions of the barony of Hassendean, and were in 1637 the property of William Scott of Chalmerlane Newtoun.²

The lands of Midscheillis, Appletreehall, Coatlaw, and Crowhill, together of the old extent of 50s., were also included in the barony of Hassendean.³

The tower and fortalice of Hassendean, called also Monks-tower, with barnyards, meadows, &c., were in 1634 the property of the Earl of Buccleuch, and of the old extent of 13s. 4d.⁴

Altoun and the East Mains of Hassinden, the latter of the old extent of 50s., were in 1606 the property of Scot of Altoun.⁵

At Horseliehill there was a tower or peel, which has long since disappeared; and the only remaining fragment of the tower of Hassendean now forms the gable of a cottage.⁶

MINTO.

Minto⁷—Mynetowe⁸—Minthov⁹—Myintow¹⁰—Mynto¹¹—Mentov, Mentow¹²
—Myntow.¹³ Deanery of Teviotdale.¹⁴ (Map, No. 103.)

This parish, including nearly one half of the ancient parish of Hassendean, is bounded on the south-east by the river Teviot, along which lies a narrow tract of level ground. The rest of the parish is high and undulating, and is traversed from east to west by a ridge of hills, of which Minto Craigs, a wooded eminence overhanging the valley of the Teviot, is 721 feet above the level of the sea, and Minto Hill (or Hills), consisting of two smooth green rounded elevations, attains the height of 877 feet.

The Church appears in Baiamund's Roll as the rectory of Minto.¹⁵ In 1296 William of Wodeburn, parson of the church of Mynetowe, swore fealty to Edward I.¹⁶ In 1326 John Lindsay, bishop of Glasgow, twice met the monks of Melros in the church of Myintow, in order to adjust their mutual differences.¹⁷ In 1374 Edward III. of England sanctioned an exchange of the churches of

¹ History of the Name of Scot. Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., pp. 434*, 456*.

² Retours.

³ Retours.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ New Stat. Acc.

⁷ A. D. 1375. Baiamund's Roll.

⁸ A. D. 1296. Rotuli Scottiae, vol. i., p. 26.

⁹ A. D. 1306-1329. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 6.

¹⁰ A. D. 1326. Lib. de Melros, pp. 371, 394.

¹¹ A. D. 1374-1622. Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., p. 965. Acta

Dom. Conc., pp. 48, 164. Acta Auditorum, pp. 107, 134. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 155, 262, 349, 399. Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., pp. 18*, 147*, 239*, 98, vol. ii., pp. 370, 445, vol. iii., pp. 396, 503, 513. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., pp. 195, 196. Retours.

¹² A. D. 1382. Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 156, 175.

¹³ A. D. 1390, 1391. Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 189, 190, 207. A. D. 1479. Acta Dom. Conc., p. 48.

¹⁴ Regist. Glasg., pp. lxxv., lxxii. Libellus Taxationum.

¹⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxv.

¹⁶ Rot. Scotiae, vol. i., p. 26.

¹⁷ Lib. de Melros, pp. 371, 394.

Yetham and Mynto between the parsons of the same, in the record of which Minto, probably by some mistake, is described as in the diocese of Lincoln.¹ It was generally in the advowson of the lord of the manor. The Turnbolls had the lands of Minto so early as the reign of David II.;² and in 1390, in the beginning of that of Robert III., John Turnebull of Myntow disposed to his nephew Sir William Stewart of Jedworth, along with the lordship and lands, the advowson of the church of Myntow, 'which pertained to him in virtue of his lordship.'³ The grant was confirmed by King Robert in 1391;⁴ but it would seem that the advowson had been about the same time held or at least claimed by Sir George of Abirnethy, who had lands in Minto, and on whose quittance of his claim King Robert in the same year renewed his confirmation of the patronage to Sir William Stewart.⁵ In this family it seems to have remained at least till the beginning of the seventeenth century. They intermarried in 1397 with the Stewarts of Dalswinton,⁶ and in 1603 Alexander Stewart of Gairlies had the advowson of the church along with land in Mynto in the barony of Dalswinton.⁷ In 1488 the rector of Mynto was Patrick Mason,⁸ and in 1509 George Panter.⁹ During the troubles of that or a previous period the church of Mynto seems to have been used as a place of security for depositing treasure.¹⁰

The church stands towards the east end of the parish, on the site of an older building which had been erected chiefly since the Reformation, and was replaced by the present in 1831.¹¹

In Baiaund's Roll the rectory of Mynto is rated at £2, 13s. 4d.,¹² in the Taxatio sec. XVI., *ad rationem triginta millia librarum*, at £12, 8s., and in the Libellus Taxationum at £10.

The barony of Minto in the reign of King Robert Bruce, 1306-1329, included the lands of Kirkborthwick, separated from it by the intervening baronies of Hassendean and Wilton.¹³ Of the lands of Minto *proper* we have no notice before the reign of David II., who between 1329 and 1370 confirmed them to Walter Turnbull, of whose previous title we have no knowledge.¹⁴ They continued at least for several reigns to be held of the Crown. About 1382 King Robert II. granted to Laurence of Govane a hundred shillings sterling of the ward of the castle of Roxburgh, of which twenty shillings were drawn from the lands of Minto.¹⁵ In 1390 John Turnbull of Myntow granted to his nephew Sir William Stewart of Jedworth 'the whole lordship and lands of Myntow with pertinents,' to be held in chief of the King and his heirs in free barony.¹⁶ The grant was in 1391 confirmed by King Robert III.,¹⁷ who in the same year granted to the same Sir William Stewart *in heritage* all the lands and tenements which had belonged to Sir George of Abirnethy in the town and territory of Myntow, with the services of the freeholders, courts and their issues, and the third part of the mill with its sequels, all which had been quitclaimed

¹ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 965.

² Robertson's Index, p. 53, no. 48.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 189, 190. Robertson's Index, p. 127, no. 22.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 189, 190.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 207. Robertson's Index, p. 157, no. 33.

⁶ Nisbet's Heraldry, Appendix, p. 2.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 155, 262.

⁹ Regist. de Passelet, p. 359.

¹⁰ See reference to Pitcairn and New Stat. Acc. *passim*.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² Regist. Glasg., p. lxxv.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 6. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 21.

¹⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 33, no. 48.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 156, 175.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 189, 190. Robertson's Index, p. 127, no. 23.

¹⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 189, 190.

by Sir George to the King.¹ The index to the missing charters records a grant of the third part of the lands of Mintow by the same King between 1390 and 1406 to the same Sir William Stewart.² He was descended from John Stewart of Bonkle, who fell at Falkirk in 1298, and whose youngest son, 'Johan le Seneschal de Jeddworth,' swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, and was bailie to the abbot of Kelso in 1325.³ In 1397 Sir William's eldest son married one of the Stewarts of Dalswinton,⁴ and when in 1429 an attempt was made to seize Sir William Stewart of Dalswinton, the issue of that marriage, in the lands of Minto, the attempt was resisted by Walter Turnbull, who declared the *hereditary* sasine null and void, on the ground that he himself was legal baron of Minto.⁵ The father of Walter, John Turnbull, who had in 1390 granted the lands to Sir William of Jedworth, died in 1423, and in 1425 his son procured the verdict of a jury declaring the grant of John Turnbull legally invalid on the ground that he was a leper.⁶ By order of King James II. the sheriff of Teviotdale perambulated the bounds, and divided the property between the claimants,⁷ whose descendants appear to have retained the portions then assigned, or part of them, for several centuries. Thomas Stewart of Mynto appears in 1479, 1482, 1485, 1489, and 1490⁸—Robert Stewart in 1526⁹—Matthew Stewart in 1581¹⁰—and Sir Walter Stewart in 1614 and 1622.¹¹ From 1530 to 1616 there appear in record of the Turnbulls of Mynto William, John, Thomas, and Hector.¹² The *Dominus* Mynto, who in 1581 represented Glasgow in Parliament, was evidently one of the Stewarts of Minto.¹³ In 1603 Thomas Turnbull of Mynto had half the demesne lands, five husband-lands in the town and territory, and twenty mark lands in the barony of Mynto, together of the extent of £33, 6s. 8d.;¹⁴ and in 1614 Sir Walter Stewart of Mynto had the lands and barony, including Mairbottill, *exclusive* of which they were of the extent of £30.¹⁵

There is no village in the parish but that of Minto.¹⁶

The tower of Minto, occupying the situation of the present mansion-house, the 'town' of Minto, and the tower of Minto-crag, were among the places injured or destroyed by the Earl of Hertford in 1545.¹⁷

The tower of Minto-crag, situated on the summit of the hill of that name, and now called 'Fatlips Castle,' of which the ruins, figured in Grose's *Antiquities*, still remain, is said to have been a stronghold of the outlaw, Turnbull of Barnhills; and a small platform on a projecting crag immediately below still bears the name Barnhills' Bed.¹⁸

On removing the foundations of the old church, there were found under the stones about four

Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 207. Robertson's Index, p. 157, no. 33.

² Robertson's Index, p. 143, no. 14.

³ Nisbet's Heraldry, App., p. 2. Ragman Rolls, p. 128. Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 184.

⁴ Nisbet's Heraldry, App., p. 2.

⁵ Minto Charters, quoted in New Stat. Acc.

⁶ Minto Charters, quoted in New Stat. Acc.

⁷ Minto Charters, quoted in New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 48, 164. Acta Dom. Aud., pp. 107, 134. Regist. de Passalet, p. 349.

⁹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 239.

¹⁰ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 98.

¹¹ Retours. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. iii., pp. 508, 513.

¹² Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 147², vol. ii., pp. 370, 445, and vol. iii., p. 396. Retours.

¹³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., pp. 195, 196. See Regist. Glasg., and Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, *passim*.

¹⁴ Retours.

¹⁵ Retours.

¹⁶ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁷ New Stat. Acc. Lay of the Last Minstrel.

¹⁸ New Stat. Acc. Lay of the Last Minstrel.

hundred silver coins, chiefly pennies of Edward I., II., and III. of England, with a few of Alexander and Robert, Kings of Scotland.¹ In 1493 John Sinclare in Mynto and several other individuals 'came in the King's will' for treasonably concealing and 'stouthreif' of ten score 'pas-pennys' ('paces' or 'nobillis of paiss'—English gold nobles) pertaining to the King, found in the kirk of Mynto.²

WILTON.

Ecclesia de Wilthona³—Ecclesia de Wiltona⁴—Wiltun⁵—Wilton⁶—Wiltoun⁷—Wylton⁸—Wyltoun⁹—Woultoun, Woltoun, Weltoun, Waltoun.¹⁰ Deanery of Teviotdale.¹¹ (Map, No. 104.)

THE parish of Wilton, comprehending a large portion of the ancient parish of Hassendeau, and formerly including part of what is now the parish of Robertson, lies on the north-west of the river Teviot, with the exception of a small piece of ground situated in the town of Hawick on the opposite side of that stream. It is bounded on the south by the Borthwick water, a tributary of the Teviot.

In the end of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth century the church of Wilton, previously the property of the bishop of Glasgow, was confirmed to successive bishops by several popes.¹² Between 1208 and 1211 the right of the patronage was disputed by John, younger of Wilton, who appears to have been then declared patron, and who, according to the order of the Pope's delegates appointed to cognosce in the case, granted to Bishop Walter five marks of silver in name of procuracion, to be annuallly levied by the bishop and his successors from the parson of the church on the market day of Saint James of Roxburgh.¹³ In 1296 Robert of Dene, parson of the church, swore fealty to the King of England.¹⁴ By the reign of David II. the patronage had passed into other hands, and was attached to one half of the barony. In 1342 Gilbert of Maxwell, lord of that half, granted it along with the advowson of the church to the monks of Melros.¹⁵ We have no farther notice of this church, except in tax rolls, till the seventeenth century, when the vice-patronage in 1611 belonged to Langlands of that ilk, and in 1634 the Earl of Buccleuch appears to have been sole patron.¹⁶ The fact that Langlands possessed the vice-patro-

¹ New Stat. Acc.

² Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 18*.

³ A. D. 1170. Reg. Glasg., p. 23.

⁴ A. D. 1174, 1179, 1181. Regist. Glasg., pp. 30, 43, 50.

⁵ A. D. 1165-1214. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 67*. Lib. de Melros, pp. 126, 129. A. D. 1186. Regist. Glasg., p. 55. A. D. 1189-1199. Lib. de Calcehou, p. 304.

⁶ A. D. 1208-1216. Regist. Glasg., pp. 85, 86, 95. A. D. 1296. Ragman Rolls, p. 161. A. D. 1306-1329, 1382. Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 5, 156, 175.

⁷ A. D. 1275. Baiamund's Roll. A. D. 1574, 1576. Books of Assignations.

⁸ A. D. 1342. Lib. de Melros, pp. 441, 442.

⁹ Sec. xvi. Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiii.

¹⁰ A. D. 1611-1661. Retours.

¹¹ Baiamund's Roll. Taxatio sec. xvi. Libellus Taxationum.

¹² Regist. Glasg., pp. 23, 30, 43, 50, 55, 95.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., pp. 85, 86.

¹⁴ Ragman Rolls, p. 161.

¹⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 441, 442.

¹⁶ Retours.

nage at the period above mentioned is connected with a singular anomaly existing in the case of the glebe lands of Wilton. These consist of eighty acres of arable land lying around the manse, and formerly constituting the mains of Wilton.¹ There exists no document to show how they came into the hands of the church, but they are supposed to have been given as glebe land by the laird of Langlands to his relative John Langlands, who was rector at the time above stated.² In 1827 however they were held by the court of teinds to have been the glebe lands before the Reformation.³ At the division of Wilton common in 1765 the church acquired other sixteen acres, lying in another part of the parish.⁴

Wilton church, built in 1762, stands on the bank of the Teviot opposite the town of Hawick, of which the village of Wilton is little more than a suburb.

The rectory is valued in Baiaund at £5, 6s. 8d.,⁵ in the Taxatio sec. xvi. at £4, 10s. 6d.,⁶ and in the Libellus Taxationum at £25. In the Book of Assumptions, 1561, the parsonage is stated at £120. In 1575 John Langlandis, reader at Wiltoun, probably afterwards the rector, had as his stipend the whole vicarage, consisting of twenty merks and the kirklands.⁷

At an early period the lands of Wilton were possessed by a family who derived their surname from the property. John of Wilton is a witness to several charters of the reign of William the Lion, 1165-1214.⁸ During the same period there appear John of Wilton, younger, already mentioned, Roger of Wilton, and Robert of Wilton.⁹ In the reign of King Robert Bruce one half of the barony of Wilton was in the hands of William de Charteris and Walter de Pertchay, who probably received it as vassals of King Edward. King Robert granted their possession with its pertinents to Henry of Wardlaw, for a *reddendo* of the fifth part of the service of one soldier, and three suits yearly at the King's court at Roxburgh.¹⁰ The other half of the barony was in the succeeding reign, if not previously, the property of Gilbert of Maxwell, who in 1342 granted to the monks of Melros 'all his lands of half the barony of Wylton, with (as above mentioned) the right of advowson of the church, in fee and heritage, with all pertinents,' for payment of one silver penny at the festival of the nativity of John the Baptist at Melros.¹¹ He reserved power to himself or his heirs to redeem the land by paying to the monks £40 sterling in one day between sunrise and sunset at the monastery of Melros, engaging also that, if he or his heirs wished to sell the land, the monks should have the first offer, and that without their knowledge no tack, sale, or alienation of the land should be valid. This property seems subsequently to have been redeemed from the monks, and was afterwards forfeited to the Crown. King David II. granted to John, the son of Margaret, 'the barony of Wiltoun, which William Maxwell forfeited.'¹² About 1382 Lawrence of Govane received from King Robert II. twenty shillings from the lands of Wilton, as part of one hundred shillings sterling of the ward of the castle of Roxburgh.¹³ Between 1398 and 1405 King Robert

¹ New Stat. Acc.

² New Stat. Acc. Retours.

³ New Stat. Acc.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxv.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiii.

⁷ Books of Assignations.

⁸ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 67*. Regist. Glasg., p. 72.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 85, 86. Lib. de Melros, pp. 126, 129. Lib. de Calchon, p. 304.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 5. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 17.

¹¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 441, 442.

¹² Robertson's Index, p. 39, no. 2.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 156, 175.

III. granted to William Wardlaw of Wiltoun the lands of Uchterseatmylne, Sametoun, and Todshaw, in the barony of Wiltoun,¹ probably part of that half of the barony which had been forfeited by the Maxwells. In the beginning of the seventeenth century Langlands of that Ilk, a family which in the previous century was allied with Scot of Buccleuch,² possessed half the lands of the barony of Woulton, of the old extent of 38 marks, or £25, 6s. 8d.³

About the same period the lands of Heip or Heap, a portion of the barony, were held by Wauche of Heip.⁴ It was probably the ancestor of this family, and a tenant on the property, who under the designations 'Robert Walugh de Hep,' and 'Adam de Hep,' swore fealty to Edward of England in 1296.⁵

Towards the middle of the seventeenth century almost the whole barony, including the lands of Weltoun-green, Weltoun-burn, and Overhall, became the property of the Earl of Buccleuch.⁶

The parish contains three villages, those of Wilton, Langlands Dean, and Appletreehall.⁷

ROBERTON. (Map, No. 105.)

THE water of Borthwick, running north-east, divides this parish, which lies partly in Roxburgh and partly in Selkirk, into two nearly equal parts. The water of Ale, flowing from Alemoor loch (a circular lake about thirty fathoms deep), runs through the parish for a short distance in a course nearly parallel to that of the Borthwick. Besides Alemoor loch there are a few other lakes either partly or wholly within the bounds of the parish. The surface in general is hilly, the most elevated range being that which runs along the boundary of Dumfries on the south, and contains the hills of Craikmoor, Culm or Coom, and the Criblaw of Craik, attaining severally the height of about 1300 feet above the level of the sea. Two lower ranges run north-east from the former, and include between them the narrow valley of the Borthwick.

The parish of Robertson, as it exists at present, is entirely modern, having been erected out of the parishes of Selkirk, Wilton, Hawick, and Hassendean.⁸ An attempt was made to erect it, and the church was built about 1659; but the parish of Hassendean, which it superseded, was not suppressed, or the new parish erected, till about the end of the century, probably in 1682.⁹

The district, though apparently divided among several parishes, contained at an early period a church, from which the surrounding territory had in the time of King Robert Bruce the name of Kirkborthewyc.¹⁰ We have no farther account of this church; but its burial-ground, which is still the chief place of sepulture of the parishioners of Robertson, remains to attest its existence.¹¹

¹ Robertson's Index, p. 143, no. 98.

² Pitcairn's *Crim. Trials*, vol. iii., p. 391, 393.

³ Retours.

⁴ Pitcairn's *Crim. Trials*, vol. ii., p. 474; vol. iii., p. 396.

Retours.

⁵ Ragman Rolls, p. 127. *Palg. Illust.*, vol. i., p. 183.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Old and New Stat. Acc. Chalmers, vol. ii., p. 1003.

⁹ See HASSENDEAN.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 6. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 20.

¹¹ Old and New Stat. Acc.

It was probably a dependency of the monks of Melros, who previously to the year 1415 possessed the neighbouring lands of Bellenden,¹ and at a still earlier period part of the lands of Borthwick.² The site of the church is now named Borthwickbrae.³ The parish of Robertson contains also the site of a chapel, which it is said the monks of Melros, as rectors of Hassendean, used to supply with a chaplain.⁴

Kirkborthwick stood on the left bank of the Borthwick water, near the north end of the present parish of Robertson, whose church, dated 1659, stands on the same side a little below. An inscription on the bell is supposed to intimate that it was brought from Melros.⁵

Probably the earliest mention of the lands of Borthwic or Bordewich occurs in the twelfth and thirteenth century in charters of the Avenel family, in which they grant to the monks of Melros certain lands in Eskdale, partly marching with those of Borthwic.⁶ In the early part of the latter century a portion of them belonged to the Harangs (Heryngs?) of Meinichoch (Minnigaff?). Between 1214 and 1249 Petronilla, daughter of Adam Harang of Meinichoch, granted to Saint Mary, Saint Benedict, and the 'gate' of Melros, for maintenance of the poor arriving at the same, that toft in the 'town' of Bortwic beside the house of Hugh Selechirk, and those two acres of land, and that half acre of meadow in the territory of Bortwic, which she in her widowhood had given to Robert Poydras, remitting to the said Robert and his heirs the payment of a pair of white gloves which she used yearly to receive from him.⁷ Early in the fourteenth century part of the lands of the town and tenement of Kirkborthewye belonged to Adam of Hodholme, on whose resignation of them into the hands of King Robert Bruce that monarch bestowed them, with the whole lordship of all the freeholders which he had in the same tenement, in fee and heritage on William Barbour.⁸ The same King granted also to William Barbour two parts of the land of Kirkborthewye, with the third part of the mill of the same, with pertinents, in the barony of Minto, for the tenth part of the foreign service of one soldier in the King's army, and a suit three times in the year at the King's court of the sheriffdom of Selkirk, transferring at the same time the land thus granted from the sheriffdom of Roxburgh to that of Selkirk, that for the future these suits and services might be rendered in the latter.⁹ By the beginning of the fifteenth century the whole lands of Borthwic came into the possession of a family of Scotts. In 1410 they were resigned to the regent Albany by Robert Scott, and were then bestowed in heritage on Sir William of Borthwic.¹⁰ The lands, we have seen, were known as those of Bordewich so early as the reign of William the Lion.¹¹ Sir William of Borthwic, his son William, and several others of the family, appear in charters of the fifteenth century,¹² the first mentioned having received the lands of Catkoon from King Robert III., and having, it is said, imposed on them his own name.¹³ The family in 1458 received

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 547-549.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 237.

³ Old Stat. Acc.

⁴ See HASSENDEAN.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 30, 34, 176, 173.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 237.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 6. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 20.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 6. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 21.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 246. Robertson's Index, p. 166, no. 7.

¹¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 30, &c.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 241, &c. Acta Parl Scot., *passim*.
Lib. de Melros, pp. 497, &c. Regist. Glasg., p. 479.

¹³ Nisbet's Heraldry, App., p. 111.

the title of 'lord' from King James II.¹ Scot of Satchells mentions Borthwick in Selkirkshire as a possession of the Scots in the reign of King James V.²

Hoscoat, or Hoistcoittis, was a small lordship of the old extent of £2.³ It was part of the property possessed in the fourteenth century by Adam of Hodholme, and was on his resignation granted to William Barbour by King Robert Bruce.⁴ It subsequently came into the hands of the Scots, and on the resignation of Robert Scot in 1410 was bestowed by the regent Albany in fee and heritage on Sir William of Borthwic.⁵

The lands of Greenwood appear in record between 1306 and 1329. Part of the common of Grenwod and Hendentheyth was resigned by Adam of Hodholme to King Robert I., and by him granted to William Barbour.⁶ In 1532 the lands of Greenwood and Line were sold by William Turnbull, son and heir-apparent of Turnbull of Minto, to Sir Walter Scot of Branhholm, and in 1576 were confirmed to Scot of Branhholm by King James VI., with consent of the Regent Morton.⁷ Greenwood and Lyne were together of the old extent of £6.⁸

Borthwickshiels, part of the barony of Chamberlain-Newton, was about 1374 forfeited by Sir Laurence of Abernethy to King Robert II., who granted it in heritage to Sir William of Lyndesay, to be held for service due and wont of the King and other overlords of the fief, if any.⁹ In 1502 it was in possession of Mark Ker of Dolphingstoun, and was burned and plundered by the Armstrongs of Liddesdale, who took from it goods to the amount of 100 merks.¹⁰ It appears to have been of the old extent of about £10.¹¹

The lands of Robertson, along with the 'town' of Selkirk, were between 1390 and 1406 resigned to Robert III. by Margaret Gladstones, and were by that King bestowed upon John Gladstones her son.¹² Scot of Satchells enumerates Robertson among the possessions of his clan,¹³ and in 1530 it was undoubtedly the property of John Scot.¹⁴ The lands of Robertson and Howleuch were of the old extent of £6.¹⁵

Bellenden, on the borders of Yarrow parish, was a possession of the monks of Melros in the fifteenth century. In 1415 they gave it to Robert Scot of Rankilburn in exchange for the lands of Glenkerry in Ettrick, the tithes of Bellenden being by the deed of excambion appropriated to the parish church of Rankilburn, and the monks drawing those of Glenkerry.¹⁶ The lands of Bellenden, together with those of Buccleuch, were of the old extent of £20.¹⁷

Philhope, a ten-pound land of old extent, was in the barony of Hawick, and by annexation in the sheriffdom of Selkirk.¹⁸ In 1592 James VI. confirmed the charter and infetment of this 'ten-pound' land with pertinents granted to Symon eldest son of Martin Elliot or Elliott.¹⁹

¹ Nisbet's Heraldry, App., p. 111.

² History of the Name of Scot.

³ Taxt Roll of the Shirefdome of Selkirk.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 6. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 20.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 246. Robertson's Index, p. 166, no. 7.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 6. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 20.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxxiv., no. 363.

⁸ Taxt Roll of the Shirefdome of Selkirk.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 105. Robertson's Index, p. 116, no. 54.

¹⁰ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 373.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² Robertson's Index, p. 145, no. 15.

¹³ History of the Name of Scot.

¹⁴ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 147*. Border Minstrelsy.

¹⁵ Taxt Roll of the Shirefdome of Selkirk.

¹⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 547-549.

¹⁷ Taxt Roll of the Shirefdome of Selkirk.

¹⁸ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., p. 650. Taxt Roll of the Shirefdome of Selkirk.

¹⁹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., p. 650.

The lands of Borthwickbrae and Slake (or Slack) were together of the old extent of £10—those of Alemure, £10—and those of Craik, £13, 6s. 8d.¹

Among the possessions of the Scotts Satchells enumerates Harden, Milsington, High Chesters, Todshaw, and Howpasley.²

Harden was at an early period the property of the Scotts. Sir Walter Scott traces their descent to a younger son of Buccleuch before the year 1296.³ 'Johan de Harden,' who in that year swore fealty to Edward I.,⁴ may possibly have been of that family. Harden was early in the sixteenth century possessed by William Scott, whose son Walter appears to have been the noted freebooter known as 'Wat of Harden,'⁵ who married Mary Scott, the 'Flower of Yarrow,' daughter of Philip Scott of Dryhope.⁶ He appears to have by this marriage acquired the property of Dryhope. In 1592 King James VI. and his privy council granted full license to Walter Scott of Gouldielands and Mr. Jideon Murray to demolish the places, houses, and fortalices of Harden and Dryhope, pertaining to Walter Scott of Harden, who was art and part in the raid of Falkland.⁷ 'Wat of Harden' had six sons, two of whom became lairds of Harden and Higlhessters, and are now both represented by the Scotts of the latter.⁸ The lands of Harden were of the old extent of five marks.⁹

Howpasley, or Howpastlott, originally in the barony of Hawick, was another ancient possession of the Scotts.¹⁰ Walter Scot of Howpastlay appears in various records from 1490 to 1513,¹¹ and Robert Scott from 1530 to 1557.¹² In 1510 the former was convicted of destroying the woods of Ettrick Forest.¹³ In 1615 and 1616 the lands of Howpaslot were for a short time in the possession of Douglas of Drumlanrig, but they were soon after again in the hands of the Scotts.¹⁴

Chisholm at an early period gave its name to a family of some consequence. Richard of Chesholm, in the county of Roxburgh, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296.¹⁵ Before 1368 Sir Robert of Chesholme witnesses a charter of King David II.¹⁶ In 1511 Chesholm formed part of the barony of Hawick.¹⁷ In 1526 George Chesholme of that ilk was accused of taking part in the slaughter of the laird of Cefurd.¹⁸ And in 1612 and 1616 the laird of Chisholme had the lands of Chisholme called Mouslie, his property having, like that of Howpasley, been for a short time between these dates in the hands of Douglas of Drumlanrig.¹⁹

The parish contains but one village, that of Deauburnhaugh, recently formed.²⁰

In the last century the remains of the church at Borthwick-brae and of the chapel at Chapelhill

¹ Taxt Roll of the Shireffdom of Selkirk.

² History of the Name of Scot.

³ Notes to Lay of the Last Minstrel, canto iv.

⁴ Ragman Rolls, p. 127. Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 183.

⁵ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 400*. Lay of the Last Minstrel. Border Minstrelsy.

⁶ Border Minstrelsy.

⁷ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 276.

⁸ Border Minstrelsy.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. iii., p. 381.

¹¹ Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 174, 293. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 18*, 71*, 83*.

¹² Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 147*, 173*, 230*, 400*.

¹³ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 71*.

¹⁴ Retours. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. iii., p. 381.

¹⁵ Ragman Rolls, p. 127. Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 183.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 13.

¹⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

¹⁸ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 133*.

¹⁹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. iii., pp. 391, 396. Retours.

²⁰ New Stat. Acc.

were visible,¹ and the churchyard of the former, as above stated, is still in use, the principal names on its older tomb-stones being 'Grieve' and 'Pott.'²

There are remains of ancient encampments, supposed to lie on the line of the 'Catrail,'³ at Highchesters, Broadlee, Todshawhill, Todshawhaugh, and Borthwickshiels.⁴ One of these, of a square form, is flanked by a rivulet with steep banks, and has the Borthwick in front, and artificial ramparts towards the hilly ascent from the water side.⁵

There were towers at Howpasley, at Harden, and probably at Ale Moor.

In 1495 James Turnbull, brother to the laird of Quthitope, was accused and acquitted of stealing 'iron windows, doors, and crukis,' from the tower of Howpaslot.⁶ In 1536 several Armistongs and others were convicted of fire-raising and burning of the 'town' of Howpaslot, and of stealing the cattle of Robert Scot and his servants.⁷

Part of the old tower or mansion-house of Harden still stands on the brink of the deep ravine in which 'Wat of Harden' is said to have kept the spoil which he took in his forays, and which served for the maintenance of his retainers till the token of a pair of clean spurs in a covered dish warned them that they must seek a fresh supply.⁸ The appearance of this hardy old freebooter in the midst of a border fray is thus poetically described in the ballad styled 'Jamie Telfer of the Fair Dodhead'—

' But he's ta'en aff his gude steel cap,
And thrice he's waved it in the air ;
The Dinlay snaw was ne'er mair white
Nor the lyart locks of Harden's hair.'⁹

A bugle horn, said to have been used by him, is still in possession of his descendants.¹⁰ An infant, taken in one of his predatory excursions, and brought up at Harden, is said to have become the author of some of the finest of the border songs and ballads.¹¹

In a letter of Lord Dacre to the council of England in 1514 mention is made of 'Elmartour' on the 'watter of Ale,'¹² by which is evidently meant the tower of Ale Moor.

¹ Old Stat. Acc.

² Old and New Stat. Acc.

³ See GALASHIELS.

⁴ Old and New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Old Stat. Acc.

⁶ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 23.

⁷ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 173*.

⁸ Lay of the Last Minstrel. Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.

⁹ Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.

¹⁰ Lay of the Last Minstrel.

¹¹ Lay of the Last Minstrel.

¹² Pinkerton's Hist. Scot., vol. ii., p. 462.

CAVERS.

Cauers¹—Ecclesia de Magna Cauerys, Ecclesia de Magna Cauers²—Caueris, Caveris, Cavaris, Kaveris. Cavers.³ Deanery of Teviotdale.⁴ (Map, No. 106.)

THE old parish of Cavers is separated into two very unequal parts by the intervening parish of Kirktown and part of the parish of Hawick. With the exception of two small portions on the left of the river Teviot, it lies wholly on the right of that stream, into which run the Lymy-leuch burn, the Allan water, the Slitrig, and numerous smaller streams, after traversing the parish in a north-west direction, the water of Rule bounding it on the east. The lower portion of the parish is somewhat undulating, the upper and larger division being diversified by mountains of a considerable height, of which the Wisphill, Tutop or Tudhope, Pikethowe, Cauldeleugh, and Gritmoor, on its southern boundary, attain about the average height of 1830 feet above the level of the sea.

In 1850 that part of the upper district of Cavers which lies on the left of the Dodburn and the Allan water was by a decree of the Court of Teinds, at the instance of the Duke of Buccleuch, united with the adjoining portion of the parish of Hawick into a new parish named Teviothead.

There seems to be no record relating to this church earlier than the reign of King David II., at which time the benefice was at the disposal of the Earl of Douglas. About 1358 William the first earl of that house granted to the monks of Melros 'the whole right of the advowson of the church of Great Cauerys, with its chapels, lands, rents, mansions, rights, tithes, fruits, casualties, and all other pertinents.'⁵ The grant was confirmed by the earl's brother or brother-in-law Thomas earl of Mar,⁶ who held of the Douglasses a portion of the barony,⁷ and who had the additional style of Lord of the Garioch and of Cavers.⁸ In 1359 the grant was confirmed by King David II.⁹ About this time William bishop of Glasgow confirmed the church to the monks '*in propriis usus*,' at the demission or death of William of Toftys then rector—saving however to himself and successors the canonical obedience of the abbot and his successors as rector and rectors of the church, together with jurisdiction of all sorts over the church, the vicar, and the parishioners—ordaining

¹ A. D. 1306-1329. Lib. de Melros, pp. 337, 426, 429.

² A. D. 1329-1432. Lib. de Melros, pp. 429-433, 435, 461, 462, 465, 466, 478-486, 525-532.

³ A. D. 1479-1608. Acta Dom. Aud., pp. 88, 189. Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 155, 208, 241, 242. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 142*, 147*, 208*, 265, 293, vol. ii., pp. 125, 375, 442. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 414, 433, 461, 462. Retours. Lib. de Melros, pp. 658, 660, 661.

⁴ Libellus Taxationum.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 429, 430. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 272.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, p. 431.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 436.

⁸ Robertson's Index, p. 61, no. 2.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 432, 433.

also that the monks should present to the bishop within term of law a qualified vicar for the cure, otherwise they should lose the right of presentation *pro illa vice*; and that the vicar should have annually twenty-five marks paid him from the fruits of the church, half of the church land, and a suitable manse, all which the bishop deemed a canonical allowance sufficient for the vicar's maintenance, and for payment of all the ordinary burdens, for which the vicar alone should be responsible—the rector and vicar to be held bound for the extraordinary burdens according to their respective portions (of the fruits).¹ In 1363 the same bishop, in virtue of his own confirmation and the repeated requests of the Earl of Douglas, and chiefly for the reason ‘that according to law it is of little use to any one to have anything adjudicated to him, unless he has bodily possession of the same,’ issued his mandate to the dean of Teviotdale to induct the abbot in name of the monastery of Melros, personally or by procurator, into possession of the church.² It appears however from the records of the period, that it was many years before the monks got actual possession of the church of Great Cavers, although their right of advowson and property in it was fully admitted and confirmed by numerous charters. In 1374 the same earl who originally granted them the church signed a deed in their favour, declaring that they were the true patrons of the church, its chapels, and all things *de facto* or *de jure* pertaining to the same, and had already twice actually exercised the right of presentation—and protesting that he had not interfered with that right, although Alexander Caron, whom they had presented, had at his instance accepted a smaller living from the bishop of Saint Andrews, in order that Matthew the earl’s ‘clerk’ might obtain that of Cavers, seeing that, as the bishop of Saint Andrews had otherwise nothing to do with the matter, had not he (the earl) acted from love of peace, the said Alexander being a relation of the bishop, and not from a desire to invalidate the monks’ right of presentation, there would have been no necessity for him (the earl) to undergo two toilsome journeys from Temptalon to the town of Saint Andrews, with no small risk of sea—and protesting also, that he had neither in the cases specified presented to the church, although that was in his power, nor in any way prejudiced the person presented by the monks, and that, had he done so, it would have been scandalous on his part, as being inconsistent, not only with the right of the monks, but with his own free gift to them.³ In 1381 King Robert II. confirmed to the monks the advowson of the church as originally bestowed by the Earl of Douglas.⁴ In 1388 James earl of Douglas and Mar, and lord of the barony of Cavers, confirmed and granted anew to the monks the church of Great Cavers, with the glebe, and all rights and chapels dependent on the same, although, as his charter bears, he had on one occasion presented a rector to the church, by special license of the monks, and under their special protestation that on the demission or death of the said rector they ought and should for ever continue to be the true patrons.⁵ Apparently at a subsequent date, but before the year 1394, the monks represented to Pope Clement VII. (acknowledged as such in Scotland, and some other countries, and by his successor Benedict XIII.), that their monastery had been burned and almost destroyed in the hostile incursions of their countrymen, and that in consequence they had not

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 433, 434.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 435.

³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 478-480.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 461, 462.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 465, 466.

enough to maintain themselves and support the burdens incumbent on them; and for their relief that Pope annexed to the monastery for ten years after the death or demission of the rector, as a mensal church with all rights and pertinents, the parish church of Great Cauerys, the advowson of which was alleged to be theirs, and whose fruits did not exceed the yearly value of £100 sterling.¹ On their subsequent representation, that their monastery had been nearly destroyed by the English, and that the annexation of the church of Cavers had been rendered useless to them, the same Pope, having ordered Patrick abbot of Kelso to inquire into the truth of their allegations, again annexed to the abbey the same church with all its fruits.² The annexation however thus granted had not been carried into effect at the death of Pope Clement in 1394.³ In 1401 King Robert III., at the request of the abbot of Melros, in presence of his privy council, caused the charter granted by the Earl of Douglas in 1374 to be inspected and transcribed, and testified the inspection and transcription by a deed under his privy seal.⁴ Pope Benedict XIII., who on his elevation to the papal see in 1394 had cassed and annulled all annexations of churches, mensal or otherwise, which had not been actually carried into effect, on a representation by the monks similar to that made to his predecessor, reannexed the church of Cavers to the monastery of Melros.⁵ On the 21st of July 1404, the same Pope, in compliance with a petition of the monks, stating that they had actually got peaceable possession of the church, but that their right had been and might still be impugned, and requesting him to secure them against molestation in the matter, perpetually annexed the church as mensal to their monastery, and ordered Patrick abbot of Kelso to give the annexation full effect.⁶ On the 27th of August the Cardinal Peter of St. Angelo, at the instance of the procurator of the abbot of Melros, caused a transumpt of the bull of Pope Benedict, embodying these transactions, to be made in presence of witnesses at his house in Avignon.⁷ And on the 13th of November the abbot of Kelso, having received the transumpt, proceeded to the church of Great Cauerys, caused the document to be exhibited and read, gave corporal possession of the church to the procurator from Melros, by causing him to take hold of the 'horn' of the altar, and go through the other ceremonies usual on such occasions, and enjoined the parishioners and all others, by the authority of the Pope and on pain of excommunication, to admit the monks, their procurator, or any person deputed by them for the purpose, to the full enjoyment of the fruits of the benefice.⁸ On the 23d of September of the same year Pope Benedict had also on a petition from the monks ordered the abbot of Kelso to inquire into the genuineness of the charters granted in their favour by William earl of Douglas, Thomas earl of Mar, and Kings David II. and Robert II., and, if found 'canonical,' to confirm the same by his papal authority;⁹ but no proceedings appear to have taken place in consequence till the 29th of July 1406, on which day the abbot Patrick, in obedience to the papal mandate, caused the specified charters to be produced and inspected in the presence of many witnesses at the church of Malarston, and having found them

¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 481.² Lib. de Melros, pp. 481, 482.³ Lib. de Melros, p. 482.⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 478-480.⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 482, 483.⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 482, 483.⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 483.⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 484-486.⁹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 525, 526.

genuine, confirmed them by authority of the Pope, denouncing the pains of excommunication, suspension, and interdict against all who should impugn the right of the monks to the church of Cavers, or interfere with their enjoyment of the fruits of that benefice.¹ The monks were thus at length fully vested in their possession of this church, which they appear to have retained without farther interference till the Reformation. In 1432 King James I. inspected and ratified the charters of William earl of Douglas and his successor James, granting and confirming to the monks the whole right of the advowson of the church of Great Cavers.² At the Reformation the lands, teinds, and other pertinents of the 'abbacie' of Melros were annexed to the crown, and in 1569 they were disposed by King James VI. to James Douglas as commendator, who about 1608 resigned them, inclusive of the 'parochie kirk of Cavers,' into the hands of the King.³

The present church of Cavers stands near the centre of the lower division of the parish. An earlier church, still standing, adjoins the site of the old baronial castle.⁴ The original parish church is said to have stood in the upper division, at Old North House between the Allan and the Teviot, where there are still vestiges of a burying-ground.⁵ This tradition derives great probability from the mention made in authentic records of the church of 'Great Cavers,' given, as above, to the monks of Melros,⁶ on whose property Northhouse lay,⁷ and also of that of 'Little Cavers,' the parson of which, Maurice Lavel, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296⁸—facts which indicate the original existence of the two divisions as separate parishes, their subsequent union, and the entire suppression of the church of Great Cavers. Great Cavers, while it existed separately under that name, had several chapels within its bounds.⁹ The chapel at Carlanrig, which existed before the Reformation, and had a five-pound land as glebe,¹⁰ seems to have been one of those. There appears to have been another at Chapel of Cross near the northern extremity of the upper district.¹¹

Cavers is not entered in the more ancient tax-rolls. In the Libellus Taxationum the rectory is rated at £50. The vicarage, as above stated, was at its first institution one of 25 marks, or £16, 6s. 8d. At the Reformation the reader at Cavers had a stipend of £16.¹²

A part of the lands or barony of Cavers appears in record in the reign of King Malcolm IV., under the title of Ringwood or Ringwoodfield, a name which appears now to be unknown. Between 1153 and 1165 Osulf the son of Uctred, with the consent of Uctred his son and heir, granted Ringwude to the monks of Melros according to these bounds—'From the place at which the Alewent falls into the Teviot, and thence upwards to Blachapol, and so to Bollinesburne, and so thence to Crumburche, and thence straight across as far as Pennango, and from Pennango straight across as far as the Alewent, and thence upwards to Brunemore upon Dod, and so as far as Blachaburne, and thence to the point where that burn falls into the Alewent,'—with the sole liberty of hunting within these bounds.¹³ The grant was confirmed by King Malcolm IV.,¹⁴—in

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 527-530.

² Lib. de Melros, p. 532.

³ Register of Presentations to Benefices. Lib. de Melros, pp. 658-661.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 423, 429, &c.

⁷ MS. 'Rentail of Melrois' at Dalnaboy.

⁸ Rot. Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 25. Ragman Rolls, p. 164.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 429, 430, 465, 466.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc. Pitcair's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 154*.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² Map attached to Summons of Disjunction, 1849.

¹³ Book of Assignations, 1575.

¹⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 9, 10.

¹⁵ Lib. de Melros, p. 10.

the following reign by Uetred the son of Osulf, with consent of his son Thomas,¹ by Philip de Valoins the King's chamberlain,² and by King William himself,³—between 1214 and 1249 by King Alexander II.⁴—and in the reign of King David II., probably before 1358, by William earl of Douglas, lord of the barony of Cavers.⁵ At what time the barony came into the possession of the Douglasses we are not informed; but it would appear to have been part of the land granted or confirmed by King Robert I. to Sir James of Douglas by the 'Emerald Charter' of 1325.⁶ His successors, who in the charters above quoted relating to the church are from 1358 to 1432 styled lords of the barony of Cavers, continued with little intermission to hold the lands till the forfeiture of the family in 1455.

The barony of Cavers comprehended several smaller baronies, and a number of smaller properties, some of which were not included in the parish.

Denholm or Dennum, in the lower division, before it became the property of Douglas, appears to have been possessed by a family who derived their surname from it. Gwy of Denum in 1296 swore fealty to Edward I. In the Rolls of Edward III. John and William of Denum appear from 1333 to 1357, apparently after Denholm was in possession of the Earl of Douglas.⁸ Part of the lands of Denholm were granted by Earl William to Thomas Cranyston before or during the year 1382. About that time Robert II. confirmed to Thomas Cranyston the lands of Foulerysland in Denum, and Little Rulwood beside the town of Denum, in the barony of Cavers, granted to him by that earl.⁹

Before 1368 the lands of Yarlside (Earlside), Cavillane or Cavilling, Langside, Senglee, Seane-hushope, and Penerecrys (Penchrise), were held of the Earl of Douglas by the Earl of Mar, and of him by his brother Thomas de Balliol, who in that year resigned into the hands of Douglas as his overlord all title petitory or possessory which he had in these lands.¹⁰

About the same period the same Earl of Douglas granted to the monks of Melros, for the weal of the souls of several persons, but especially of the soul of William Douglas de Laudonia, whose body lay buried at Melros before the altar of Saint Bride, 'all his lands of Penangushope and Lower Caldeluch, with pertinents, in his barony of Cauers, according to the mode, form, rights, uses, and customs, in all things, of their lands of Rengwodfelde in the same barony, which lay adjacent to those of Penangushope and Caldeluch'—so that the monks should by one of their number regularly celebrate divine service at the altar of Saint Bride.¹¹ Between 1370 and 1390 the grant was confirmed by Robert II.¹² At the Reformation all the lands acquired by the monks in the parish of Cavers were under the general title of Ringwodfeld stated and valued as follow:—The Burghe, £4,—Stobecut, £6,—Ringwodhatt, £6,—Bowandhill, £5,—Grange, £4,—Priesthauch, £5,—Penangushoip, £5,—Westoure, £5,—Northbous, £5,—Sowdenrig, £5,—Cauldeleuch, £3, 6s. 8d.,—in all, £52, 6s. 8d.¹³

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 139, 140.

² Lib. de Melros, pp. 140, 141.

³ Lib. de Melros, p. 141.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 160.

⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 423, 429.

⁶ Godscroft, vol. 1., pp. 74, 75.

⁷ Ragman Rolls, p. 127.

⁸ Rot. Scotiæ, vol. i., pp. 223, 245, &c.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 143. Robertson's Index, p. 121, no. 83.

¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, p. 436.

¹¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 463, 464.

¹² Lib. de Melros, pp. 463, 464.

¹³ M.S. 'Rentaill of Melrois' at Dalmaheoy.

In 1363, during the usurpation of Edward III., John of Tonrys had the lands of Easter Faghope, Over Caldeclogh, and Tillory, in the barony of Cavers.¹

Before 1370 Thomas Cranstoun received from King David II. a grant of the barony of Stobbs lying within the barony of Cavers.²

Before 1398 George earl of Angus, brother of Isabel countess of Mar, was infeft by James Sandilands in the lands of Cavers, and in that year the infeftment was confirmed by King Robert III., who at the same time bestowed on the earl the office of sheriff of Roxburgh and keeper of the castle.³ The same lands about the beginning of the following century were possessed by the countess of Mar, who granted a portion of the barony to Alexander Stewart, son of the Earl of Buchan.⁴ The same countess, apparently without the sanction of the King, disposed the lands of Cavers with the sheriffship of Roxburgh to Archibald earl of Douglas—by which means they were forfeited to the Crown.⁵ About 1405 King Robert III. granted the same lands and sheriffship to David Fleming of Biggar, who was shortly afterwards assassinated by one of the Douglasses.⁶

Subsequently to the forfeiture of the Douglasses in 1455 the lands of Cavers, probably the lower and smaller portion of the original barony, became the property of a branch of the family since that time known as Douglas of Cavers, and hereditary sheriffs of Roxburgh or Teviotdale. From 1473 to 1492 a ten pound land in Cavers and another in Denholm appear to have been held by Douglas of Cavers of Robert Muirhead of Wyndhills;⁷ but Archibald Douglas was before that period laird of Cavers, and at least till 1494 his son William had the lands of Cavers and the office of sheriff of Roxburgh.⁸ In 1487 the laird of Cavers had a seat in the Parliament of James III.⁹ From 1529 till 1621, and, it is said, till the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, this family retained the sheriffship of the county of Roxburgh.¹⁰

Another barony, anciently contained within that of Cavers, was the barony of Fewrule, comprehending the lands of Fewrule, Helme, Middle, and Hanginside, which, with the exception of a small portion, was in 1595 the property of Ker of Fairnyhirst, and in 1604 was wholly in the hands of John lord Hereis, in the barony of Hereis, and of the extent of £66, 13s. 4d.¹¹

The only village now in the parish is Denholm, situated near its northern extremity.¹² From the 'Rentail of Melrois,' quoted above, it would appear that the baronial burgh had at one time been situated within the monks' territory of Ringwoodfield in the upper division of the parish.

There were castles or towers at Cavers, Allan-mouth, Castleweary, and perhaps at Fasteastle.¹³

Rot. Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 378.

² Robertson's Index, p. 61, no. 13.

³ Robertson's Index, p. 139, no. 7.

⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 147, no. 7. New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Robertson's Index, p. 148, no. 26. New Stat. Acc.

⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 148, no. 26. New Stat. Acc.

⁷ Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 241, 242. Acta Dom. And., p. 68.

⁸ Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 3, 155, 208, 241, 242. Acta Dom. And., pp. 88, 189.

⁹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 181.

¹⁰ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 142*, 147*, 268*, 265, 293, vol. ii., pp. 125, 375, 442, vol. iii., pp. 296, 501. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 461, 462. New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² New Stat. Acc.

¹³ New Stat. Acc. and Maps.

Cavers and Denholm were burned by the English about the year 1542.¹ The 'town' of Cavers was laid waste by them in 1596.²

In 1514 Lord Daere reported to the council of England, that he had burned and destroyed 'the two townys of Carlangriggs with the demaynes of the same, wherupon was forty pleughes.'³ John Armstrong of Gilnockie, a noted freebooter, still famous in border song, was in 1530 executed by order of King James V. at Carlanrig, along with a number of his associates, and their bodies were interred in or near the chapel burying ground.⁴

The parish is traversed from north-west to south-east by the line of the 'Catrail,' and contains several ancient camps.⁵

In the extreme north of the parish existed an hospital, whose site, though its nature and purpose are forgotten, is commemorated by the usual abbreviation of its name, the term 'Spital.'⁶

KIRKTOWN.

Kirktown.⁷ Deanery of Teviotdale.⁸ (Map, No. 107.)

THIS parish, composed of a narrow tract which completely separates Cavers into two parts, is itself divided into three nearly equal portions by the streams of the Slitrig and the Kirktown burn, which cross it from south-east to north-west. On the right of the Slitrig, which cuts off in that direction the greater part of the parish, the surface is chiefly composed of green hills of no great height. On the left of that rivulet the ground rises from its banks to a considerable elevation, which increases south and west to the boundary of the parish.

Of this church scarcely anything is to be found in the more ancient records. From the *Libellus Taxationum* and *Books of Assignations* we ascertain that it was a parish and rectory in the diocese of Glasgow before the Reformation.

The church is situated on the burn of Kirktown, near the northern extremity of the parish. It is stated to be in bad repair. The period of its erection is unknown.⁹

In the *Libellus Taxationum* the rectory is taxed at £6, 13s. 4d. In 1575-6 the reader at Kirktown, who appears not to have been resident, had for his stipend the whole parsonage and vicarage, amounting to £13, 16s. 8d.¹⁰

The lands of Tofts in the north of the parish appear to have given surname to their possessors so early as the thirteenth century. In 1296 Ingram, William, and Robert of Toftes, in the county of Roxburgh, swore fealty to Edward I.¹¹ In 1363 William of Toftys was rector of the church of Great Cauerys.¹² It was probably the same land which in 1478 belonged to Alexander Lindsay

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 414, 433.

² New Stat. Acc.

³ Pinkerton's Hist. Scot., vol. ii., p. 462.

⁴ Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. iii., pp. 152*-154*.

⁵ New Stat. Acc. See GALASHIELS.

⁶ New Stat. Acc. and Maps.

⁷ Libellus Taxationum. Books of Assignations.

⁸ Libellus Taxationum.

⁹ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Books of Assignations.

¹¹ Ragman Rolls, p. 128. Palg. Illust., vol. i., pp. 183, 184.

¹² Lib. de Melros, pp. 434, 435.

of Dunrod, and was by him held of Archibald earl of Angus.¹ It seems also to correspond with the Toftis granted to Douglas of Drumlanrig by King James IV. in 1511 as part of the barony of Hawick.² In 1615 the lands of Toftis were the property of Douglas of Drumlanrig, but during the remainder of the seventeenth century they frequently changed hands.³

William of Kirktone or Kyrkton,⁴ and others of the same surname, appear in some records, but, as the name is attached to so many different localities, no certain conclusion can be drawn that it took its origin from the land in this parish.

Windington, now Winnington-rig, was a manor and barony, which at the Reformation was in possession of the canons of Jedburgh.⁵ It comprehended 'the lands and townes of Wyndington, the lands of Wyndingtonhall and mill, the lands of Smynsteid, Over and Nether Kirkwoodheid, Brandsyd, and Horslie,' and a few small pieces of ground in Jedburgh, together of the extent of £36. In 1610 it was the property of three sisters named Hammiltoun, heirs-parceners of their great-grandfather, Patrick Hepburn.⁶

Edderstoun (Adderstone) and Edderstounscheillis, apparently the Edgaristoun and Edgaristounschelis of the Drumlanrig charter of 1511, were with Toftes in the barony of Hawick, and in 1615 were still the property of Douglas of Drumlanrig.⁷

The lands of Middle, partly in this parish, were included in the barony of Cavers.⁸

HAWICK.

Hawic, Hawich, Hauuic, Hauuich⁹—Hawhic¹⁰—Hauwic¹¹—Haweik¹²—
Hawyik, Hauwyk¹³—Hawewyk¹⁴—Hawik, Hauyke, Hawyc, Hauyc¹⁵
—Hauwyc¹⁶—Hawyik.¹⁷ Deanery of Teviotdale.¹⁸ (Map, No. 108.)

In 1850 the upper part of Hawick, on the right of the Vails burn, was united with the adjoining portion of Cavers in order to form the new parish of Teviothead.

The old parish of Hawick, as it has till recently existed since the erection of Roberton about 1682, comprehends a considerable portion of the valley of the Teviot, stretching on the left bank of that stream from its rise at Teviot-stone to the water of Borthwick, and on the right from the Allan water to a point about two miles below the town of Hawick. The pastoral strath

¹ Acta Dom. Aud., p. 61.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

³ Retours.

⁴ Acta Dom. Aud., p. 56. Acta Dom. Conc., p. 66.

⁵ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 54. Book of Assumptions.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Retours and Maps.

⁹ A. D. 1165-1214. Lib. de Melros, pp. 30, 34, 129. Chronica de Mailros, p. 115. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, pp. 60, 64, 69, 73, 78, 93, 100.

¹⁰ A. D. 1214-1249. Lib. de Melros, p. 232.

¹¹ A. D. 1183-1249. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, pp. 261, 262. A. D. 1235. Lib. de Calchou, p. 321.

¹² A. D. 1275. Regist. Glasg., p. lxx.

¹³ A. D. 1296. Ragman Rolls, p. 139. Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 184. A. D. 1347-1369. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 699, 777, 838, 901, 920, 931.

¹⁴ A. D. 1390. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 20.

¹⁵ A. D. 1406-1478. Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 219-223, &c. Regist. Glasg., pp. 304, 316, 317, &c. Acta Dom. Aud., p. 83.

¹⁶ A. D. 1447. Regist. Glasg., p. 366.

¹⁷ Sec. xvi. Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiii.

¹⁸ Regist. Glasg., pp. lxx. lxxiii. Libellus Taxationum.

of the Teviot, skirted by hills covered with verdure to their summits, is intersected at Hawick by that of the Slitrig, which is more rugged and romantic.

On the 29th of May, 1214, the church of Saint Mary at Hawick was dedicated by Adam bishop of Caithness,¹ to which see he had just been preferred from the rule of the monastery of Melros. It is not however to be doubted that a church had existed here at an earlier date. 'Henry the parson' is witness to a charter of land in the territory of Hawick before 1183,² and not long after that date another charter of land in the parish is witnessed by 'William the clerk of Hauwic.'³ Subsequently to the dedication of the church in 1235 a charter is witnessed by Maurice parson of Hauwic.⁴ Between 1260 and 1268 Radulph was rector of the church.⁵ The rectory was one of those taxed in 1275.⁶ In 1296 Richard of Wytton, parson of the church of Hawyk, swore fealty to Edward I.⁷ The advowson appears to have been always in the hands of the lord of the manor, who for some centuries bore the name of Lovel. In 1355 Edward III., claiming the patronage as his on account of his wardship of the land and heir of Richard Lovel deceased, issued a presentation to the church in favour of John of Hawyk, chaplain.⁸ In 1447, on the 4th of October, the dean and chapter of Glasgow, during the vacancy of the see, with the consent of John, chaplain of the collegiate church of Bothwell, procurator for Gawin the provost, and of William earl of Douglas, and lord of the barony of Hawik, erected the parish church of Hawik in that diocese into a canonry and prebend of the college of Bothwell.⁹ On the same day the same earl issued a presentation to the prebendal church of Hauwyc in favour of his kinsman James Lindesay, enjoining the dean and chapter of Glasgow to give him corporal possession and institution, and to appoint him a stall in the choir, and a seat in the chapter of the church of Bothwell.¹⁰ In 1478 Master Alexander Murray was parson of Hawik, and appears as pursuer in a suit against David Scot of Buccleuch for the sum of 44 marks, part of the 'taxt' of the church, pertaining to him as rector.¹¹ In 1496 the celebrated Gawin Douglas, afterwards bishop of Dunkeld, was appointed rector of Hawick, and seems to have retained the office till 1509.¹² In 1537 Sir John Scott was vicar of Hawick, and in the charter of the burgh by Douglas of Drumlanrig, which he witnesses, had assigned to him within the 'town' four roods of land.¹³ After the Reformation the patronage of the church came into the hands of Francis earl of Bothwell, to whom in 1581 and 1585 it was confirmed by King James VI.¹⁴

Within the church there was an altar, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and served by a chaplain.¹⁵ The period of its foundation is unknown, but probably one of the chaplains, William and Algar, who witness a charter previously to 1183,¹⁶ and John of Hawyk, chaplain, who appears in the rolls of Edward III. and Richard II.,¹⁷ ministered at the altar of Saint Mary in the church of

¹ Chronica de Mailros, p. 115.

² Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 261.

³ Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 262.

⁴ Lib. de Calchou, p. 321.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. 183.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxv.

⁷ Ragman Rolls, p. 139.

⁸ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 777.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., p. 366.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., pp. 366, 367.

¹¹ Acta Dom. Aud., p. 83.

¹² New Stat. Acc. Wilson's Annals of Hawick, pp. 16, 309.

¹³ Charter as given in Wilson's Annals, pp. 323, 325, and in Wilson's History of Hawick, pp. 335-342.

¹⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., pp. 257, 410.

¹⁵ Burgh Charters, quoted as above.

¹⁶ Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 261.

¹⁷ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 777, 901; vol. ii., p. 20.

Hawick. The barons of Hawick founded a lamp for burning on the altar in time of high mass and vespers on all holidays throughout the year, in honour of the Saviour, and for the souls of the barons and their successors. Part of the *reddendo* payable by James Blair, who in 1537 received the grant of half a rood of land, was the finding and maintaining of this lamp.¹

The old church of Hawick, built about 1763 on the site of an older, stands on a circular knoll in the centre of the town.² In the map appended to the summons of disjunction and erection of the new parish of Teviothead, dated 1849, a *new* church is marked on a site near the old.

In Baiaund's Roll the rectory is valued at £16,³ in the Taxatio sec. xvi. at £13, 12s.,⁴ and in the Libellus Taxationum at £51. In 1575-6 the minister at Hawik had a stipend of £153, 6s. 8d. and the kirklands.⁵

Hawick was a burgh of barony, probably from an early period. In the Drumlanrig charter of 1537 it is stated to be known 'by old rights and evident to have been from of old created a free burgh of barony.'⁶ In the reign of King William the Lion Richard Lovel was 'lord of Hawwic,'⁷ and was most probably superior both of the barony and of the burgh. In 1511 King James IV., in granting to Sir William Douglas a charter of the barony *de novo*, granted him also 'the town of Hawick with the liberties and privileges of a burgh of barony, and with all clauses necessary for the creation of the same.'⁸ Before 1537 however, the writs of the burgh had perished in the inroads of the English and tumults of the borders, on which account James Douglas of Drumlanrig granted a new charter, conferring on the burgesses and their successors the possessions and privileges to which by former deeds they were entitled.⁹ By this charter, which in 1545 was confirmed by the Regent Arran in name of Queen Mary, the 'burgh roods,' amounting to a hundred and twenty-eight, of which eighty lay on the south and forty-eight on the north of the high street, were divided in unequal portions among seventy or seventy-two burgesses, with power to choose bailies and other officers from their own number.¹⁰ The charter also granted power to the bailies and their successors to receive resignations and give sasine of these lands; and there exists among the burgh records one example of their exercise of this power in the shape of an instrument of sasine, dated 1558, by Adam Cessfurde one of the bailies in favour of James Scott or Bailie, of a tenement resigned by the son and heir of Stephen Scott, who was one of the burgesses in 1537.¹¹ The burgh by its constitution has two bailies, fifteen councillors, and fourteen representatives of its seven incorporations, styled quartermasters.¹²

The land, territory, or barony of Hawic, which included that of Braxholm,¹³ appears in record in the reign of King William the Lion, and was known by that name in the two preceding reigns. Between 1175 and 1180 it occurs in a charter by Robert Auenel of lands in Eskdale, which had been granted to him by King David I. before 1153, and were by him assigned to the monks of

¹ Burgh Charter quoted as above.

² New Stat. Acc. Annals of Hawick, pp. 4, 153.

³ Regist. Glasg., p. lxx.

⁴ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiii.

⁵ Books of Assignations.

⁶ History of Hawick, p. 335. Annals of Hawick, p. 322.

⁷ Regist. Prior. S. Andree, pp. 261, 262.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

⁹ History of Hawick, pp. 335-342. Annals of Hawick, pp. 318-323. Municipal Corporation Reports.

¹⁰ History of Hawick, *ut supra*. Annals of Hawick, *ut supra*.

¹¹ Annals of Hawick, pp. 328, 330, 331.

¹² Municipal Corporation Reports.

¹³ Reg. Prior. S. Andree, pp. 60, 261, 262. Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 6, 7.

Melros between 1163 and 1165.¹ It occurs again in charters of confirmation of the same lands by Gervase Avenel, the son of Robert, between 1180 and 1199,² and between 1214 and 1218,³ and also in a charter of Roger the son of Gervase between 1218 and 1221.⁴ Its earliest possessors on record were a family named Luvell or Lovell. In 1183 or previously Henry Lovell (Lupellus) granted to the canons of Saint Andrews two oxengang of land in Brancheulla (Branchholm), viz., half the land which Walter of Saint Michael held, with as much common pasture as belonged to it.⁵ In exchange for the two oxengang of land in Brancheshelm which Henry Lovell bestowed, his son Richard, lord of Hawick, afterwards gave the canons 'two oxengang between the bounds of the land of Adam of Wammes and the land of Wichiop,' according to these bounds—'From Auefodt-terre as far as the land of Wichiop as the rivulet descends on the north as far as Langesideburne, and ascending along Langesideburne as far as Farmop, and so ascending as far as Quikenne, and from Quikenne as far as Chestris, and so from Chestris as far as Anafote-terre where the said bounds began.'⁶ It was probably the land thus given in exchange by Richard Lovell, that under the title, 'the two oxengang in the territory of Hawnich given by Henry Lovell,' was with the rest of their possessions confirmed to the canons of Saint Andrews in 1183 by Pope Lucius III., in 1187 by Gregory VIII. and Clement III., in 1206 by Innocent III., in 1216 by Honorius III., and in 1246 and 1248 by Innocent IV.⁷ In 1264 or subsequently Hugh of Abernethy accounts to the Chamberlain of Scotland for 100 marks received as the 'relief' of Richard Lovell, and adds a memorandum to the effect that an account had still to be rendered of two parts of the barony of Hawyc for the term of Martinmas 1264, as Richard Lovell, lord of that barony, was dead before Michaelmas of that year.⁸ In 1281 Sir Robert Lovell was one of the procurators of King Alexander III. in negotiating the marriage of his daughter with Eryc King of Norway.⁹ In 1296 Maurice Lovell, parson of Little Cavers, and Agnes the widow of Henry Lovell,¹⁰ and in 1297 Richard Lovell the son of Hugh,¹¹ all swore fealty to Edward I. About the same period Hugh, William, and John Lovell appear to have been in the allegiance of the English king.¹² Their adherence to Edward seems to have cost the Lovells their ancient inheritance. King Robert Bruce granted to Sir Henry de Balliol the whole land of Brankishelme in the barony of Hawic, which had belonged to Sir Richard Lovell (apparently that Richard who swore fealty to Edward, as above), except a piece of land of the extent of £7 and 6d., which he had granted to Walter Conyn within the said land of Brankishelme, for payment of the third part of a soldier's service in the King's army.¹³ The lands of Sonderland, confirmed during the reign of King Robert by James of Douglas to Douglas of Lintonrothbrekis, if, as stated in the title of a lost charter, really within the barony of Hawick,¹⁴ were evidently not within the parish. Subsequently to 1329 King David II. granted to Maurice of Murray, earl of Strathearn, the barony of Hawick, the town of Branchholm in that barony forfeited by John Baliol, and the ward and

¹ Lib. de Melros, pp. 30-32. ² Lib. de Melros, p. 34.

³ Lib. de Melros, p. 176. ⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 178.

⁵ Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 261.

⁶ Reg. Prior. S. Andree, pp. 261, 262.

⁷ Reg. Prior. S. Andree, pp. 60, 64, 69, 73, 78, 93, 100.

⁸ Computa Camerar., vol. i., p. 45°.

⁹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 81.

¹⁰ Ragman Rolls, pp. 164, 172.

¹¹ Palg. Illust., vol. i., pp. 192, 193.

¹² Palg. Illust., vol. i., pp. 213, 217, 220, &c.

¹³ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 6, 7. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 24.

¹⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 27, no. 7.

lands of Walter Comyn of Rowallan in the same barony,¹ which were excepted in the grant of Branhholm by King Robert to Henry Baliol. The same King, on what account, and whether previously or subsequently to the grant of the same lands to the Earl of Strathearn, does not appear, granted to Thomas Murray the barony of Hawick, along with that of Sprouston.² During the reign of David II. the Lovels, who seem to have continued steadfast in the allegiance of England, and who appear in the rolls of its sovereigns from 1296 to 1486,³ attempted to recover their ancient patrimony. In 1347 Edward III. ordered the sheriff of Roxburgh to restore to Richard Lovel the barony of Hawick, if on inquest had it should appear, as alleged, that he and his ancestors had been from time immemorial seized in the said barony up to the time of the battle of Durham, after which it had been taken by that sheriff in name of the English King.⁴ By the reign of King James I. the lands of Hawick had come into the possession of Douglas of Drumlanrig. In 1412 that monarch, while resident in England, granted to Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig a special charter of confirmation, written with his own hand, of all the lands that he was 'possessit and charterit of' within the kingdom, viz., those of Drumlanrig, Hawick, and Selkirk.⁵ About a century afterwards the lands and barony belonged in heritage to his descendant Sir William Douglas, but were in 1510 recognised in the hands of King James IV. on account of the alienation of the greater part of them without the consent and confirmation of that King or of his predecessors.⁶ A year and a day after the recognition were allowed to Sir William and all who might have any interest in the property to put in their claims, but, none appearing for that purpose, they were summoned before the lords of council, who on clear proof of the said alienation declared the lands and barony to have been forfeited and to belong to the King in property and possession, and to remain at his disposal.⁷ King James therefore, for the 'good and gratuitous service' rendered him by Sir William Douglas of 'Drumlanark,' granted to him 'the lands and barony of Hawick, viz., *in property*, the town of Hawick, with the mill of the same, the lands of Est Manys, West Manys, Crumhauch, and Kirktonn Manys, Flekkis and Murinese, Ramscylewis and Braidle: and *in tenantry* the lands of Howpaslot, Chesholm, Quthitope, Dridane, Commonsides, Vuirharwod, Emetschelis, Teneside, Carlinpule, Nethirharwod, Weyndislandis, Estir and Westir Heslihob, Langhaneh, Laris, Toftis, Kirkwod, Hardwodhill, Qubitchestir, Fennyk, Edgaristoun, Edgaristonneshelis, and Quhomys'—creating and uniting them into 'one mere and free barony to be called in all future times the barony of Hawik, of which barony the manor of Hawik should be the principal messuage.'⁸ King James, moreover, for himself and successors, willed and ordained 'that sasines taken by Sir William and his heirs at the said principal messuage should suffice and stand for all and each the said lands and barony held of them in ward;' and that 'sasines taken by them at the *moit* of Hawik should stand for the lands of the said barony held of the King and his heirs in *bleuch-ferme*, without any other special sasine being afterwards taken at any other part of the said barony.'⁹ The King also yielded *in toto* in favour of the said Sir William and his heirs all claim, title, or interest which he, his predecessors, or

¹ Robertson's Index, p. 33, no. 29, p. 46, no. 2, and p. 54, no. 4.

² Robertson's Index, p. 45, no. 17.

³ Rotuli Scotiae, vols. i. ii., *passim*.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 699.

⁵ New Stat. Acc. Wilson's Annals of Hawick, p. 12.

⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

successors, had or might have in the said lands or their pertinents, or in any part of them, by reason of forfeiture, recognition, alienation, escheat, resignation, non-entry of the heir, property, or what thing else soever, with supplement of all defects for whatsoever cause bypast—‘promising wittingly and of his own free will not to raise any action thereanent.’¹ The lands and barony with pertinents, and the town of Hawick with the liberties and privileges of a burgh of barony, and with all clauses necessary for the creation of a burgh of barony, were by the above grant to be freely held of the King and his heirs for payment of one arrow as blench-ferme, if demanded, for the town, barony, and lands of Hawick, at the said principal messuage on the festival of the Blessed Virgin Mary—and for the other lands included in the grant one suit on any land whatsoever where the head courts of the sheriffdom of Roxburgh should be held.² King James further included in his grant the liberty of infefting all the freeholders of the barony in their tenandries, and ratified all such infeftments as well as the whole grant by a deed under his great seal.³ Sir William Douglas fell with his sovereign at Flodden in 1513,⁴ and it was his son James Douglas of Drumlanrig, lord of the barony of Hawick, who granted to the burgh in 1537 the renewal of its charter as above stated.⁵ The latter, who afterwards received the honour of knighthood, continued to possess the barony of Drumlanrig and Hawick till after the Reformation.⁶

While the Lovels were lords of the barony of Hawick, and for many years afterwards, there appear in record various persons surnamed ‘of Hawick,’ who probably were either tenants of the baron, or residents and burgesses in the town. Roger, the son of John of Hawic, is witness to a charter between 1175 and 1179.⁷ Hugh of Hawic is witness to another between 1180 and 1214.⁸ Another is witnessed between 1214 and 1249 by Adam the Steward of Hawic.⁹ In 1296 Robert of Hawyk swore fealty to the King of England.¹⁰ In 1361, 1368, and 1369, William of Hawyk, merchant, and probably also burgess of Edinburgh,¹¹ received a safe conduct from Edward III. for the purpose of trading in England along with several companions.¹² In 1366 John of Hawyk, chaplain, received for himself and four companions letters of safe conduct from the same King for the purpose of visiting places of sanctity in England.¹³ And in 1380 Richard II. granted to John of Hawewyk, ‘clerk,’ and several other clerks, a safe conduct for one year in order that they might pursue their studies at the University of Oxford.¹⁴ From 1395 to 1422 John of Hawyk appears as a notary public, and as a canon, priest, and precentor of Glasgow,¹⁵ and the anniversary of his death was celebrated on the 17th of March.¹⁶ From 1405 to 1417 Andrew of Hawyk, rector of the church of Lyston, was secretary to Robert duke of Albany.¹⁷ In 1425 Robert of Hawic was depute collector of customs for the burgh of Edinburgh.¹⁸ From 1437 to

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

⁴ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 77*. Annals of Hawick, p. 312.

⁵ Annals of Hawick, pp. 27, 318. History of Hawick, p. 335. Municipal Corporation Reports.

⁶ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 137*, 142*, &c., 442*. Annals of Hawick, p. 313.

⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 129.

⁸ Regist. de Aberbrothoc, p. 41.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, p. 232.

¹⁰ Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 184. Ragman Rolls, p. 128.

¹¹ Compota Camerar., vol. i., p. 504.

¹² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 855, 920, 931.

¹³ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 901.

¹⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 20.

¹⁵ Regist. Glasg., pp. 294, 304, 316, 317, 320, 322, 325, 326, 615. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 57, 338, 339.

¹⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. 615.

¹⁷ Compota Camerar., vol. ii., pp. 641, 643; vol. iii., pp. 5, 11, 14, 30, 38, 41, 51, 53, 61, 70, 79, 87. Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 219-223, 226-228, 230-256.

¹⁸ Compota Camerar., vol. iii., p. 130.

1450 John of Hawyk was a priest of Glasgow and notary public.¹ Possibly it is the same individual who in 1454 is styled John Hanyce, bachelor in decrees and vicar of Dunlop.²

The lands of Branhholm, it has been seen, were originally part of the barony of Hawick, and were in the twelfth and thirteenth century the property of the Lovels,³ and in the fourteenth the property first of the Balliols, afterwards of the Murrays of Strathearn.⁴ In the reign of King James I., 1406-1437, Sir William Scott of Murieston is said to have exchanged that property with Sir Thomas Inglis of Maner for one half of the barony of Branhholm.⁵ In 1443 Sir Walter Scott of Branhholm received the other half of the barony from King James II. for his services against the house of Douglas.⁶ In 1463 King James III., in favour of David Scott, son of Sir Walter Scott of Kirkurd, erected into a free barony the lands of Branhholm, Langtown, Limpitlaw, Elrig, Rankilburn, Eckford, and Whitechester, to be named the barony of Branhholm, for payment of one red rose as blench-ferme.⁷ In 1528 King James V. confirmed to David Scott the lands and barony of Branhholm and Eckford, disposed to him by his father Sir Walter Scott of Branhholm,⁸ who in that same year was declared by the King and Parliament to have been present at the gathering at Melros by 'his Hienes speciale command.'⁹ Scott of Satchells affirms that the ancient barons of Branhholm had about twenty-four feudal retainers, inmates of the castle, and holding lauds of their overlord for watching and warding it.¹⁰

The lands of Whitechester were originally a part of the barony of Hawick, and perhaps correspond with the 'Chesters' of the charter of Richard Lovel.¹¹ About 1382 they appear to have been in the hands of the Crown.¹² In 1399 Archibald earl of Douglas granted to Sir John of Maxwell, lord of Polloe, and Elizabeth his spouse the lands of Qwhitecheste in the barony of Hawick, resigned by the said Elizabeth in her free widowhood.¹³ In 1463, as above stated, Whitecheste formed part of the barony of Branhholm granted by King James III. to David Scott.¹⁴ In 1493, 1494, and 1495, it was held by Robert Scott of Whitecheste, probably a tenant of the barony.¹⁵ In 1511 it was included in the barony of Hawick.¹⁶ In an invoad of the English under the Earl of Northumberland in 1533 they burned the towns of Whitecheste, Whichestre-helme, and Whelley, and also a town called Newbyggyns, probably all possessions of the Scotts,¹⁷ In 1615 Whitechester was included in the barony of Hawick within that of Drumlanrig,¹⁸ but in 1634 it again formed part of the barony of Branhholme.¹⁹

Harwood and Quhaminis (or Wammes) were old possessions known by these names in the twelfth and thirteenth century,²⁰ and in the sixteenth belonged to Douglas of Drumlanrig.²¹

¹ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 246, 250. Regist. Glasg. pp. 361, 363, 365, 390.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 405.

³ Regist. Prior. S. Andree, pp. 60, 64, 69, &c. Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 6, 7.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 6, 7. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 24, p. 33, no. 29, &c.

⁵ Blaeu's Theat. Scot., p. 45. Lay of the Last Minstrel.

⁶ Lay of the Last Minstrel.

⁷ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vi., no. 75.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxii., p. 205.

⁹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 330.

¹⁰ History of the Name of Scott.

¹¹ Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 262.

¹² Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 156, 175.

¹³ Original at Pollock.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. vi., no. 75.

¹⁵ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., pp. 19*, 21*, 23*, &c.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

¹⁷ Lay of the Last Minstrel, quoting Cotton MS.

¹⁸ Retours.

¹⁹ Retours.

²⁰ Lib. de Melros, pp. 31, 34, &c. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 261.

²¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

In 1296 Richard of Flex swore fealty to Edward I.¹ In 1362 Alexander of Flex witnesses a charter to the monks of Coldingham.² In 1511 the lands of Flekkis were part of Douglas of Drumlanrig's barony of Hawik.³

In 1530 Fenwick was the property of Symon Scot,⁴ and in 1511 and 1615 belonged to Douglas of Drumlanrig.⁵

In 1609 Richard Kene had the lands of Altoun near Hawick, of the extent of £6.⁶

The lands of Dryden, Commonsides, Emetsheils, Weyndislands, Hlislop, Langhauch, Lairs, Kirkwood, Tyneside, Slaidhills, Carlingpule, Langshaw, Falmish, Tandbanerse, Calfshaw, and others, comprehended in the two baronies of Hawick and Branhholm, most of which are mentioned in 1511, scarcely appear afterwards in record before the beginning of the seventeenth century.

One of the oldest remnants of antiquity in the neighbourhood of Hawick is the 'Moit' or Moot-hill mentioned above, a mound of earth in the shape of a truncated cone, 312 feet in circumference at the base, and 117 at the top, and containing 4060 cubic yards. It was doubtless the ancient seat of the manorial courts,⁷ and is thus noticed in the Lay of the Last Minstrel,—

'Dimly he viewed the moat-hill's mound,

Where Druid shades still flitted round.'

The parish is traversed by the Catrail or Picts-work.⁸

A bridge which crosses the Slitrig, and unites the parts of the town situated on its banks, is supposed to be of some antiquity.⁹

On the 20th of June, 1342, the old church of Hawick was the scene of a memorable tragedy. Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalwolsy, who had taken the castle of Roxburgh from the English, and had on that account been made sheriff of Roxburgh by King David II., while waiting in the church the arrival of those summoned to his court, was seized after a violent struggle by William Douglas the Knight of Liddesdale, and carried wounded and bleeding to the Castle of Hermitage, where he was cast into a loathsome dungeon, and starved to death.¹⁰

There remain in Hawick a few specimens of the strong vaulted foundations called *pends*, with walls from four to seven feet thick, on which many of the old houses of the burgh were built.¹¹

Hawick is said to have been burned by the English in 1418.¹² It is said also to have suffered from their inroads in 1544.¹³ In 1570, on the approach of the troops of Surrey, the inhabitants set fire to the town, which was destroyed with the sole exception of the baron's tower.¹⁴ In 1609 James Auchmutie had a rent of ten marks from 'the tower' and its 'tail.'¹⁵

¹ Palg. Illust., vol. i., p. 183.

² Coldingham Charters in Raine's North Durham, no. 369.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50.

⁴ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 147.

⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xvii., no. 50. Retours.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Annals of Hawick, pp. 4-6. New Stat. Acc. Lay of the Last Minstrel.

⁸ See GALASHIELS.

⁹ History of Hawick, p. 59. Annals of Hawick, p. 4. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Sealachronica, App., p. 299. Fordnri Scotichronicon, lib. xiii., cc. 49, 50.

¹¹ History of Hawick, p. 57.

¹² New Stat. Acc. Annals of Hawick, p. 13.

¹³ New Stat. Acc. Annals of Hawick, p. 27.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc. History of Hawick, p. 56. Annals of Hawick, p. 71. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 43.

¹⁵ Retours.

This tower was afterwards the residence of Anne duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth, and now forms part of the principal inn.¹

A banner, said to have been taken from the English at or after Flodden, was wont to be carried at the riding of the common, but is now lost or destroyed.²

There is a square massive tower at Goldielands.³

The castle or tower of Braxholm, which continued to be the family seat as long as security was an object, is now much altered in shape and dimensions. A square tower, part of the present mansion, is all that remains of the original building, but the vestiges of its ancient foundations may still be traced.⁴

TEVIOHEAD.

In the year 1849 a summons of disjunction and erection at the instance of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry was raised against the heritors in the parishes of Hawick and Cavers, and others, for the purpose of erecting into a new parish *quoad omnia* the upper and adjoining portions of these two parishes, the chapel at Carlanrig or Carlanrickrig to be the parish church. In 1850 the Court of Teinds, in conformity with the act 1707 'anent the plantation of kirks and valuation of teinds,' granted the application, and erected the parish of Teviothead according to the marches set forth in the summons.

These bounds are as follow. 'NORTH-EASTERN AND EASTERN BOUNDARY, ON THE NORTH-WEST SIDE OF THE TEVIOT—a line commencing at a point where the farms of Braxholm-braes and Harwood meet on the march between the parishes of Hawick and Roberton, and running eastwards or south-eastwards along the eastern march of the said farm of Harwood till it reaches the Vails burn, and thence down that burn to its junction with the Teviot. NORTH-EASTERN AND EASTERN BOUNDARY ON THE SOUTH-EAST SIDE OF THE TEVIOT—a line running from the point where Allan water flows into the Teviot up the Allan to the point where the Dod burn flows into the Allan, and from that point up the Dod burn or march there between the lands of Priestthaugh on the one hand and the lands of Dod burn and Whitehillbrae on the other, until the burn enters the lands of Dod belonging to George Pott, Esquire, and from that point along the march between the lands of Dod and Priestthaugh on the one hand, and those of Whitehillbrae, Penchrise, Peelbraehope, and Hawkass, on the other, until it reaches the march between the parishes of Cavers and Castletown, including in the said district of Teviothead the whole of the said lands of Dod and Priestthaugh. OTHER BOUNDARIES—the boundaries of those portions of the present parishes of Hawick and Cavers lying to the west or south-west of the line of division above described, as the said boundaries are presently known and exist.'⁵

¹ New Stat. Acc.

² New Stat. Acc. History of Hawick, pp. 342-344.

Annals of Hawick, p. 326.

³ New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Lay of the Last Minstrel.

⁵ Summons of Disjunction and Erection, with Map. 1849.

BEDRULE.

Badrowll¹—Rulebethok²—Bethocrulle³—Bethokroule⁴—Bethrowll, Bedroule, Bedrowll⁵—Bedreull⁶—Bedreule⁷—Bethrewle, Bedderewll, Bedrouell, Bedderoull.⁸ Deanery of Teviotdale.⁹ (Map, No. 109.)

THE parish of Bedrule is bounded on the west by the water of Rule, from which it partly derives its name, and on the north-west by the river Teviot. It extends in breadth from one to three miles eastward from these streams, and has an undulating surface which rises gradually towards the south-east into the heights of Bedrule Hill and Dunian, of which the latter is 1031 feet above the level of the sea.

The church appears in Baiamund's Roll as the rectory of Badrowll.¹⁰ It seems to have been always a free rectory, but whether in early times in the advowson of the lord of the manor or of the Crown does not appear from any record. In 1479 James Newton was parson of Bedrule.¹¹ In 1482 James Rutherford of that ilk obtained a charter of the patronage.¹² Subsequently to the Reformation it was attached to the barony of Edyartoun, and belonged to the Earl of Traquair, who had at the same time the lands of Rutherford.¹³

The modern church was built in the beginning of the present century, and occupies the site of a former building on the right bank of the Rule.¹⁴

In Baiamund's Roll the rectory is rated at £4;¹⁵ in the Taxatio sec. xvi. at £3, 8s.;¹⁶ and in the Libellus Taxationum at £10. In 1575 and 1576 the reader at Bedrule had for his stipend £20, which was the whole amount of the parsonage and vicarage, while the minister in 1576 had the whole parsonage of Abbotrule, to which Bedrule was at the time annexed.¹⁷

The small territory and subsequent barony of Bedrule seems to have derived its name from Bethoc, the wife of Radulph, the son of Dunegal, who in conjunction with her husband possessed several manors,¹⁸ and certainly had the property of Bedrule in the reign of King David I. Radulph is witness to various charters before 1153 and subsequently,¹⁹ and a charter of King William the Lion about 1165 confirms a donation by the same Radulph and Bethoc his wife of part of the land of Bedrule to the canons of Jedburgh,²⁰ bestowed, as is very

¹ A. D. 1275. Regist. Glasg., p. lxxv.

² A. D. 1290. Regist. Glasg., p. 195.

³ A. D. 1306-1329. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 4.

⁴ A. D. 1309. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 193.

⁵ See. xvi. Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiv. A. D. 1575, 1576. Books of Assignations.

⁶ Libellus Taxationum.

⁷ A. D. 1591. Piteairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 265.

⁸ A. D. 1605, *et supra*. Retours.

⁹ Baiamund's Roll. Taxatio sec. xvi. Libellus Taxationum.

¹⁰ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxv.

¹¹ Harleian MSS., quoted in Morton's Annals, p. 53.

¹² Charter in the public records, quoted in Douglas's Peerage.

¹³ Retours.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxv.

¹⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiv.

¹⁷ Books of Assignations. Book of Assumptions.

¹⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 20-23, 167, 170. Lib. de Caledon, pp. 11, 16.

¹⁹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 9, 12, 13, 17. Regist. de Passelet, p. 249.

²⁰ Charter copied by Morton, Mon. Annals, p. 58.

probably conjectured, in 1147, the year in which some authorities place the foundation of Jedburgh Abbey.¹ In the following century Rulebethok was in possession of the powerful family of the Cumyus (perhaps the representatives of Radulph son of Dunegal), one of whom bestowed a part of it on the see of Glasgow in 1280.² After the fall of the great house of the Cumyns, between 1306 and 1325, King Robert Bruce granted to Sir James of Douglas the whole land and barony of Bethoerulle in Teviotdale, which had belonged to unquhile Sir John Comyn, and which he had forfeited.³ The land which was thus given to the 'good' Sir James, and confirmed by the 'Emerald Charter' of 1325, was inherited by his brother Hew of Douglas, who in 1342 conveyed it to his nephew William, afterwards first earl of the name.⁴ In the same year it was confirmed to William of Douglas by King David II.,⁵ and subsequently to 1357 the same William, then Earl of Douglas, granted the land of Bethrull to Thomas Roscins.⁶ In 1389 Archibald of Douglas, lord of Galloway, produced before parliament charters of the lands of Bethokroule and others in his favour, and obtained a ratification of the same.⁷ In the following century the barony of Bedrule was the property of the Turnbills, one of whom, William Turnbull, was bishop of Glasgow from 1448 till 1454, and became famous by founding the University of that city.⁸ The manor appears to have continued for several centuries in possession of the Turnbills, one of whom, Sir Andrew, styled in border rhyme 'Auld Badreule,' was present at the 'Raid of the Reidswire' in 1575 'with all his Trumbills at his back,' and 'did right weel.'⁹ In 1591 it belonged to Walter Turnbull,¹⁰ in 1616 to Thomas Turnbull,¹¹ and so late as 1668 another Thomas of the name was retoured heir to his father William in the lands and barony of Bedderroull.¹²

Rughechestre, or Ruecastle, a small territory, lay within that of Bedrule. The gift of Radulph the son of Dunegal, and Bethoc his wife, to the monks of Jedburgh, was a ploughgate of land in Rughechestre, and the common pasture of that town.¹³ In 1296 William of Ruecastle swore fealty to Edward I.¹⁴ Between 1306 and 1329 William of Ruecastle had a pension of £20 from King Robert Bruce.¹⁵ In the following century the whole lands of Rowcastell belonged to Thomas Dikesoun of Ormestoun, who resigned them into the hands of King James IV. in 1492, when that King granted them to John Rutherford of Hundolee.¹⁶ In 1513 Rowcastell was one of the towns burned and destroyed, 'with all the cornes in the same and thereabouts,' by Philip, brother to Lord Daere.¹⁷ In 1626 a person named Storie held of Lord Binning a five shilling land in Rowcastle,¹⁸ and in 1629 Andrew lord Jedburgh was retoured in the lands and forest of Rowcastle, of the extent of £7 and 10d.¹⁹

¹ Chalmers, vol. iii., p. 172. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 4.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 195.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 4. Robertson's Index, p. 5, no. 12; p. 10, no. 23.

⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 55, no. 18. Godscroft, vol. i., pp. 74, 147. Charter in Register Office.

⁵ Robertson, Godscroft, &c., *ut supra*.

⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 46, no. 48.

⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 193.

⁸ Keith's Bishops, p. 251. New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Border Minstrelsy.

¹⁰ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 265.

¹¹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. iii., p. 396.

¹² Retours.

¹³ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 58.

¹⁴ Ragman Rolls, p. 127. Paig. Illust., vol. i., p. 183.

¹⁵ Robertson's Index, p. 26, no. 13.

¹⁶ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., no. 321.

¹⁷ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 22.

¹⁸ Rent-roll of the Abbey.

¹⁹ Retours.

Rulehaugh on the north of the Teviot, erroneously identified with Hallrule in Hobkirk, was a part of the barony of Bedrule, or at least in possession of the baron. In 1280 or previously John Cumyn lord of Rulebethok, mentioned above, granted to the bishop of Glasgow 'the whole land of Rulehach on the north side of the Teuyoth,' and in the same year King Alexander III. confirmed the grant.¹ We have no subsequent notice of this land except an incidental allusion in Fordun.²

The lands of Newton scarcely appear in record till the seventeenth century. In 1607 Sir Robert Ker of Ancrum had the lands of Newton in the parish of Bedderewl, with the mill of Newton, of the extent of £12, 9s. 4d.³

There were villages at Bedrule, Newton, Ruecastle, and Fulton.⁴ Those of Bedrule and Newton, which still exist, scarcely deserve the name.⁵

There were castles or peels at the same places. The ruins or foundations of Bedrule castle may still be traced on an eminence not far from the church, opposite the mound called Fastcastle on the west side of the Rule.⁶ The foundations of Newton peel are still visible, and at Fulton there remains a part of the walls of its old square tower.⁷ At Ruecastle there were in 1513 at least two towers, the 'roof and floors' of which were burned by Daere's soldiers,⁸ but their site can now be scarcely distinguished.⁹

Fordun relates that in 1395 a duel was fought at Reulhanch between Sir Thomas Strotheris, an Englishman, and Sir William Inglis, a Scotchman, at which Archibald earl of Douglas, and Henry Percy earl of Northumberland, the wardens of the marches, were umpires, and which ended in the death of Sir Thomas Strotheris.¹⁰

There is an oblong camp at Newton, near which there existed till lately another of a square form.¹¹ A little to the northward of the same place there is a pond, commonly called Newton-pond, chiefly supplied from a spring known as Lady's Well, and said to have been formed for a fish-pond by the monks of Jedburgh.¹²

ABBOTRULE.

Rula Herevei¹³—Ecclesia de Rule Abbatis¹⁴—Abotrowll¹⁵—Abbotroule, Abbotis Rowll, Abbots Rowle.¹⁶ Deanery of Teviotdale.¹⁷ (Map, No. 110.)

This ancient parish, which in 1777 was suppressed and equally divided between the parishes of Hobkirk and Southdean,¹⁸ appears to have extended from the Rule to the Jed, having Bedrule

¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 155.

² Scotchchronicon, lib. xv., c. 3.

³ Retours.

⁴ Old and New Stat. Acc.

⁵ New Stat. Acc.

⁶ New Stat. Acc.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 22.

⁹ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁰ Scotchchronicon, lib. xv., c. 3.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² New Stat. Acc.

¹³ Circa A. D. 1165. Charter of King William, Morton, p. 58.

¹⁴ A. D. 1220. Regist. Glasg., p. 98.

¹⁵ A. D. 1275. Baiamund's Roll.

¹⁶ A. D. 1575-1586. Books of Assignations. Booke of the Universall Kirk. Libellus Taxationum.

¹⁷ Baiamund's Roll. Libellus Taxationum.

¹⁸ New Stat. Acc. Records of Presbytery of Jedburgh.

and Jedburgh on the north, and Southdean and Jedburgh on the south. Its general aspect is hilly, with some level spots in the vicinity of the Rule, close to which in the upper part of the parish Bonchester hill rises to the height of 1260 feet above the sea.

The 'town,' and probably the church, were originally named Rule Hervey, and it would appear that both were the gift of King David I. to the monks of Jedburgh.¹ The church was certainly in their possession before the year 1220, and had by that time become, along with certain other churches, a source of contention between them and the bishop of Glasgow. At the settlement of their differences in the chapel of Nesbrite in 1220 it was agreed regarding the church of Rule Abbatis, that its fruits should be entirely appropriated to the uses of the vicar, who should pay to the canons of Jedburgh out of these fruits yearly the sum of five shillings in name of recognition on the festival of Saint James.² The rectory is entered in Baiamund's Roll and in the Libellus Taxationum, and at the Reformation the advowson seems to have been permanently vested in the Crown, which was patron at the time of its suppression in 1777.³

The church stood near the town and burn of Abbotrule.⁴

In Baiamund's Roll the rectory is valued at £2, 13s. 4d.,⁵ and in the Libellus Taxationum at £6, 13s. 4d. In 1576 the reader at Abbotrule seems to have officiated also at Bedrule, and to have had for his stipend the whole parsonage and vicarage of the latter, which amounted to £20.⁶

Before 1153 the barony or manor of 'Rule Hervey, according to its right bounds, in wood and plain, meadows, pastures, and waters, and in all things justly pertaining to the same town,' was granted by King David I. to the canons of Jedburgh in exchange for a ten-pound land which they had in Hardinghestorn (supposed to be Hardingstone in Northamptonshire).⁷ About 1165 King William the Lion confirmed the grant,⁸ and the barony seems to have continued in the possession of the monks till the Reformation, at which time the barony and mill yielded yearly the sum of £40.⁹ The 'officer' of the barony was paid yearly £3, 6s. 8d.¹⁰ In 1626, when a rent-roll of the abbacy was drawn up for Lord Binning the commendator, the lands of the barony were held by the Turnbells, Kers, Scots, and Rutherfords, to the extent respectively of £26, £1, 16s., £3, 6s. 8d., and 10 shillings.¹¹ The lands thus held were those of Abbotrule, Maksyde, Fodderlie. Gatehonsceot, Grange (of the old extent of 32 shillings), Hartshangh, Woolle (or Wolflee), and Overbonchester.

On Bonchester hill are the remains of a fort, with numerous encampments, some of a square and others of a round form.¹²

There appear to have been ancient entrenchments in other parts of the parish.¹³

¹ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 58.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 98.

³ New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Blaeu's Map.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxv.

⁶ Books of Assignations. Book of Assumptions.

⁷ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 59, 58.

⁸ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 58.

⁹ Book of Assumptions.

¹⁰ Book of Assumptions.

¹¹ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 61, 62.

¹² New Stat. Acc.

¹³ Maps.

HOBKIRK.

Hopechirke¹—Ecclesia de Roule²—Hopes Kirk³—Rectoria de Hopkirk⁴—
Hoppkirk.⁵ Deanery of Teviotdale.⁶ (Map, No. 111.)

IN 1777 the half of the old parish of Abbotrule, lying on the right of the water of Rule, was annexed to the parish of Hobkirk.⁷

Before the annexation Hobkirk lay entirely on the left of the Rule, which in the southern part of the parish is formed by the union of the Harrot-burn, the Wauchope-burn, and the Catlee-burn. Along the Rule are some level spots, but the rest of the surface is hilly. In the south the hills of Fanna and Windburgh attain the height of 1600 feet above the sea. In the north Ruberslaw, half of which only lies within the parish, is 1420 feet in height. Bonchester-hill, noticed in the description of Abbotrule, has an altitude of 1260.

In the thirteenth century this church, which seems to have been known also as the church of Rule, belonged to the canons of Jedburgh, and was one of those which were in dispute between them and the bishop of Glasgow. At the settlement of their differences in 1220 it was arranged respecting the church of Hopechirke, 'that the vicar should have in name of vicarage according to his option ten marks, or the whole altarage with its lands and all pertinents, and should pay therefrom to the canons in name of recognition half a stone of wax yearly at the festival of Saint James, and that the whole of the residue should go to the uses of the canons, saving the right of Master Ada Ouidins.'⁸ In 1296 Alan or Aleyn, parson of the church of Roule, swore fealty to Edward I.⁹ Roger, parson of Rule, is witness to a charter by William Cumin, but without date.¹⁰ The canons seem to have subsequently enjoyed undisturbed possession of the benefice till the Reformation, at which period it appears in the rent-roll of the Abbey.¹¹

The present church, built about the commencement of the last century, is situated on the left bank of the Rule near the centre of the parish.¹² The site appears to have been at some remote period in the 'town' of Rule.

The value of the vicarage, as stated above, was in 1220 fixed at ten marks, or £6, 13s. 4d.¹³ In the Libellus Taxationum the rectory is rated at £25. At the Reformation the teindsheaves of the parish, payable from the lands of Woollis, Westleies, Bullerwell, Harroull, Town of Roull, Hoppisburne, Weindis, Gledstanes, Hova, Steinklethe (or Stennalege), Apotsyde, Hawthernsyde, Harwood, and Wauchop, amounted to 1 chaldre 3 bolls of bear, and 1 chaldre 6 bolls of meal.¹⁴

There appear to have been no lands or barony 'of Hobkirk.' Langraw, Swanshiels, and Kirk-

¹ A. D. 1220. Regist. Glasg., p. 98.

² A. D. 1296. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 25. Ragman Rolls, p. 156.

³ A. D. 1586. Booke of the Universall Kirk.

⁴ Libellus Taxationum.

⁵ Blaeu's Map.

⁶ Libellus Taxationum.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. 98.

⁹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 25. Ragman Rolls, p. 156.

¹⁰ Coldingham Charters in Raine's North Durham, no. 175.

¹¹ Merton's Mon. Annals, p. 54. Book of Assumptions.

¹² New Stat. Acc.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., p. 98.

¹⁴ Book of Assumptions. Merton's Mon. Annals, p. 66.

now, belonged to the canons of Jedburgh, probably at as early a period as the church, and seem to have been included in their barony of Abbotrule.¹ The lands called Viccarslandis and Viccarishall, and the wood called Clerksbankis, if not a part of the lands above named, constituted the remainder of the temporality of the monks in the parish of Hobkirk.²

Several properties in the parish were included in the barony of Fewroule or Fewelrule, which in 1496 was granted by King James IV. to Janet daughter of Archibald earl of Angus,³ and which seems to have comprehended the Town of Rule, Hallrule, Hallrule mill, Deanside, Apethsyde, and Tytus (or Tithehouse), and probably a few others, besides the lands of Helme, Middle, and Hanginside, in the parishes of Kirktown and Cavers.⁴ This barony was of the extent of £66, 13s. 4d., and was at one time included in the barony of Cavers.⁵

The Town of Rule, still known by that name, gave surname to a family who appear in record for several centuries. Between 1214 and 1249 charters are witnessed by Thomas of Roule, Richard of Rule, and Alan of Rule.⁶ About 1264, the 'land of Rul,' from what cause does not appear, was in the custody of Hugh of Abernethy, sheriff of Roxburgh.⁷ In 1296 Thomas of Roule and Adam of Roule swore fealty to Edward I.⁸ It was probably the same Adam who about 1300 made a grant of some land to the monks of Kelso,⁹ and who between 1316 and 1326 is witness to a charter by John of Hornistoun in favour of the monks of Melros.¹⁰ The grant of Adam of Roule is witnessed by William and Hugh of Roule.¹¹ From 1321 till 1329 Walter of Rule or Roull appears as precentor of Glasgow and witness to various charters.¹² About 1328 we have John of Roule.¹³ Before 1369 Richard of Rule quitclaimed to the monks of Melros a rent of twenty shillings from the lands of Hondon,¹⁴ and in that year William son of umquhile John of Roule, who seems to have revived the claim, finally yielded it.¹⁵ In 1388 Walter of Roule was rector of Tarbolton.¹⁶ The name appears simply as Roule or Roull from 1429 to 1567, during which period there appear in record Thomas Roule, rector of Cambuslang, Robert, George, Richard, George (of Edmannisfield), Patrick, and James Roule.¹⁷ Two Scotch poets of this name are commemorated by Dunbar in his 'Lament for the Makaris,' 1507-8:—

' He hes tane Roull of Abirdene,
And gentill Roull of Corstorphine ;
Two bettir fallowis did no man se :

*Timor Mortis conturbat me.*¹⁸

Hallrule or Hawroull was in 1502 held by George Turnbull.¹⁹ Its 'town' was one of those

¹ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 62.

² Retours.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xiii., no. 234.

⁴ Retours.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ Lib. de Melros, pp. 237, 244, 245, 260. Regist. Glasg., p. 126.

⁷ Compota Camerar., vol. i., p. 46*.

⁸ Ragman Rolls, pp. 127, 156.

⁹ Lib. de Calchou, pp. 126, 453.

¹⁰ Lib. de Melros, p. 380.

¹¹ Lib. de Melros, p. 136.

¹² Regist. Glasg., pp. 228, 233, 234. Lib. de Calchou, p. 376.

¹³ Lib. de Calchou, p. 370.

¹⁴ Lib. de Melros, p. 677.

¹⁵ Lib. de Melros, p. 440.

¹⁶ Regist. de Passelet, pp. 331-334, 336, 337, 340.

¹⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. 323. Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 127, 130, 150, 164, 180, 191, 366. Acta Dom. Aud., pp. 145, 152. Lib. de Calchou, p. 519.

¹⁸ Dunbar's Poems, Laing's edition, vol. i., p. 214.

¹⁹ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., p. 33*.

burned by the Marquis of Dorset in 1523, and along with a mill and town adjoining, and a town called Wyndes, by the Armstrongs of Liddesdale in 1544.¹ It seems afterwards to have frequently changed hands, but in 1632 the third part of the town and mains was possessed by Turnbulls.² The town, mains, and mill of Hallrule were of the old extent of £10.³

In 1530 Wauchope and Howay (or Hova),⁴ and in the beginning of the seventeenth century Wauchope, Bullerwell, Howa, Hoppsburne, Hairwood, and Apotesyde, were in possession of the Turnbulls.⁵ In 1610 Francis Hammliton was retoured heir to his father James Hammliton of Apethsyde in the lands of Apethsyde and Tytus with the common pasture of Fewrewell in the barony of that name.⁶

The parish contains the remains of several fortifications.⁷

At Langraw there was recently exposed in digging a circular area, eighteen feet in diameter, containing human bones and ashes, and having four holes drilled in the sandstone, in which posts appeared to have been firmly wedged with stones.⁸

CASTLETOWN.

Ecclesia de Valle Lidel⁹—Lidelesdale, Lidesdal¹⁰—Casteltoun, Lidel Sancti Martini¹¹—Cassiltoun¹²—Castelltoun, Casteltown.¹³ Deanery of Teviotdale.¹⁴ (Map, No. 112.)

THE whole of this large parish is hilly, and a considerable portion is mountainous, rising into elevations from 1800 to 2000 feet above the sea. It is traversed throughout nearly its whole length from north to south by the valley of the river Liddel, from which it derived its ancient and still most frequent appellation Liddesdale. The winding and romantic strath of the Hermitage water intersects the north-west portion of the parish, and joins the valley of Liddel considerably to the south of the centre.

The southern and lower portion of Liddesdale, commencing a little below the junction of the Liddel and Hermitage, seems to have formed the ancient parish of Ettiltoun, which was united to that of Castletown apparently after the Reformation.¹⁵

¹ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 26. Haynes's State Papers.

² Retours.

³ Retours.

⁴ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i., p. 144.

⁵ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. ii., pp. 473, 509-512.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ New Stat. Acc.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Circa A. D. 1165. Charter of Jedburgh in Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 59.

¹⁰ A. D. 1179. A. D. 1181. A. D. 1186. Regist. Glasg., pp. 43, 50, 55.

¹¹ A. D. 1220. Regist. Glasg., pp. 97, 99.

¹² A. D. 1275. Regist. Glasg., p. lxxv. Sec. xvi. Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiv. A. D. 1375. Books of Assignment, A. D. 1592. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., p. 650.

¹³ Sec. xvii. Retours. Blaeu's Map.

¹⁴ Regist. Glasg., pp. lxxv., lxxiv. Libellus Taxationum.

¹⁵ Booke of the Universall Kirk. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., p. 650. Retours.

The religious house (*domus religionis*) of Lidel, recorded in the great charter of Jedburgh Abbey as the gift of Turgot of Rosedale,¹ was identical with the church of Lidel mentioned both in that charter and in the chartulary of Glasgow,² and was afterwards known as the Priory of Cannobie, of which Castletown was a dependency.³ The church of Castletown, so named from a castle (probably that of Liddel) near which it stood, was originally known as the church of 'the valley of Lidel,' or Lidel of Saint Martin, to whom it was dedicated. Previously to 1165 Ranulph of Solas or Sulas gave the church of the valley of Lidel to the canons of Jedburgh.⁴ Bishop Joceline had from several Popes a confirmation of Liddesdale as a parochial district,⁵ and before 1220 the church seems to have been confirmed to the canons by the see of Glasgow. In that year, at the settlement of a long pending dispute between these parties, at which Sir Robert of Hertford, parson of Castletown, was one of the arbiters, it was ordained that the vicarage of Saint Martin of Lidel should be taxed according to the charter of the bishop.⁶ The church remained in the hands of the canons till the Reformation, when their whole property was annexed to the Crown.⁷ In 1591 Martin Elliot of Braidlie was infested for life in the teind sheaves, and other teinds, fruits, rents, emoluments, and duties, as well parsonage as vicarage, of 'the parochie kirke of Cassiltoun,' lying in the lordship and regality of 'Liddisdail'—and the infestment was in 1592 ratified by King James VI. and his parliament.⁸

The site of the church appears to have been always near the junction of the Liddel and the Hermitage, in the vicinity of the castle which gave name to the parish.⁹ The present church was built in 1808 in the same neighbourhood, but not on the same site.¹⁰ Besides the parish churches of Castletown and Ettiltoun, Liddesdale contained the Wheel Church near the sources of the Liddel, the chapel of the barons at Hermitage, a chapel at Dinlabryre on the Liddel, and another at Chapelknow on the borders of Cannobie.¹¹

In Baiamund's Roll the vicarage is taxed at £4,¹² and in the Taxatio sec. xvi. at £3, 8s.¹³ In the Libellus Taxationum the rectory and vicarage are valued at £10 each. In 1575 the value of the living of Cassiltoun and Eddiltoun is not entered in the Books of Assignations. In the Book of Assumptions, 1600, Cassiltoun is declared, on the authority of Alexander lord Home, to whom the spirituality of Jedburgh at the time belonged, to be 'waist and payand na dewtie.' And in 1626 the teind sheaves of Casseltown, worth £1133, 16s. 8d., were set to the Earl of Buccleuch for £466. 13s. 4d.¹⁴

The earliest lords of Liddesdale on record were the family of De Sules or Sonles, on whom it seems to have been bestowed by King David I.¹⁵ Ranulph de Sulis, who granted the church to the canons of Jedburgh, appears as witness to Prince Henry's confirmation of the foundation charter of

¹ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 58.

² Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 59. Regist. Glasg., p. 97.

³ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 51, 54. Book of Assump-
tions.

⁴ Charter *apud* Morton, p. 59.

⁵ Regist. Glasg., pp. 43, 50, 55.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., pp. 97, 99.

⁷ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 54.

⁸ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., p. 650.

⁹ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 51, 52.

¹⁰ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 51, 52. New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ Old Stat. Acc.

¹² Regist. Glasg., p. lxx.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiv.

¹⁴ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 65.

¹⁵ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 51.

the abbey before 1152,¹ and to many other charters between 1147 and 1170, and had latterly the title of the King's Butler (*Pincerna Regis*).² He appears to have died without issue, and to have been succeeded by his nephew Rannph, who is sometimes confounded with the nucle, and whose father William and brother Richard appear with himself in at least one charter of the reign of William the Lion.³ Before the end of that reign (1214) Fulco de Sules was representative of the family, and the King's Butler.⁴ He was succeeded in his family and his office by his son Nicholas, whose name appears in numerous charters,⁵ who in 1248 was sheriff of Roxburgh,⁶ whose death is recorded by Fordun as having occurred at Rouen in 1264, and who is styled by that historian 'lord of the valley of Lyddal,' and 'the wisest and most eloquent man in the kingdom.'⁷ Nicholas de Sulis was succeeded by his son William,⁸ who is frequently mentioned in charters between 1277 and 1296, who seems to have been knighted by Alexander III. in 1270, and who latterly held the office of Justiciary of Lothian.⁹ He was one of the Scottish magnates who in 1281 were appointed procurators for arranging the marriage between Eryc of Norway and the princess Margaret, daughter of Alexander III., and who bound themselves to see the terms of the marriage contract fulfilled.¹⁰ He was also one of those who in 1284 became bound to acknowledge the maid of Norway, the issue of that marriage, and her issue, as heirs to the throne of Scotland.¹¹ Between 1291 and 1296 there swore fealty to Edward I. of the family of De Soules¹² Nicholas, probably lord of Liddesdale, who in 1291 appears as a competitor for the crown of Scotland, and who seems to have been afterwards Justiciary of Lothian under Edward I. or John Balliol¹³—John, who about 1302 and 1304 was guardian of Scotland, and took part in most important transactions of the time¹⁴—William, probably the brother of John, and the same who is mentioned above—and Thomas, of whom there seems to be no farther account. In the reign of King Robert Bruce there appear in record Ernigera de Soules,¹⁵ and Sir John¹⁶ and Sir William de Soules, of whom the latter, apparently the son of Nicholas, was styled 'Battelarius Scotiae.'¹⁷ John and William were both in the allegiance of King Robert, the former continuing faithful till his death in 1318,¹⁸ after which William, who was lord of Liddesdale, and apparently the 'Lord Soulis' of border tradition, conspired against his sovereign, and thereby forfeited his possessions.¹⁹

¹ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 56.

² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 80, 82, 83, after Preface, 47*. Regist. de Neuhotle, pp. 14, 29. Regist. Glasg., pp. 13, 15. Lib. de Calcbou, p. 301.

³ Regist. de Neuhotle, p. 30, 31.

⁴ Regist. de Neuhotle, pp. 30, 39, 135.

⁵ Regist. de Neuhotle, pp. 17, 135, 296. Regist. Glasg., pp. 148, 151. Regist. de Passelet, p. 54. Lib. de Melros, pp. 214, 284. Lib. de Calcbou, p. 127. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 73, 77, 80*, 84*.

⁶ Coldingham Charters in Raine's North Durham, App., p. 16.

⁷ Scotchchronicon, lib. x., c. 18.

⁸ Scotchchronicon, lib. x., c. 18.

⁹ Regist. Glasg., pp. 192, 196. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 65, 66. Regist. de Neuhotle, p. 290. Lib. de Melros, pp. 310, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 81, 82, 85. Fordun's Scotchchronicon, lib. x., c. 29.

¹⁰ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 81.

¹¹ Rymer's Foedera, vol. ii., p. 266.

¹² Ragman Rolls, pp. 5, 9, 21, 22, 45, 49, 103-105, 157.

¹³ Border Minstreley. Hailes' Annals, vol. i., pp. 246, 255. Rymer's Foedera, vol. ii., p. 577. Ryley's Placita, p. 341.

¹⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 85, 89, 93, 95, 97, 98*, 99*. Lib. de Calcbou, p. 310. Lib. de Melros, p. 679. Reg. de Passelet, p. 96. Fordun's Scotchchronicon, lib. x., c. 39, lib. xi., cc. 15, 35. Dalrymple's Collections, p. 395.

¹⁵ Lib. de Melros, pp. 360-362.

¹⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 5, nn. 28, 29, p. 6, n. 33. Lib. de Melros, pp. 355, 356.

¹⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 114. Regist. Glasg., pp. 366, 369, 350. Ryley's Placita, pp. 341, 373.

¹⁸ Lib. de Melros, pp. 355, 356. Border Minstreley.

¹⁹ Border Minstreley. Robertson's Index, p. 12, n. 54, p. 15, n. 2, p. 39, n. 3. Fordun's Scotchchronicon, lib. xiii., cc. 1, 2.

Before 1306 'the Hermitage in the valley of Lydell with its pertinents' was granted by Edward I. to John de Wake, who died in possession of the same, and whose widow Johanna, having been by a 'brief' of that King seized for several years in the third part of it as her dower, and having been dispossessed by the sheriff of Roxburgh in 1306-7, petitioned King Edward that it might be restored to her.¹ William de Soules, the son of Nicholas, who on this occasion was summoned to appear for his interest as the heir of Nicholas, likewise presented a petition to Edward, claiming the benefit of an ordinance of a late parliament, by which it was declared that heirs in Scotland under age should not be disinherited, and that the lands of the 'Valley of Lydell,' which were the heritage of the said William, though held by the Lady de Wake, were seized in the King's hand, so that their occupation by her should not infer the disinheriting of the heir, and praying that the King would not contravene his own ordinance by disinheriting the said William.² A day was appointed for the decision of the matter, when King Edward and his council, on the ground that William de Soules was still under age, and could not therefore legally possess the lands, assigned to the said Johanna the lands and tenements with pertinents, knights' fees, and advowsons of churches, with the issues of the same from the day on which they were seized in King Edward's hands until he should please to alter his ordinance.³ William de Soules appears to have recovered his property on the accession of King Robert, and his forfeiture above mentioned took place in 1320.⁴ 'From this period the family of Soules make no figure in our annals.'⁵ The lands of Liddesdale forfeited by William de Soules were in 1322 granted by the King to his natural son Robert Bruce.⁶ They were subsequently bestowed (probably by David II.⁷) on William of Douglas, thence styled 'the Knight of Liddesdale,' who appears to have been in possession of them before 1333, and to have enjoyed them, except at certain intervals, till his death in 1353.⁸ During the usurpation of Edward Balliol, 1332-1335, and the captivity of the Knight of Liddesdale in England, which lasted for almost the same period, half of all the lands and tenements in Liddesdale which had belonged to William de Soules, and which Balliol had apparently granted to Ermygarda, his daughter and heiress, were forfeited by the latter, and by Balliol granted to William of Warren.⁹ Before the battle of Durham in 1346, at which the Knight of Liddesdale was again taken captive by the English, he had taken forcible possession of the castle of Hermitage, and 'the half' with pertinents, in which William of Warren had till then been 'peaceably seized.'¹⁰ In 1349 Edward III., on a petition by William of Warren, representing his case and his claim to the lands, ordered his chancellor and chamberlain at Berwick to restore to the petitioner the said half and pertinents, which the English King claimed as his in virtue of their former possession by William of Douglas then his prisoner.¹¹ Another part of the lands and tenements, which had belonged to Ada of Dalmaine,

¹ Ryley's Placita, pp. 341, 373.

² Ryley's Placita, pp. 373, 374.

³ Ryley's Placita, pp. 374-376.

⁴ Chalmers, vol. ii., p. 123. Border Minstrelsy.

⁵ Border Minstrelsy.

⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 12, no. 54, p. 15, no. 2.

⁷ Robertson's Index, p. 39, no. 3.

⁸ Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. xiii., cc. 27, 33, 50; lib. xiv., c. 8. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 52. Godscroft, vol. i., pp. 131, 132, 139, 143, 151. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 726, 730-732.

⁹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 730.

¹⁰ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 730.

¹¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 730, 731.

and John the son of William the Engleys, was granted by Edward Balliol to his *vassallus* William of Stapilton, to whom it was in 1348-9 confirmed by Edward III.¹ In 1350 the same King ordered part of 3000 marks to be paid out of the revenues of Liddesdale to John of Coupeland his constable of the castle of Roxburgh.² In 1352 the Knight of Liddesdale, on his release from captivity and his engagement to serve the King of England against all his enemies except the Scots, had a grant from Edward III. of the 'border territory which he had formerly possessed. called the Ermytage and Lidesdale,' which Ralph de Nevill was ordered to deliver to him.³ On the death of the Knight of Liddesdale William of Douglas, afterwards first earl of the name, by whom he was slain, is said to have obtained his whole estate.⁴ But Elizabeth, widow of the Knight, and Hugh de Dacre, her second husband, *vassallus* to Edward III., were at least for some time its possessors. On the 8th of October, 1354, Edward formally took under his protection the said Elizabeth, who is styled 'widow of William Douglas of Liddisdale, who had sworn fealty to him,' and ordered a general restoration of all her possessions to be made.⁵ By an indenture between Edward and the same Elizabeth, dated on the same day, it was provided, that she should receive a grant of the 'castle of the Ermitage and the valley of Lydel' with pertinents for the whole term of her life—that, if she should marry an Englishman, Edward should grant the same castle and valley both to them and to their heirs, in the event of whose failure the property should return to the King—that with the consent of the said Elizabeth, William de Bohun earl of Northumberland, Henry de Percy, and Radulph de Nevill, should select some Englishman to guard her castle at her own reasonable expense against the plots of the King's Scottish enemies—that, if she married an Englishman, her husband should thenceforth be sole guardian of the castle—but, should she without Edward's license marry a Scot, she should thereby forfeit to the king her said castle and lands—that, should Edward recover the whole lordship of Scotland, he should restore to her all her possessions—and that, when she should have delivered to the lord of Nevill in name of the King the letters patent under his great seal granting to the said William of Douglas for the term of his life the said castle and valley, then he should deliver to her the counterpart of this indenture sealed with his own seal, and also the daughter and nephew of the said William of Douglas, then in his hands as hostages.⁶ On the same day Edward gave orders to the abbot of Saint Mary of York, in whose custody the hostages were, and to the prior of Whaddon, to deliver them to Ralph of Nevill, who received the King's commission to deliver them to the said Elizabeth, and also to admit her 'men' to the King's 'peace.'⁷ In 1355 Edward, in terms of the above indenture, granted to the same Elizabeth and Hugh de Dacre her husband 'the castle of Hermitage and valley of Lidell with pertinents.'⁸ In 1358 Liddesdale was still in possession of Hugh de Dacre and William his brother, and from that year till 1365 Edward III. continued to claim the superiority.⁹ The vassals of Edward however had by no means quiet possession of Liddesdale. In 1358 Edward ordered investigation

¹ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 728.

² Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 732.

³ Rymer's Foedera, vol. v., p. 739. Hailes' Annals, vol. ii., p. 275.

⁴ Godscroft, vol. i., pp. 143, 151.

⁵ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 771.

⁶ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., pp. 771, 772.

⁷ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 772.

⁸ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 778.

⁹ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., pp. 832, 833, 896.

to be made 'whether Hermitage castle was taken by William of Douglas in time of truce or not,'¹ and during the period above mentioned had frequently to issue orders for the better protection of his subjects in those parts.² In 1371 William earl of Douglas was 'lord of the valley of Lydel.'³ Some years afterwards Liddesdale was undoubtedly in the possession of James of Douglas, son of Earl William, who in 1380-81 is styled 'lord of the valley of Lydalysdale.'⁴ Before 1398 the property had passed to the house of Angus. In that year Robert III. confirmed to George earl of Angus an infeftment in the lordship of Liddell made to him by Sir James Sandilands.⁵ For about a century afterwards it continued, except at intervals, in the possession of the same house. In 1427, 1428, 1429, and 1433, William earl of Angus had the additional style of 'lord of the valley of Ledell.'⁶ In 1444 James earl of Angus was styled 'lord of Liddisdale,' and as such had also the castle of Hermitage.⁷ In 1471 'the landis of Liddalisdale' belonged to Isabel Countess of Angus, and were at least in part held of her by William Douglas of Cluny.⁸ They were afterwards enjoyed by Archibald earl of Angus, the famous 'Bell-the-Cat,' who in 1488-9 resigned all his possessions, including 'the lordship of Liddisdale and eastle of Armetage,' into the hands of King James IV., by whom they were granted to George Douglas the earl's son, with reservation of the frank tenement to the earl during his life, and the third part to Elizabeth Boyd his countess during hers.⁹ On the 29th of December 1491, Earl Archibald gave up 'the lands and lordship of Liddalisdale and the castle of the Hermitage with pertinents' to King James, who granted him in exchange his lands, lordship, and castle of 'Kilmernok,' and, understanding that the earl had been informed that the lands and castle of Kilmernok had been by James's progenitors with the authority of parliament assigned to the Prince of Scotland, or the King's eldest son, as part of his maintenance, and that he therefore feared that the said prince might claim the property or disturb him in his possession of it, granted to the earl a letter of warrandice, binding himself and successors *in verbo regis* to warrant and defend him in the same until the lands and lordship of the Hermitage should be restored to him; to keep and guard the castle as well as before the exchange; to cause the exchange to be ratified by the next parliament, and to ratify it himself when he should attain his majority; and cassing and annulling all tacks of the lands of Kilmernok, except those last made by his commissioners for the space of two years.¹⁰ Liddesdale was subsequently resigned by George, the earl's son. On the 6th of March 1492 King James granted to Patrick earl of Bothwell, lord Hali, high admiral of Scotland, and apparently warden of the west and middle marches, the whole lands and lordship of Liddalisdale, with the castle and fortalice of the Hermitage, which hereditarily belonged to George, son and apparent heir of Archibald earl of Angus, and had been by him resigned to the King, to be held 'in heritage and free regality and forest.'¹¹ It would appear that the Earl of Angus had never got possession of the lands and

¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 828.

² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 832, 833, 896.

³ Coldingham Charters in Raine's North Durham. Appendix, p. 34.

⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 144, 145. Robertson's Index, p. 121, no. 91, p. 122, no. 92. Godscroft, vol. i., p. 152.

⁵ Robertson's Index, p. 139, no. 7.

⁶ Chartulary of Coldingham, Surtees edition, pp. 100, 101, 167. Coldingham Charters in Raine's North Durham, App., p. 36.

⁷ Godscroft, vol. ii., p. 10. ⁸ Acta Dom. Aud., p. 14.

⁹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., no. 91.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., nn. 323-325.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., no. 344.

castle of Kilmarnock, as on the 4th of July, 1492, King James granted him the barony of Bothwell, resigned by Earl Patrick,¹ a grant which seems to have been made in lieu of Kilmarnock.² Liddesdale thenceforward continued in the possession of the Earls of Bothwell³ till 1538, when King James V. compelled Patrick the third earl to resign it,⁴ and in 1540 'the landis and lordship of Liddisdale, with the castale and (of) Armytage, advocacion and donatioun of kirkis and thare pertinentis,' were by act of Parliament annexed to the Crown.⁵ In 1543 the same Patrick earl of Bothwell raised a summons of reduction of a pretended procuratory of resignation of the property in the hands of King James V., which was referred by the parliament to the Lords of Council, and he seems thus to have succeeded in his plea.⁶ About 1561 his son and successor James obtained from Queen Mary an infestment in the castle and lands, which in 1567 was ratified by that Queen and her parliament.⁷ On his subsequent forfeiture his nephew Francis Stewart, who was then made Earl of Bothwell, appears to have been also lord of Liddesdale.⁸ The 'lands and lordship of Liddisdaill, with the castle of Armitage, and the free forest and regality of the same,' which afterwards fell to the family of Buccleuch, were of the old extent of £100.⁹

Persons named Lidel or Lidale appear in various records of the reigns of David II., Robert II., Robert III., and James I., but none of them seem to have had lands in Liddesdale.¹⁰

Part of the lands of this lordship were, probably from an early period, the property of the monks of Jedburgh. They were chiefly those of Baxtownlyis, Chishope (or Cleishope), Over and Nether Wheelkirk, Wheelland, Ormesleuche, Abbotyske, and Abbotshawes.¹¹ In 1626 they were valued at 1000 marks, but let to the Earl of Buccleuch for £10.¹² They appear to have been of the old extent of ten marks, or £6, 13s. 4d.¹³

The lands of Killiellie, Brighous, and Heuchhousbrae, with the pendicles called Dunliebyre, Eisterflight, Hie-Eshies, and Baruffit, seem to have been of the same extent.¹⁴ In the seventeenth century they belonged to the Elliots of Dunlabyre.¹⁵

The Elliots and Armstrongs seem to have settled in Liddesdale at an early period, and during the sixteenth and seventeenth century they appear to have been the principal landholders under the overlord, and frequently in defiance of him and of the King.¹⁶

In ancient times there was a village named Castletown near the junction of the Liddel and the Hermitage, and in the vicinity of the castle which gave name to the parish. The present village, situated a little below that junction, was begun in 1793, and now contains about 1000 inhabitants.¹⁷

The castle of Liddel, generally supposed to have been situated on the 'Moat of Liddel' near

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., no. 364.

² See Godscroft, vol. ii., pp. 53, 59, 61, and Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.

³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 313.

⁴ Pinkerton's Hist. Scot., vol. ii., p. 333.

⁵ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 361, 405.

⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 424*.

⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 551.

⁸ Border Minstrelsy. ⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Rotuli Scotiae and Robertson's Index, *passim*.

¹¹ Retours.

¹² Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 68.

¹³ Retours.

¹⁴ Retours.

¹⁵ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. iii., p. 220. Retours.

¹⁶ Border Minstrelsy, and Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, *passim*.

¹⁷ Old and New Stat. Acc.

the confluence of the Liddel and the Esk, appears rather to have been the original residence of the Souleses at Castletown. Here in 1207 Ranulph de Sules was slain by his own domestics.¹ In 1346 King David II., before the battle of Durham, took and destroyed the castle of 'Lidallis' on the marches.²

All along the river Liddel are still to be seen the remains of numerous towers, chiefly belonging in former times to the Armstrongs.³

In a wild spot on the banks of the Hermitage water stands the ancient castle of Hermitage. This celebrated border stronghold appears to have been built, probably by the De Souleses, towards the middle of the thirteenth century. In 1244 Henry III. of England alleged as one of his reasons for invading Scotland, 'that a certain castle had been erected by the Scots on the marches, viz., in the valley of Liddale, which castle was called Hermitage.'⁴ On the forfeiture of William de Sules in 1320 it reverted to the Crown. The first Scottish subject by whom it was subsequently held seems to have been the knight of Liddesdale, whose rights were frequently invaded by the vassals of Edward III., and who in 1338 defeated with great slaughter at Melros an English convoy carrying provisions to the Hermitage, plundered them, took the castle, and victualled it with the same provisions.⁵ In 1342 he seized on Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalwolsy in the church of Hawick, carried him to the castle of Hermitage, immured him in a dungeon, and starved him to death.⁶ On the death of the knight of Liddesdale in 1353 William of Douglas, as above mentioned, appears to have obtained from King David II. his possessions in Liddesdale.⁷ These however, along with the castle, were for some time held by Elizabeth, widow of the knight of Liddesdale, Hugh de Daere her husband and William de Daere his brother, all in the allegiance of Edward III.⁸ The Earl of Douglas appears to have taken the castle about the year 1358.⁹ In the following century it was the property of his descendants the earls of Angus. In 1444 Robert Fleming of Cumbernauld, who had committed certain depredations on the barony of Northberwick, signed a bond to James earl of Angus, lord of Liddesdale and Jedburgh Forest, that he should on eight days' warning enter within the iron gate of Tantallon or of Hermitage, under the pain of 2000 marks.¹⁰ On the forfeiture of the house of Douglas in 1455 the castle of Hermitage became the property of the Crown, but it was subsequently restored to the earls of Angus. In 1481 King James III. and his parliament ordered 'all the lordis of the realme baith spirituale and temporale, that hes castell ner the bordouris or on the sey coist, sic as Sauctandros, Abirdene, Temptallone, Halys, Dunglas, Hume, Edringtonne, and specially the Hermetage that is in maste dangere, and sic vther castell and strenthis as may be kept and defendit fra our ennemyis of Ingland, that ilk lord stuff his avn hous and strength with men, vittale, and artizery, and to amend and reparaile thame

¹ *Chronica de Mailros*, p. 106.

² *Forduni Scotchchronicon*, lib. xiv., c. 1. *Sealachronica*, p. 301. *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. i., p. 172. *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, p. 62. ³ *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*.

⁴ *Forduni Scotchchronicon*, lib. ix., c. 61.

⁵ *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. i., pp. 730, 731. *Godscroft*, vol. i., pp. 131, 132.

⁶ *Forduni Scotchchronicon*, lib. xiii., c. 50. *Godscroft*, vol. i., p. 139. See *HAWICK*.

⁷ *Godscroft*, vol. i., pp. 143, 151.

⁸ *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. i., pp. 771, 772, 832, 833.

⁹ *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. i., p. 826.

¹⁰ *Godscroft*, vol. ii., p. 10.

quhar it mysteris, sa that thai may be kept and defendit as saide is.¹ In 1482 it was ordained by parliament, that of 600 men to be maintained at the expense of the three estates for the peace of the Borders, 100 should be 'layd' in the 'Ermitage.'² In 1488-92, as has been already said, the castle of Hermitage was resigned to King James IV. by Archibald earl of Angus and his son George, and by that King bestowed upon Patrick earl of Bothwell.³ In 1534 £700 was paid to Lord Maxwell for 'keping of the House of Armitage, and rewling of the inhabitantis of Liddisdale' for seven months. In 1540 the same lord received £100 for 'beting and mending of the Heremytage at the kingis command.' In 1542 Thomas Gibsone, carter, received one shilling as part payment of the carriage of certain 'artelzerie' to the 'Heremitage,' prior to the battle of Haddenrig—and in the same year Thomas Dalmahoy was paid twenty-two shillings 'to mak his expensis passing with the artelzerie to the Heremitage.'⁴ In 1566 Queen Mary made her noted ride from Jedburgh, where she was holding courts, to the castle of Hermitage, to visit James earl of Bothwell, who had been wounded in an attempt to seize a freebooter.⁵ The castle of Hermitage about the beginning of the seventeenth century became the property of the Earl of Buccleuch.⁶ In the summer of 1805 there was found in a recess of one of the walls an antique silver ring, embossed with hearts, the well-known cognisance of the Douglas family, placed alternately with quatre-foils around the circle.⁷

The cemeteries attached to the various churches of the district appear to be still in existence, and the Hermitage burying-ground is still in use.⁸

On a ridge in the north of the parish, called the 'Nine-stane-rig,' there formerly existed a circle of stones, *nine* of which remained for a long period, and marked the spot on which tradition affirmed that 'Lord Soulis' was 'boiled in lead.'⁹

Liddesdale, like the rest of the Borders, was from early times an unsettled district. In 1358 Edward III. ordered Henry de Percy and the other conservators of truces upon the Marches to see justice rendered to the tenants of Margaret de Dacre and others in Cumberland for injuries done them by the Scots, and to see that the men dwelling in Liddesdale or resorting thither should be allowed to do so in peace.¹⁰ In the same year Edward ordered William and Hugh de Dacre to receive and protect all men dwelling in or resorting to their domains in Liddesdale and elsewhere during truce, on receiving from them sufficient security;¹¹ and commanded his sheriffs and others in Scotland to protect and defend John of Thirlwall the elder, his men, tenants, chattels, and goods whatsoever, in Grenhowe and Rileygh in the valley of Liddel, according to the letters of safe conduct granted to him.¹² The Armstrongs and Elliots, as above stated, seem to have been early and turbulent inhabitants of the district.¹³ They hardly, however, appear in record before the beginning of the sixteenth century, but after that date they acted a conspicuous part in Border

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 133.

² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 140.

³ Reg. Mag. Sig., nn. 91, &c.

⁴ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 234*, 300*, 324*.

⁵ Border Minstrelsy. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 42.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Border Minstrelsy.

⁸ New Stat. Acc.

⁹ Old and New Stat. Acc. Border Minstrelsy.

¹⁰ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 332.

¹¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 332, 333.

¹² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 336.

¹³ Border Minstrelsy.

history.¹ In 1510 the tenants and inhabitants of the lands and lordship of Liddisdale had 'a respitt sauflly and surely to cum to the Kingis Hienes to Ediuburgh, concerning gude reule to be had and kept within the saidis pairtis, &c., to endure for a moneth.'² In 1514 'the watter of Liddall, beyng twelve myles of lienth within the middle march of Scotland, whereupon was a hundreth plenghes,' was laid waste by the English under Surrey.³ In 1525 'the hedismen and elannis' of the border districts, including Liddisdale, were ordained by the parliament to deliver pledges to the Lords of Council at Edinburgh 'for gude reule.'⁴ In 1526 Patrick, prior of St. Andrews, engaged for the earl of Bothwell and the men of Liddisdale, that the 'men' should observe the same 'rewle' as their neighbours on the Border.⁵ This 'rewle,' however, seems hardly to have been kept, for in the same year King James V. undertook the 'Raid of Liddisdaill,' for 'abiding' from which various persons were fined.⁶ In 1547 James earl of Bothwell found it difficult to repress the Armstrongs and Elliots,⁷ and about the same period Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington says of the inhabitants of the district—

'Of Liddisdail the common theifs
Sa pearthlie stellis now and reifis,
That nane may keip
Horse, nolt, nor scheip,
Nor yet dar sleip
For their mischeifis.'⁸

And touching the victims of these 'Liddisdail theifs'—

'Bot commoun taking of blak mail,
They that had flesche, and breid, and aill.
Now are sae wrakit,
Made bair and nakit,
Fane to be slakit
With watter caill.'⁹

In 1587 'all sic notorious thevis as wer borne in Liddisdaill,' &c., were ordered by parliament 'to be removit out of the inlandis quhair thei ar plantit and presentlie duellis or hantis to the pairtis quhair thai wer borne, except ther landislordis quhair they presentlie duell will becum souirties for thame.'¹⁰ In 1598 Sir Robert Carey, English Warden of the West Marches, reduced by ambuscade the Armstrongs, who had retired into the wood of Tarras.¹¹ They made a subsequent 'raid' into England, after which Sir William Selby was appointed by King James VI. to bring them to order, when most of their strongholds were rased to the foundation, and they seem to have been finally subdued.¹²

¹ Pitcairn's *Crim. Trials and Border Minstrelsy*, *passim*.

² Pitcairn's *Crim. Trials*, vol. i., p. 111*.

³ Pinkerton's *Hist. Scot.*, vol. ii., p. 462.

⁴ *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. ii., p. 290.

⁵ *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. ii., p. 313.

⁶ Pitcairn's *Crim. Trials*, vol. i., pp. 135*, 136*.

⁷ *Border Minstrelsy*.

⁸ *Border Minstrelsy*.

⁹ *Border Minstrelsy*.

¹⁰ *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. iii., p. 463.

¹¹ *Border Minstrelsy*.

¹² *Border Minstrelsy*.

ETTLETOWN.

Eddiltoun.¹—Ediltoun²—Etiltowne³—Ettiltoun⁴—Edingtoun, Eldingtoun, Haddiltoun.⁵ Deanery of Teviotdale.⁶ (Map, No. 113.)

THIS ancient parish appears to have been annexed to Castletown subsequently to the year 1592.⁷ In the early part of the seventeenth century it was probably a separate parish;⁸ but in 1653 it is styled a pendicle of Castletown.⁹

It included the lower part of Liddesdale—perhaps all below the junction of the Liddel and the Hermitage—a small district skirted on the west by hills of considerable height, traversed from north to south by the Liddel, and bounded on the east by that stream and the burn of Kershope.

The rectory and vicarage of Eddiltoun appear in Baiamund's Roll. The church seems to have had no connexion with the monastery of Jedburgh, whose ecclesiastical possessions lay chiefly in the district, but to have been originally a free rectory, in the advowson of the Crown or of the lords of Liddesdale.¹⁰ In 1575 it was ecclesiastically united with Castletown, and the united charge was then vacant, probably from want of adequate provision for a pastor.¹¹ About the middle of the seventeenth century the tinds of Ettletown, as well as of Castletown, to which it was before that time united *quoad civilia*, were the property of the Countess of Buccleuch.¹²

The church stood on the west of the Liddel, a little below the present village of Castletown.¹³ Its cemetery is still in use.¹⁴

In Baiamund's Roll the rectory and vicarage together are taxed at £2, 13s. 4d.¹⁵ In the Libellus Taxationum they are together rated at £16, 13s. 4d.

Mangerton on the east side of the Liddel seems to have been at an early period the seat of the chief of the clan Armstrong.¹⁶ The noted 'Johnnie Armstrang' of Gilnockie, executed by order of King James V. in 1530, was brother of the chief of that period, who was laird of Mangerton.¹⁷ 'Of the castle of Mangerton,' says Sir Walter Scott, 'there are very few vestiges. In the wall of a neighbouring mill, which has been entirely built from the ruins of the tower, there is a remarkable stone bearing the arms of the lairds of Mangerton, and a long broadsword, with the figures 1583, probably the date of building or repairing the castle. On each side of the shield are the letters S. A. and E. E.'¹⁸

¹ A. D. 1275. Regist. Glasg., p. lxx. A. D. 1575. Books of Assignations. A. D. 1661. Retours.

² Libellus Taxationum.

³ A. D. 1596. Booke of the Universall Kirk.

⁴ Blaeu's Map.

⁵ A. D. 1653, 1661. Retours.

⁶ Baiamund's Roll. Libellus Taxationum.

⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., p. 650.

⁸ Blaeu's Map.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., nn. 91, 323-325, 344.

¹¹ Books of Assignations. Book of Assumptions.

¹² Retours.

¹³ Blaeu's Map. Old and New Stat. Acc.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ Regist. Glasg., p. lxx.

¹⁶ Border Minstrely.

¹⁷ Border Minstrely. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 152*, 154*, 171*, 245*.

¹⁸ Border Minstrely.

Dinwiddie was the seat of Dinwiddie of that Ilk. In the sixteenth century the family were like their neighbours embroiled in the troubles of the period. In 1504 Thomas Dunwedy of that Ilk was slain by the Jardings at his place of Dunwedy, and in 1512 another laird of the name was slain in Edinburgh by two persons who escaped by taking sanctuary in Holyrood.¹ In the former year Robert Dunwedy, son of the laird, was convicted of 'stouthreif,' and Nicolas Dunwedy was hanged for reset of theft.²

On the farm of Whisgills there is a remarkable cairn, situated in the middle of an extensive moss, composed of an immense number of stones, mostly of a large size, and near it is a 'standing-stone' about five feet in height.³ Another large cairn occupies high ground on the march between Castletown (or Ettletown) and Cannobie.⁴

On Carbie Hill, within sight of Cumberland, there is a circular camp, about a hundred feet in diameter, surrounded by a strong stone wall, and opening to the south. In the centre is a small circular space similarly enclosed, around which are scattered eight smaller circles of the same description, all opening to the east. A plan of this relic of antiquity is engraved in the Old Statistical Account.

At Milnholm, near Ettletown churchyard, there is a sculptured cross about eight feet in height, likewise figured in the Old Statistical Account, and supposed to commemorate the death of a young chief of Mangerton, who was decoyed by 'Lord Soulis' into his castle of Hermitage, and there assassinated.⁵

SOUTHDEAN.

Soudon⁶— Sowden⁷— Sudhden⁸— Sovddun⁹— Southdoun¹⁰—Suddoun¹¹—
Suddane¹²— Soudoun¹³— Soudann¹⁴— Suden.¹⁵ Deanery of Teviotdale.¹⁶
(Map, No. 114.)

In 1777 one half of the parish of Abbotrule was annexed to that of Southdean.¹⁷

The latter, which is known also by the name of Charters, consists of the upper portion of the valley of the Jed, which, rising among the hills on the borders of Liddesdale and Northumberland, and augmented in its course by the Blackburn and Carterburn, flows almost due north to the centre of the parish, whence it winds eastward for some miles, and then, resuming its northerly course, forms part of the eastern boundary of the parish, intersecting also a detached portion of the parish of Jedburgh. The district is hilly, and was anciently part of the Forest of Jed.

In 1260-8 Galfrid appears in record as vicar of Soudon.¹⁸ The rectory seems to have been in

¹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 40*.

² Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 41*.

³ Old and New Stat. Acc.

⁴ Old and New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Old and New Stat. Acc. Border Minstrelsy.

⁶ A. D. 1260-8. Regist. Glasg., p. 183.

⁷ A. D. 1275. Regist. Glasg., p. lxxv.

⁸ A. D. 1292. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 6.

⁹ See. xvi. Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiv.

¹⁰ Circa A. D. 1567. Register of Ministers.

¹¹ A. D. 1375. Books of Assignations.

¹² A. D. 1586. Booke of the Universall Kirk.

¹³ Circa A. D. 1600. Book of Assumptions.

¹⁴ Circa A. D. 1650. Blaeu's Map.

¹⁵ A. D. 1690. Retours.

¹⁶ Regist. Glasg., pp. lxxv., lxxiv. Libellus Taxationum.

¹⁷ Records of Presbytery of Jedburgh, quoted in New Stat. Acc.

¹⁸ Regist. Glasg., p. 153.

the advowson either of the Crown or of the lord of the manor. In 1292 it was in the hands of Edward I., who in that year, through William of Dumfries his chancellor, presented Adam of Osbernston to the church of Sudhden, the letters of presentation being directed to the bishop of Glasgow.¹ No farther record of the church occurs till the Reformation. About 1567 it was served by an exhorter,² and in 1575 by a reader.³

The original site of the church was on the right bank of the Jed, at the town or village of Soudann, between two streams named the Blackburn and the Inner Blackburn.⁴ The present church, built in 1690, stands on the left bank at the village of Chesters some distance below the former site.⁵ The Old Statistical Account mentions that there was once a chapel in the parish about three miles from the church. This was probably the old church of the parish.

In Baiamund's Roll the rectory is valued at £4;⁶ in the Taxatio sec. XVI. at £3, 8s.;⁷ and in the Libellus Taxationum at £16. The exhorter in 1567, and the reader in 1575, had each £13, 6s. 8d. as stipend, probably the value of the vicarage.⁸ The parsonage and vicarage, as given up in 1577-1600, were together valued in kind at 40 bolls of meal and 40 teind lambs.⁹

The lands of this parish as part of the Forest of Jedworth must have been included in the following grants of that territory, viz., by King Robert Bruce to Sir James of Douglas in 1320¹⁰—by the same King to the same Sir James of Douglas in the 'Emerald Charter,' 1325¹¹—by King Robert III. to George earl of Angus, in his charter of confirmation of the infektment by Sir James Sandilands in 1398¹²—by Isabel countess of Mar to Alexander Stewart, son of the Earl of Buchan, in the same King's reign¹³—by King James IV. to George Douglas, son of Archibald earl of Angus, on resignation by his father in 1489¹⁴—and by King James VI. in 1602 in his charter *de novo* to William earl of Angus, to his eldest son, and to their heirs male.¹⁵ In the register of Dryburgh Abbey, between 1567 and 1634, various individuals named Sudden or Sow-down are mentioned.¹⁶

In 1513, after the battle of Flodden, Sir John Ratelif and others, despatched by Philip, the brother of Lord Dacre, entered the parish by the Rugheswyre (in Castletown), and burned the town of Dyker (or Dykerawe), with its tower, the towns of Sowdon and Lurchestrother (the latter 'with a toure in it'), the town of Hyndhaleghede with its tower, and the towns of West Fawsyde and Est Fawsyde (the latter 'with a pele of lyme and stane in it').¹⁷ To reduce the tower of Dykerawe 'they layed corne and straw to the dore, and burnt it both rofe and flore, and so smoked theym owt.'

The parish still contains various ruined peels, and the sites of some aucient cairns and entrenchments.¹⁸

¹ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 6.

² Register of Ministers.

³ Books of Assignations.

⁴ Blaeu's Map.

⁵ Old and New Stat. Acc. and Maps.

⁶ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxv.

⁷ Regist. Glasg., p. lxxiv.

⁸ Register of Ministers. Books of Assignations.

⁹ Book of Assumptions.

¹⁰ Robertson's Index, p. 10, no. 17, p. 21, no. 27.

¹¹ Robertson's Index, p. 10, no. 26. Godscroft, vol. i., p. 75.

¹² Robertson's Index, p. 139, no. 7.

¹³ Robertson's Index, p. 147, no. 7.

¹⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., no. 91.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xlv., no. 22.

¹⁶ Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 304, 366, 367, 372, 378, 398, 400, 402.

¹⁷ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 22.

¹⁸ New Stat. Acc.

JEDBURGH.

Geddewrd, Geddewrde¹ — Geddeword, Geddeworde, Gedword² — Gewearde³ — Jeddenit⁴ — Jeddeword, Jeddeworde, Jedword, Jeddword, Jedworde, Jedeword⁵ — Gedewrd, Gedewrde⁶ — Gedewrth, Gedewrth⁷ — Jeddewrd, Jeddewrde, Jeddwrde, Jedewrd, Jedewrde⁸ — Jeddeworth, Jeddeworth⁹ — Jedworth, Jedworth¹⁰ — Jeddewurthe,

¹ Circa A. D. 1129. Monumenta Hist. Brit., pp. 675, 667, quoting Simeon of Durham and Hoveden's MS. A. D. 1139. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, nn. 19, 20. Chalmers, and after him Morton, derive the name Jedburgh, which is a manifest corruption of Jedworth, from *Jod*, the name of the river, and *Worth*, the Saxon for hamlet. Fordun's derivation is from the name of the river, and *teod*, i.e., wood. (See *post.*) Perhaps the most ancient form of the name here given may suggest some different etymology.

² Circa A. D. 1129. Sim. Dun. Hist. Dun. Eccl., lib. ii., c. 5. A. D. 1165-1172. Lib. de Calchou, p. 314. A. D. 1420-1424. Wyntownis Cronykil, book vii., c. 5. A. D. 1487. MS. of 'The Bruce' in St. John's College, Cambridge, fol. 33, p. 1.

³ Circa A. D. 1129. Sim. Dun. Hist. de S. Cathberti apud Deem Scriptores.

⁴ A. D. 1147. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 47*.

⁵ A. D. 1139-1152. Lib. de Calchou, p. 41. Post A. D. 1147. Lib. de Calchou, p. 28. Charter of Prince Henry, Morton, pp. 55, 56. A. D. 1164. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 53*. A. D. 1164-1174. Lib. de Melros, p. 103. A. D. 1176. Lib. de Calchou, p. 70. A. D. 1230. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 182. A. D. 1240, 1255, 1269, 1287. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 129, 148, 162, 181. A. D. 1296-1300. Lib. de Melros, p. 684. Lib. de Calchou, p. 459. A. D. 1316-1329. Lib. de Melros, p. 350. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 369, 374. A. D. 1333. Sealachronica, p. 161. A. D. 1346, 1354. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 10, 381, 382, 384, 387, 389, 391, 393. A. D. 1367. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 911. Ante A. D. 1385. Fordun's Scotichronicon, lib. v., c. 48, lib. ix., c. 63, lib. x., cc. 18, 36. A. D. 1390. Compota Camerar., vol. ii., p. 123. A. D. 1409. Regist. Glasg., p. 316. A. D. 1471. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 98. A. D. 1473. Acta Dom. Aud., p. 27.

⁶ Circa A. D. 1150. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 105. A. D. 1164-1174. Lib. de Melros, pp. 39, 43, 58, 140, 141. A. D. 1243-1254. Lib. de Calchou, p. 351. A. D. 1249, 1258. Chronica de Mailros, pp. 177, 178, 184.

⁷ A. D. 1150. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, nn. 449, 450. A. D. 1174. Lib. de Calchou, p. 259. A. D. 1257, 1263. Chronica de Mailros, pp. 182, 190. A. D. 1291, 1292, 1295. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 1, 9, 12, 21.

⁸ Circa A. D. 1150. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 108. A. D. 1159. Lib. de Calchou, pp. v. after *Tabula*, 13, 321. A. D. 1160-1164. Reg. Prior.

S. Andree, p. 194. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 83 after Pref. A. D. 1165-1214. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 351. A. D. 1211-1214. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 57. A. D. 1230. Regist. Glasg., p. 97. A. D. 1237. Lib. de Melros, p. 242. A. D. 1292. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 3 after Pref.

⁹ A. D. 1150-1161. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 296, 299. Circa A. D. 1165. Charter of King William the Lion, Morton, pp. 57-59. A. D. 1217. Chronica de Mailros, p. 132. A. D. 1226. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 216. A. D. 1239. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 85. A. D. 1295, 1296. Sealachronica, p. 121. Rymer's Foedera, vol. ii., p. 717. Ragman Rolls, pp. 117, 123, 138, 159. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 23, 25, 28, 33, 36. A. D. 1305-1329. Ryley's Placita, p. 505. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 5. Lib. de Melros, p. 348. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 275. A. D. 1333, 1334. Lib. de Melros, pp. 411, 413. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 271, 275, 276. A. D. 1356, 1364, 1373-5, 1385-8. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 788, 793, 958, 961, 965, 973; vol. ii., pp. 74, 83, 90, 93. Chartulary of Coldingham, p. xlv. A. D. 1390. Compota Camerar., vol. ii., p. 162. A. D. 1401, 1402. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., pp. 156-159, 163. A. D. 1426-8. Lib. de Melros, p. 533. Chart. of Coldingham, p. 100, 101.

¹⁰ A. D. 1147-1152. Charter of Prince Henry, Morton, pp. 55, 56. Circa A. D. 1150. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 184. A. D. 1244. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 73. A. D. 1263-1266. Compota Camerar., vol. i., 45*. A. D. 1304. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 54. A. D. 1306-1329. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 47. Compota Camerar., vol. i., p. 14. A. D. 1333. Lib. de Melros, p. 414. A. D. 1338. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 823. A. D. 1363. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 135. A. D. 1384. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 173. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 63. A. D. 1390-1435. Compota Camerar., vol. ii., pp. 120, 123, 146, 157, 162, 175, 187, 200, 207, 208, 241, 269, 273, 274, 276, 283, 287, 288, 293, 312, 317, 329, 341, 344*, 349*, 352*, 353*, 354*, 370*, 405, 409, 425, 433, 481, 500, 589; vol. iii., pp. 155, 206, 301. Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 248, 249. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 212. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 172. Lib. de Melros, pp. 533, 534. A. D. 1454. Lib. de Melros, pp. 568, 569. A. D. 1469-1494. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 93, 121, 140, 170. Acta Dom. Aud., pp. 13, 14, 29, 118. Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 14, 40, 44, 46, 66, 101, 144, 303, 320, 338. Lib. de Calchou, p. 425. A. D. 1487. MS. of 'The Bruce' in St. John's College, Cambridge, fol. 53, p. 1. A. D. 1493-5, 1502. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 16*, 18*, 22*, 27*, 37*. A. D. 1527. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 318.

Jeddewurth, Jedewurth¹ — Gedeuht² — Iedeuwrth, Iedewrth³ — Chede-
wurthe⁴ — Jeddeburgh⁵ — Jeddewort, Jedwort⁶ — Geddewurthe, Gede-
wurth, Gedewurthe, Geddewurth⁷ — Jeddewrth⁸ — Jeddewurd, Jedge-
uurd⁹ — Jedwrte, Jeddewrt, Jeddewrte¹⁰ — Jeddewrth, Jeddwrth, Jedge-
wrth, Jedwrth¹¹ — Jeddewrdh, Jeddewrdh¹² — Geddckirch¹³ — Gedwirth¹⁴ —
Jeddeburch¹⁵ — Geddewurd¹⁶ — Goddewrthe¹⁷ — Jodewrth¹⁸ — Geddewod,
Jeddewod, Jedwod¹⁹ — Gedewrge, (or Gedewrze)²⁰ — Jedwart²¹ — Gedge-
worthe, Gedeworth, Geddeworth, Gedworth, Gedworthe²² — Jedwert²³ —
Gedwoth²⁴ — Jedward²⁵ — Jedburgh, Jedburghe, Jedburt, Jedburcht, Jed-
brugh, Jedburch, Jedbruch²⁶ — Geddart²⁷ — Jethart.²⁸ Deanery of Teviotdale.²⁹
(Map, No. 115.)

The old parish of Jedburgh consisted of two detached portions on the river Jed, and a third on

¹ Circa A. D. 1150. Regist. de Neubotle, p. 15. A. D. 1165-1214. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 36. Regist. Glasg., p. 63. A. D. 1214-1249. Rymer's Foedera, vol. i., p. 252. Regist. Glasg., pp. 114, 152. Lib. de Melros, p. 249.

² A. D. 1150-1159. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 125.

³ A. D. 1150-1159. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 125. A. D. 1159-1162. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 131. A. D. 1164-1169. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 133.

⁴ A. D. 1150-1160. Lib. de Melros, p. 8.

⁵ A. D. 1153-1165. Regist. de Neubotle, p. xxxvi.

⁶ A. D. 1159-1170. Regist. de Neubotle, p. 29. A. D. 1219-1222. Regist. de Passelet, p. 8. Circa A. D. 1320. Lib. de Calchou, p. 366. A. D. 1488. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 115*.

⁷ A. D. 1163-1173. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 457, 459. A. D. 1165. Chronica de Mailros, p. 80. A. D. 1192. Chronica de Mailros, p. 100. A. D. 1255. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 77.

⁸ A. D. 1164-1169. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 144.

⁹ A. D. 1164-1174. Lib. de Melros, p. 58. A. D. 1214-1249. Lib. de Melros, p. 236. A. D. 1246-1279. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 220.

¹⁰ A. D. 1165-1173. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 6, 7. A. D. 1237. Lib. de Melros, p. 242. A. D. 1246-1279. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 220.

¹¹ A. D. 1165-1214. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 59. A. D. 1174. Chronica de Mailros, p. 86. A. D. 1178-1188. Lib. de Calchou, p. 312. A. D. 1199-1216. Lib. de Calchou, p. 358. A. D. 1238. Compota Camerar., vol. i., pp. 68*, 69*. Circa A. D. 1309. Lib. de Calchou, p. 343. A. D. 1343. Lib. de Melros, p. 424.

¹² A. D. 1165-1214. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 227. A. D. 1171-8. Lib. de Calchou, p. 306.

¹³ Circa A. D. 1175, and A. D. 1177. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 46-48.

¹⁴ A. D. 1177. Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 48.

¹⁵ A. D. 1179-1189. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 76 after Preface.

¹⁶ A. D. 1189-1292. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 469.

¹⁷ Circa A. D. 1200. Scalachronica, p. 241.

¹⁸ A. D. 1205. Chronica de Mailros, p. 106.

¹⁹ A. D. 1220, 1221, 1226, and circa 1338. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 168-170, 172, 261-263. Ante A. D. 1385. Forduni Scotchchron., lib. viii., c. 24, lib. x., c. 40. Circa A. D. 1441. Scotchchronicon, lib. xv., c. 21. Circa A. D. 1510. Scotichr. Abbrev.

²⁰ A. D. 1239. Chronica de Mailros, p. 150.

²¹ A. D. 1244. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 73. A. D. 1516. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 262*.

²² Circa A. D. 1275. Chartulary of Coldingham, p. ex. A. D. 1291, 1293, 1295, 1296. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 3, 17, 25. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 10 after Preface. Rymer's Foedera, vol. ii., pp. 692, 693. A. D. 1309, 1312, 1335, 1336, 1358. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 80, 111, 351, 401, 332, 333. A. D. 1393. Compota Camerar., vol. ii., p. 409. A. D. 1405. Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 174. A. D. 1433. Chartulary of Coldingham, p. 107.

²³ A. D. 1478. Acta Dom. And., p. 58.

²⁴ A. D. 1487. MS. of 'The Bruce' in St. John's College, Cambridge, fol. 51, p. 1.

²⁵ A. D. 1480. Acta Dom. Conc., p. 79.

²⁶ Sec. xvi., xvii. Regist. Glasg., p. lxxi. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 84, 281, 285, 289, 321, &c.; vol. iii., pp. 3, 6, 9, 46, &c.; vol. iv., pp. 35, 36, 244, 360, 361, 500. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 184*, 256*, 289*, 295*, &c.; vol. ii., p. 370. Lib. de Dryburgh, pp. 321, 399. Register of Ministers. Books of Assignations. Retours.

²⁷ A. D. 1586. Booke of the Universall Kirk.

²⁸ Modern local pronunciation. Morton's Mon. An-

als, p. 2.

²⁹ Libellus Taxationum.

the north of the Teviot—thus including the modern parish of Crailing, which seems to have been erected subsequently to the Reformation.¹

The upper or southern portion of the present parish lies almost wholly on the right bank of the Jed, which flows through the centre of the lower division into the Teviot, its northern boundary. The surface is diversified by the deep winding valley of the Jed, by numerous smaller valleys and ravines, and by several green conical hills, rising to the height of about 1100 feet above the sea. The Dunian, which lies partly in the lower division, and the Carter Fell on the borders of the upper, attain the respective elevations of 1120 and 2020 feet.

About the year 854 all the churches of the district 'between the Tweed and the southern Tine and beyond the desert towards the west,' belonged to the see of Lindisfarne, which at the same time possessed the manors or towns (mansiones) of Carnham and Culterham, and the two 'Geddewrd' in the country south of the Teviot, which Bishop Egred built.² This seems to indicate the existence of a church at Jedburgh so early as the ninth century, but the first distinct notice of this church occurs about two centuries afterwards. Some years previous to 1093, or in that year, Eadulf Rus, who was a party in the slaughter of Bishop Walcher, and who was himself slain by the hand of a woman soon afterwards, was buried 'in the church at Geddewrde,' from which about 1093 his body was removed by Turgot, prior and archdeacon of Durham.³ This church probably stood at 'Old Jedburgh,' evidently one of the 'two Geddewrd,' where the site or ruins of a church are still discernible.⁴ The next historical notice of Jedburgh church seems to be that in Wyntown, who dates the foundation of an abbey here by Prince David in 1118.

'A thowsand and a hundyre clere
And awchtene to rekyne clere,
Gedword and Kelsowe, abbayis twa,
Or Dawy wes kyng he foundyd tha.'⁵

This is probably about the true date of the foundation of the monastery, which however was only a priory till about the year 1150. In 1139 Daniel prior of Geddewrd witnesses a charter of King David I. to the monks of Coldingham.⁶ From 1147 till 1150 Osbert was prior,⁷ but at least from 1152 till his death in 1174 he is styled abbot of Jedburgh, being, according to the 'Chronica de Mailros' and Fordun, the first who enjoyed that dignity.⁸ The monastery was undoubtedly founded by Saint David,⁹ who, it is said by the advice of John bishop of Glasgow, brought from the abbey of Saint Quentin at Beauvais canons regular of the order of

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv., pp. 500, 638.

² Monumenta Hist. Brit., p. 675, quoting Sim. Dun. and Hoveden's MS.

³ Monumenta Hist. Brit., p. 687. Sim. Dun. Hist. de Dun. Eccl. apud Decem Scriptores. ⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Wyntownis Cronykil, Book vii., c. 5.

⁶ Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 19, 20.
⁷ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 474. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 105, 108, 449, 450. Lib. de Calchou, pp. v. after *Tabula*, 13, 268. Regist. de Neubottle, p. 15. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 184. Dalrymple's Collections, p. 267.

⁸ Reg. Prior. S. Andree, pp. 125, 131, 133, 144, 194, 197, 198, 201, 202. Lib. de Calchou, pp. vi. after *Tabula*, 233, 259, 267, 299, 320, 321, 335. Lib. de Melros, pp. 8, 39, 43, 58, 103, 140, 141. Regist. de Neubottle, p. xxxvi., 29. Regist. de Passelet, pp. 6, 7. Regist. Glasg., p. 14. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., pp. 83 after Preface, 534. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 457, 459. Chronica de Mailros, p. 86. Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. viii., c. 24. Dalrymple's Collections, p. 267.

⁹ Morton, pp. 3, 55. Dalrymple's Collections, p. 267. Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. v., c. 48. Spotswood's Religious Houses.

Saint Augustine, and established them at Jedburgh. Sir James Dalrymple says that he had seen 'a copy of the charter of foundation by King David,' and adds, 'all that I can say of this abbacy is, that it is probable it was anciently a religious house or monastery, and sometimes in the possession of the church of Durham, and so more of the nature of a Dunelmian than Caldean monastery. It was governed at first by a prior. I think the priory has been changed to an abbacy about the end of the reign of King David.'¹ After that monarch had founded 'the monastery of Saint Mary of Jedworde,' and established the Augustinian canons there, he granted or confirmed to them 'the said monastery with all its pertinents,' part of which appears to have been previously granted by the earls Gospatrick,² and which included 'the tithes of the towns of the whole parish, viz., of the two Jeddword, Langton, Nesbyt, the sheriff Gospatrick's Creling, the tithes of the other Creling the town of Orm the son of Eylav, and of Serauesburghe.'³ The grant of Gospatrick's Creling was confirmed to the canons by his chaplain who officiated there,⁴ and the whole grant of the monastery with its possessions was confirmed to them between 1147 and 1152 by Prince Henry,⁵ about 1165 by King William the Lion, and probably between 1214 and 1249 by King Alexander II.⁶ The charter of King William, which included various extra-parochial possessions, confirmed to the canons the following grants, viz., 'Of King David's grant, the monastery of Jeddeworth with all its pertinents; the chapel also which was founded in the forest glade opposite Xernwingslawe; the tithe of the King's whole hunting in Theuitedale; Ulueston, Alneclue near Alneernb, Crumesethe, Rapeslawe, with the right boundaries pertaining to these towns; one house in the burgh of Rochburg; one house in Berewic; a third house also in the same Berewic upon Tuede with its circumjacent toft; one stream which is opposite the island called Tonsmidhop; Eadwardesle; pasture for their cattle along with those of the King; timber and wood from his forests according to their wants, except in Quikeheg; the mill of the mill from all the men of Jeddeworth *ubi castellum est*; one salt-pan near Streuelin; Rule Herenei according to its right boundaries and just pertinents, exchanged for a ten-pound land which the canons had in Hardingheston—Of the grant of his brother King Malcolm, the church of Barton and the church of Grendon; and in his burgh of Jeddeworth one toft and seven acres; and in their houses which they had in his burgh of Berewic such liberty that none of the King's servants should presume to exact the tuns in which wine was brought thither by merchants and which were emptied there; and one fishing in the Tuede, that, namely, which was above the bridge, which William of Lamberton resigned to the King's grandfather—By the grant of the sheriff Gospatrick, a ploughgate and a half and three acres of land with two houses in Craaling—By the grant of Berengarius Engain, one mark of silver in the mill of the same Craaling, and two oxgangs of land with one villain and one toft; and for the maintenance of the chaplain who should minister in the chapel of the same town, other two oxgangs of land with another toft; and one other toft near the church—By the grant of David Olifar the tithe of the mill of the same

¹ Dalrymple's Collections, p. 267.² Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 56-58. Robertson's Index, p. 22, no. 3.³ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 55, 56.⁴ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 56.⁵ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 55, 56.⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 22, no. 5.

Craaling—By the grant of Orom the son of Eilau, one ploughgate of land in the other Craaling—By the grant of Richard Inglis two oxgangs of land in Srauesburg, and two oxgangs in Langeton—By the grant of Gamel the clerk, Cauerum, given with consent of his sons Osulf and Vghitred—By the grant of Margaret the wife of Thomas de London, with consent of the same Thomas, and of Henry Louel the son of the same Margaret, Vghtredsxaghe with its right boundaries—By the grant of Christian the wife of Geruase Ridel, the third part of the town of Xernwingslawe—By the grant of Geoffry de Perei, the church of Oxenham with two ploughgates of land, and two oxgangs adjacent to the same church; and the common pasture and common fuel of the same Oxenham; and Niwebigginghe, and pasture and fuel in common with the other men of the same town of Oxenham, which Niwebigginghe Henry de Perei, after the death of the foresaid Geoffry his brother, confirmed to the canons in presence of King William's brother Malcolm—By the grant of Radulph the son of Duuegal and Bethoc his wife, one ploughgate of land in Rughechestre and the common pasture of the same town—By the grant of Turgot of Rossedale the religious house of Lidel with the whole land adjacent to it; the church also of Kirchander with all its pertinents—By the grant of Guy of Rossedale, with consent of Ralph his son, forty-two acres between Esch and Lidel where they meet, and the freedom of the water from the moat of Lidel to the church of Lidel—By the grant of Ranulph de Solis, the church of the valley of Lidel, and the church of Dodington near Berton, and half a ploughgate of land in Nasebith—By the grant of Geruase Ridel, who afterwards became a canon of Jeddeworth, and of Ralph his brother, the church of Alboldesle with all its pertinents and rights—By the grant of William de Vipont, one ploughgate of the land of his demesne in Caredene with the common easement of the town.¹ In the reign of King Alexander II. there occurred a dispute between the bishop of Glasgow and the canons of Jedburgh regarding various churches, which in 1220 was terminated by the decision of five arbiters in the chapel of Nesbite. The decision bore in general, 'That if at any time the bishop or his official should regularly pronounce sentence against the canons of Jeddewrde or their *conuersi*, it should be revered, observed, and obeyed, saving the privileges of either party; that those who were rebellious or disobedient should be compelled to obedience by the censure of the church—that the chaplain whose duty it was to minister in the parish church of Jeddewrde should be presented to the bishop or his official, should pay them canonical and due obedience and reverence as in duty bound, and should have free ingress to the celebration of divine service, and to oil, chrism, the holy eucharist, and all the necessary Christian sacraments—that the abbot of Jeddewrde should according to ancient custom go in person to the festival of the dedication of the church of Glasgow, or, if prevented by any reasonable cause, should send a suitable procurator, and that he should not neglect to attend synod when summoned.'² During this century the abbey, like many other monastic foundations, appears to have been a repository of family charters. Among the parchments found in the castle of Edinburgh in 1292, and ordered by Edward I. to be delivered to King John Balliol, there was one entitled, 'A letter of William de Fentone. Andrew de Bosco, and David de Graham, acknowledging receipt from Master William Wyscard, archdeacon of Saint

¹ Original charter at Dalkeith.

² Regist. Glasg., p. 97.

Andrews, and chancellor to the King, of certain documents deposited in the abbey of Geddeworth by umquhile Johu Biset the son of Sir Johu Biset.¹ John, abbot of Jeddeuworth—who in 1290 concurred in the proposal of marriage between the son of Edward I. and Margaret of Norway, and who in 1292 had a present of six stags sent him by that monarch from the Forest of Selkirk, and was present at Newcastle when King John Balliol did homage to Edward as overlord of Scotland—in 1296, along with his whole convent, swore fealty to Edward, and was restored to possession of the conventual domains.² In the same year the English King ordered the canons of Jeddeuworth to receive into their monastery and support during life Thomas of Byrdeleye, clerk, who had been recently mutilated by the Scots in Northumberland, ‘*dum in eisdem partibus per homicidiorum, incendiorum, et aliorum maleficiorum insaniam ferebantur*.’³ Morton suggests that Thomas of Byrdeleye was sent as a spy upon the proceedings of the canons.⁴ In the subsequent wars, 1297-1300, the abbey was plundered and destroyed, the lead was stripped from the roof of the church, and retained by Sir Richard Hastings after its restoration had been ordered by the King, and the canons were reduced to such destitution that Edward himself gave them an asylum in different religious houses in England, until their monastery should be repaired.⁵ King Robert Bruce, between 1306 and 1329, confirmed to the canons of Jedburgh the teinds of the two Jedburghs and Langtoun, the chapel of Nisbet, and the teinds of Craling, granted them by the earls Gospatrick—the teinds of the parish of Jedwart, Langtoun, Nisbet, and Craling, with the foundation of the chapel thereof (viz., of Craling), granted by King David I.—and the charters of confirmation of Prince Henry, of King William, and of King Alexander.⁶ From the time of King Robert till the Reformation the history of the church of Jedburgh is almost a blank. Throughout that period the monastic buildings frequently sustained injury in times of war, especially at the memorable storming of Jedburgh by the Earl of Surrey in 1523, when the abbey held out against the English for a whole day, and in another attack upon the place by the Earl of Hertford in 1544, when the fabric was so much injured by fire and otherwise that it was never repaired.⁷ At the Reformation the monastery was suppressed, and its revenues annexed to the Crown, but it seems to have been held partly if not wholly in *commendam* by Andrew the last abbot from 1560 till 1593.⁸ About 1600 the spirituality of the abbey was conferred on Alexander Lord Home,⁹ and in 1606 the abbacies of Jedburgh and Coldinghame were erected into a temporal lordship in his favour.¹⁰

The parish of Jedburgh, defined, as above, at an early period, has no history distinct from that of the abbey; and the abbey church, in which the services were conducted by one of the monks as chaplain, was the church of the parish before the Reformation.¹¹ The western half of the nave, fitted up in modern style, is still used for the same purpose.¹² The abbey, placed on a bank overhanging the little river Jed, and in the midst of its beautiful valley, is still seen in its original

¹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 10 after Preface.

² Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 8, 9. Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., pp. 9, 25. Ragman Rolls, p. 117.

³ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 33. ⁴ Monastic Annals, p. 9.

⁵ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 11.

⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 22, nn. 1-5.

⁷ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 29, 36, 46. Haynes's State Papers, p. 53.

⁸ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 46. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 431*, 433*, 486*. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 84, 289, 525; vol. iv., pp. 35, 26.

⁹ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv., p. 244. Book of Assumptions.

¹⁰ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iv., pp. 360, 361.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 97.

¹² Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 46. New Stat. Acc.

length, and, though the intermediate parts are of later date, the two extremities—the choir, and the great western door-way—are fine specimens of Scotch Norman architecture of the period of Saint David and his grandsons.

In the *Libellus Taxationum* Jedburgh with its immediate dependencies, including the lands of Craling and Nisbet, is rated at £200. In the *Taxatio* sec. xvi. the monastery is taxed at £75.¹ In 1568, 1569, and 1572, the minister at Jedburgh had 200 merks of stipend,² and in 1575 £160 and the kirklands.³ About 1600 the vicarage is valued at £20, and the salary of the ‘pensionarie of the kirk of Jedburgh’ at £8, 6s. 8d.⁴

Besides the abbey church and the church at Old Jedburgh, there were churches or chapels dependent on the monastery at Craling, Nisbet, and Spital.⁵ There appear to have been also a church at Upper Craling, and a chapel at Scarsburgh, the latter being by some identified with ‘the chapel in the recess (or glade) of the forest opposite Xerwingeslawe’ (perhaps Mervinslaw in Southdean).⁶ There was at Jedburgh an hospital called the *Maison Dieu*. In 1296 the master of the *Maison Dieu* of Jeddworth swore fealty to Edward I.⁷ The advowson of this hospital was probably one of those which Henry IV. in 1404 granted to Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland.⁸ Its advowson existed in some shape long after the Reformation, and so late as 1684 continued to be numbered among the possessions of the earldom of Roxburghe.⁹ Spital, above mentioned as the site of a church, had also an hospital as its name implies.¹⁰ In 1513 the citizens of Jedburgh founded in the town a convent of Observantines, subsequently known as ‘The Freers,’ in which it is said Adam Bell, author of a work called *Rota Temporum*, lived and died.¹¹ There appear to have been other hospitals in Jedburgh, whose name and purpose are forgotten or at least unrecorded;¹² but no vestige of the buildings of these or of the others whose names are given exists at the present day.

Of the two ‘towns’ built by Bishop Egred between 829 and 854¹³ one appears to be represented by the village or hamlet named Old Jedburgh, and the other by the present town. The latter, which probably was royal property before the time of David I. was a royal burgh at a very early period, and one of ‘the Four Burghs’ which formed the Bural parliament of ancient Scotland.¹⁴ In 1296 John Dammesone burgess and alderman of Jeddworth—Symund of Renyngton, Hewe of Lindeseye, Robert the Mareschal, Robert Fremausone, Rauf Lespecier, Steuene the Mareschal, Thomas the Taillur, Symund the Taillur, Richard the clerk of Jeddworth, and Huwe of Walton, burgesses—and the whole community of Jeddworth, swore fealty to Edward of England.¹⁵ In 1320 the ‘market town’ of Jedworth formed part of a grant by King Robert Bruce to Sir James of Douglas.¹⁶ In 1401, while the Kings of England continued to lay claim to the possession of Scotland, Henry IV. appointed

¹ *Regist. Glasg.*, p. lxxi.

² *Register of Ministers.*

³ *Books of Assignations.*

⁴ *Book of Assumptions.*

⁵ *Charters of Prince Henry and King William*, Morton, pp. 56, 58. *Robertson's Index*, p. 22, nn. 1-3. *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. iv., pp. 500, 638. *Retours.*

⁶ Original at Dalkeith, *ut supra*. *New Stat. Acc. Chalmers*, vol. ii., p. 164.

⁷ *Ragman Rolls*, p. 25.

⁸ *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. ii., p. 172.

⁹ *Retours.*

¹⁰ *Morton's Mon. Annals*, p. 321.

¹¹ *Spotswood's Religious Houses*. *Morton's Mon. Annals*, p. 20. *Retours*. *New Stat. Acc.* *Haynes's State Papers*, p. 53.

¹² *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. ii., p. 172. *Acta Dom. Conc.*, p. 66. *Retours.*

¹³ *Sim. Dun. Hist. Dun. Eccl.*, lib. ii., c. 5.

¹⁴ *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. i.

¹⁵ *Ragman Rolls*, p. 123.

¹⁶ *Robertson's Index*, p. 10, no. 17, and p. 21, no. 27.

Gerard Heron and William Asplion collectors of customs on wool, leather, and hides, in the town of Jedleworth.¹ On the 24th of March in the same year the English Sovereign appointed John of Werk, and on the 16th of June Hugh Burgh, comptroller of the same customs.² In 1402 the same King again appointed Gerod Heron his collector of customs in the town of Jedleworth.³ In 1425 the fermes and issues of the burgh, as accounted for by Archibald of Moray and John Oliuere, bailies, to Sir John Forstare of Corstorfyn the chamberlain, amounted to £2, 1s.⁴ In 1434 John Cant, one of the bailies, in his account to the chamberlain, states the fermes and issues at £4.⁵ In 1435 the chamberlain accounts for £16, 8s. of fines paid by 'fore-stallars' of the burgh.⁶ In the following century the common 'mett' of the burgh of Jedburgh was one of the local standards of dry measure.⁷ The early records of the burgh were destroyed by fire, and the oldest now extant appears to be a charter granted by Queen Mary in 1556, containing a clause of new erection, and continuing to the inhabitants the same privileges which they had formerly possessed.⁸ The 'sett' of the burgh, as reported to the convention of royal burghs in 1709, since which period there has been no alteration, consisted of a provost, four bailies, dean of guild, and treasurer, with eighteen ordinary councillors, four of the councillors being chosen from the eight incorporated trades, viz., smiths, weavers, shoemakers, masons, tailors, wrights, fleshers, and glovers, including always the convener.⁹ Besides their ordinary jurisdiction within the burgh, the magistrates claim the right of jurisdiction over a tract of ground adjoining their mills.¹⁰ They have also a right, which has subsisted from time immemorial, of exercising jurisdiction over the great fair of Saint James held close to Kelso, at which, accompanied by a full inquest of burgesses, they hold a court to take cognizance of petty irregularities.¹¹

Jedburgh at an early period had a mill, at which it appears the 'men' of the town ground their corn, and the multure of which was granted by King David I. to the canons of the priory about 1147, and confirmed to the abbey by King William soon after his accession in 1165.¹² In 1629 the town had three grain mills, called the Abbaymyln, the Tounmyln, and the Eistemyln, and one fulling mill called the Waulkmill, together of the extent of £96, 6s., in which James Dundas of Arnestoun was in that year retoured heir to his father Sir James Dundas.¹³ There are now at Jedburgh the abbey mill, the flour mill, and two woollen mills.¹⁴

Three of the great abbeys of Teviotdale had property in the burgh. King Malcolm IV., 1153-1165, gave the canons of Jedburgh a toft and seven acres, which was confirmed to them by King William about 1165.¹⁵ The monks of Kelso also received from King William a toft in Jedburgh, which was between 1243 and 1254 confirmed to them by Pope Innocent IV.¹⁶ About 1300 they had in the burgh an annual rent of eightpence from land in the 'Castlegat' which had been Master

¹ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. ii., p. 156.

² Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. ii., pp. 157-159.

³ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. ii., p. 163.

⁴ Compota Camerar., vol. iii., p. 155.

⁵ Compota Camerar., vol. iii., p. 266.

⁶ Compota Camerar., vol. iii., p. 301.

⁷ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 321.

⁸ Municipal Corporation Reports.

⁹ Municipal Corporation Reports.

¹⁰ Municipal Corporation Reports.

¹¹ Municipal Corporation Reports.

¹² Original at Dalkeith.

¹³ Retours.

¹⁴ Municipal Corporation Reports.

¹⁵ Original at Dalkeith.

¹⁶ Lib. de Calchon, pp. 13, 351.

Richard Fossard's.¹ In 1475 they let to John of Rutherfard of Hundole and Elizabeth his wife their 'two lands within the burgh of Jedworth in the Castlegait, lying contiguous to each other on the north side of that street, between the land of umquhile Robert Lorymar on the east on the one side and the land of Patriek Vauch on the west on the other side,' to be held of them and of the King in fee and heritage for payment of half a mark for each land to the monks, and of the burgh ferme to the King, on condition also that the said John and his wife and their successors should, when necessary, hospitably receive the monks in buildings to be erected on the said land.² In 1426 the monks of Melros let to John Moscrop, burgess of Jedeworth, and Christian his wife, a certain tenement in Jedworth on the north side of the street called the Causagate, lying between the land of umquhile William Burell on the west on one side and the land of umquhile Guy of Denone on the east on the other side, with the annual ferme of twelvepence belonging to the said tenement, and to be raised from the said land of umquhile William Burell, with all pertinents, for payment of five shillings, the burgh ferme, and all other dues—on the farther conditions, that, failing payment of the dues for three terms, the monks should be at liberty to resume the property, and let it to whomsoever they pleased—that, when they should happen to come to Jedworth, they should have a sufficient lodging, chamber, and stable, on the said tenement, without cost or diminution of the said ferme—and that after the decease of the said John and Christian and one heir the whole property should revert to the monks.³ In 1454, in presence of Philip Pyle notary public, and bailie for the time, William Brand, Adam Walas, Thomas of Hall, and Thomas Clerk, burgesses of Jedworth, and others, John Dun, burgess of that burgh, resigned in the hands of the said Philip Pyle, by delivery of earth and stone according to custom, his large house lying in the said burgh in the street called the Causegat on the north side, between a tenement of the said John on the west on one side and a tenement of James Smyth on the east on the other side—after which resignation the said Philip Pyle, on the special mandate of the said John Dun, gave hereditary sasine and possession of the said house to the foresaid James Smyth there present, the said house with the buildings and walls constructed therein to be held by the said James, his heirs, and assignees, of the King for ever, for payment of four shillings Scots and the usual burgh ferme.⁴ In 1494 a land and tenement in the 'Calsagate' of Jedworth, between 'the land of Adam Bell on the est pairte and the tenement of Robert Moscrop on the west pairte,' was held by Thomas Adamsone and Catharine his wife, who, on being pursued before the Lords of Council by John Douglas and his wife for 'in-putting of certain gudis' in the said tenement, obtained a judgement in their favour, on the ground that the said Catharine produced a letter showing that the freehold of the said land was reserved to her for life.⁵

Jedburgh at an early period had a castle, a royal fortress standing on the brow of an adjacent hill, which was held a military post of great importance on the borders. '*Jeddworde ubi castellum est*' appears in the charters of Prince Henry and King William, granted to the

¹ Lib. de Calchou, p. 459.

² Lib. de Calchou, p. 425.

³ Lib. de Melros, pp. 533, 534.

⁴ Lib. de Melros, pp. 568, 569.

⁵ Acta Dom. Cone., p. 320.

canons of Jedburgh, 1147-1165.¹ In 1174 King William delivered up to Henry II. of England the castle of Jedburgh as one of the securities for his observance of their convention relative to the liberation of the King of Scots from captivity.² In 1288 the wardens of the kingdom ordered the castle of Jedewrth to be victualled. The expenses of the fortress entered in the account of the chamberlain in that year were as follow :—'Falcage of 66 acres of meadow, falcage of hay and carriage of the same for the furnishing of the castle, £2, 3s. 11d.—12 chalders of wheat at one mark per chalder, £8—7 casks of wine at £2 per cask, £14—one cask of do. at £2, 5s.—12 chalders of salt at 6s. per chalder, with carriage of said furnishing, and other petty expenses, £31, 6s. 8d.—messengers sent to various places in time of war for behoof of the kingdom, 13s.—land of Sueney occupied by carriage of timber to the castle in the summer of 1288, £1, 6s. 8d.,' in all £59, 15s. 3d.; or, deducting 'decrease of foggage for 1288, £5, 3s. 4d.,' in all £54, 11s. 11d.³ During the subsequent troubles of Scotland the castle fell into the hands of King Edward I., who in 1291 ordered John Comyn to cause it to be delivered to Laurenz de Seymnor, whom in the same year he ordered to deliver up the custody of the castle to Briau Fitz Alan to be held during the King's pleasure.⁴ In 1295 the English King commissioned the bishop of Carlisle and the abbot of New Abbey to receive from John Balliol the castle and town of Gedeworth and others for security of Edward and his kingdom, promising to restore them at the termination of his war with France.⁵ Before the summer of 1296 Balliol had first thrown off his allegiance, and then resigned his kingdom to Edward, in whose hands Jedburgh therefore remained.⁶ In the same year the English monarch committed the keeping of it first to Thomas of Burnham, and afterwards to Hugh of Eyland.⁷ In 1304 Edward was at Jedworth in his progress through Scotland,⁸ and in 1305 he ordained that the castle should be kept by his lieutenant.⁹ In 1309 his son Edward II. ordered Henry de Beaumont to fortify the castle,¹⁰ and in 1312 commanded his constable of Gedworth castle to fulfil and cause to be fulfilled a compact made between his men of Roxburgh and Robert de Brus and his adherents respecting payment of a certain sum of money to the said Robert, and to desist from injuring them in any way.¹¹ The castle was recovered by the Scots, probably in 1318,¹² and in 1320 formed part of a grant by King Robert Bruce to Sir James of Douglas.¹³ The attempt of Edward Balliol to seize upon the sovereignty of Scotland again brought the castle into the hands of the English. In 1334 William de Presfen was appointed by Edward III. to take seisin in his name of the castle of Jedeworth, which had been ceded by Edward Balliol.¹⁴ The same William de Presfen, *vallatus* to the king of England, was appointed constable of the castle, and in 1336, on his representation to Edward that he had lately while acting in that capacity erected certain buildings and repaired others

¹ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 56, 57.

² Ridpath's Border History, p. 100.

³ Computa Camerar., vol. i., pp. 68*, 69*.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 1, 3.

⁵ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 21, 22. Rymer's Foedera, vol. ii., pp. 692, 693.

⁶ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 10.

⁷ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 23, 36. Rymer's Foedera, vol. ii., p. 717.

⁸ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 54.

⁹ Ryley's Placita, p. 505. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 15 after Preface.

¹⁰ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 80.

¹¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 111.

¹² Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 13.

¹³ Robertson's Index, p. 10, no. 17, and p. 21, no. 27.

¹⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 271.

within the castle, which were necessary for its defence, and that he had thereby incurred certain expenses, William of Felton, Robert of Tughale, and Simon of Sandeford, were ordered by Edward to inquire into the matter.¹ Before 1342, probably through the valour of the Knight of Liddesdale, the castle of Jedburgh was again recovered by the Scots, who once more lost possession of it after the battle of Durham in 1346.² It was fully ceded to the English by Edward Balliol in 1356,³ and about the same time the castle and constabulary of the town of Jeddworth were granted by Edward III. to Henry de Percy and his heirs as part of an exchange for Annandale;⁴ and, although in a treaty of peace in 1363 between King David II. and Edward III. it was stipulated that the castle of Jedworth should be delivered up by the English,⁵ it still remained in their hands, and they seem to have spent much time and labour in strengthening and fortifying it. In 1367 Edward III. appointed Henry de Percy 'the son' overseer of the castles and places of defence on the march of England and in the English parts of Scotland, including the town and castle of Jedeword.⁶ In 1373 and 1375 certain persons engaged in fortifying Jeddworth (probably both town and castle) had letters of protection from Edward III., and in 1384-8 from Richard II.⁷ In a treaty of peace between the wardens of the Marches in 1386 it was provided that 'the castelz of Jedd, Rokeburgh, the town of Berwyk and the castel, thar garnisons, servants, guydes, and catel, whatsoever thay be, er contenyt in thir speciale trewes and assuranecz,' and that 'thay of tha castelz and town' should be allowed to 'gang and to come in til Ingland' for the purpose of traffic.⁸ In 1398 the castle, although apparently still in the hands of the English, was included in a charter of infestment granted by James Sandilands to George earl of Angus, and confirmed by King Robert III.⁹ In 1403 the whole of Teviotdale was bestowed by Henry IV. on Henry of Percy earl of Northumberland, who in the same year forfeited it by his rebellion.¹⁰ The wardenship of the castle was subsequently bestowed by the English King on Sir Robert Umfraville, who in 1404 was ordered to restore it to the earl of Northumberland.¹¹ In 1405 Henry IV., in appointing commissioners to treat with the Scots for peace, claimed as his the castle of Gedeworth and the neighbouring territory.¹² This ancient fortress remained in the hands of the English till the 7th of May 1409, on which day it was stormed and taken by the men of Teviotdale.¹³ In order that it might no longer be a stronghold for the enemy it was resolved to destroy it, and for that purpose a general council held at Perth decided on levying a tax of twopence on each house.¹⁴ The regent Albany opposed the levy, saying that no tax had been or ever should be imposed during his regency, and furnished the expense from the royal customs.¹⁵ The demolition of the castle, although a work of much difficulty owing to the strength of its masonry, was thus accomplished.¹⁶ A small portion of its massive walls remained till the present

¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 401.

² Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 16.

³ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 16.

⁴ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 793.

⁵ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 135.

⁶ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 911.

⁷ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., pp. 961, 973, vol. ii., pp. 63, 74, 83, 90, 93.

⁸ Rymer's Foedera, vol. vii., p. 327.

⁹ Robertson's Index, p. 139, no. 7.

¹⁰ Rymer's Foedera, vol. viii., p. 239.

¹¹ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 172.

¹² Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 174.

¹³ Regist. Glasg., p. 316. Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. xv., c. 21.

¹⁴ Forduni Scotichr., lib. xv., c. 21. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 19.

¹⁵ Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. xv., c. 21.

¹⁶ Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. xv., c. 21. 'Quia caemen-

century, but was removed previously to the year 1834.¹ The town of Jedburgh which had within it at least six towers of defence,² continued still to be a place of importance. In 1410, the year after the demolition of the castle, it was burned in an inroad of the English under Sir Robert Umfraville.³ In 1416 it was again burned by the same commander, and in 1464 by the earl of Warwick.⁴ In 1481 the 'three estates' at their own expense raised for the defence of the Borders six hundred men, of whom sixty were ordered to be laid in Jedworth.⁵ In 1523 Jedburgh was stormed and laid in ruins by the earl of Surrey, who thus describes both its former condition and the state to which he had reduced it—'Whiche towne is soo surely brent that no garnysons ner none other shal bee lodged there unto the time it bee newe buylded. The towne was much better than I went (weened) it had been, for there was twoo tymys moo houses therein than in Berwicke, and well buylded, with many honest and fair houses therein sufficiente to have lodged a thousand horsemen in garnyson, and six good towres therein, which towne and towres be clenely destroyed, brent, and throwen down.'⁶ From this total devastation it seems to have quite recovered in the course of about twenty years, but in 1544 it was once more burned by the English under the earl of Hertford.⁷ It was occupied by the English before the battle of Ancrum in 1545, and after the battle of Pinkie in 1547, and in 1549 the Spanish soldiers which they left in it for its defence fled at the approach of Monsieur Dessé, who then took possession of it for the Scottish government.⁸

Jedburgh was for many years a favourite residence of the Scottish monarchs, as well as the gathering-place of their armies and the seat of their courts of justice. Before the year 1152 Prince Henry, son of King David I., dates a charter at Jedburgh.⁹ King Malcolm IV. died at Gedewurth in 1165;¹⁰ and his successor King William dated many charters there during his long reign from 1165 to 1214.¹¹ In 1217 King Alexander II., several of whose charters also are dated at Jedburgh,¹² disbanded there an army which he had mustered for the invasion of England, and remained in the town during the month of September.¹³ In 1258 King Alexander III., who had collected an army in the forest of Gedewrd for reducing some of his discontented nobles in league with England, met the English deputies at Gedewrd, where peace was at length concluded between the parties.¹⁴ On the 21st of January (St. Agnes' day), 1263, a son was born to King Alexander at Gedeworth, and was named Alexander.¹⁵ On Saint Calixtus' day (14th October), 1285, the marriage of King Alexander with Jolet or Jolande daughter of the

tum ipsius valde tenax et durum erat, non sine magno labore fractum fuit et comminutum.'

¹ New Stat. Acc.

² New Stat. Acc. Letter of Surrey in Border Minstrelys.

³ Ridpath's Border History, p. 360. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 19.

⁴ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 19.

⁵ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 110.

⁶ Border Minstrelys.

⁷ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 34, 36. Haynes's State Papers, p. 53.

⁸ Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 37, 39.

⁹ Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, no. 108.

¹⁰ Chronica de Mailros, p. 80. Scalachronica, pp. 29, 118.

¹¹ Regist. Glasg., p. 63. Lib. de Calchou, pp. 306, 312-314, 316. Lib. de Melros, p. 58. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 76 after Pref. Coldingham Charters in Raine's N. Durham, nn. 36, 57, 59. Reg. Prior. S. Andree, p. 227.

¹² Regist. Glasg., pp. 114, 152. Lib. de Melros, p. 236.

¹³ Chronica de Mailros, p. 132.

¹⁴ Chronica de Mailros, p. 184. Ridpath's Border History, p. 151.

¹⁵ Chronica de Mailros, p. 190. Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. x., c. 18.

Count of Dreux, styled by Fordun *dominarum speciosissima*, was celebrated with great splendour at Jedburgh, which is said to have been chosen for the occasion on account of the beauty of its site.¹ The winter of 1287 had been so stormy as to injure many of the houses in Jedburgh: in 1288 the Wardens of Scotland issued a mandate sealed with the common seal of the kingdom for repairing the walls of the houses which had sustained great damage from the storms of winter, and Master Imbert, who had been deputed by the Wardens to inspect, consider, and estimate the damage, gave in his estimate attested by the seal of the abbot of Jedwrth, and including iron, carriage, and all other expenses, at £67, 0s. 7½d.² About 1295, during a treaty with the Scots by Antony Beck bishop of Durham at Jeddeworth, a cousin of the bishop's was slain, in consequence of which Edward I. demanded that they should deliver to him the castles of Berwick, Roxburgh, Edinburgh, and Stirling.³ Between 1306 and 1329 King Robert Bruce dates a charter at Jeddeworth.⁴ The 'Justice are' of Jedworth is noticed in records of 1480,⁵ and five years after an act of the Scottish parliament declares that 'na remissions' had been given for common theft except at 'the first airis as for the bordoraris,' including those of Jedworth Forest.⁶ An entry in the account of the Lord High Treasurer for 1488 bears that the sum of 10s. was paid to Spardour (one of the King's messengers-at-arms) 'to passe to Jedwort to gar provyde for the Justis costis again the ayre.'⁷ In 1493 Adam Kirktonne in Craling-mylne produced at the 'aire' at Jedworthe a remission for certain crimes which he had committed, among others the carrying off of a shoemaker in Jedworthe to the English, and causing him to be redeemed for £40.⁸ In 1494-5 the sum total 'extracted' by government at the Justice aire of Jedworthe amounted to £1583, of which, after deducting the expenses of the eirenit, there remained £1514, 13s. 4d.⁹ In 1502 Robert Rutherfurde in Todlaw produced at the aire a remission for art and part of the theft of certain 'cuscheis of silk,' sheets, linen cloths, 'fustiane,' 'scarfs,' and other 'clothes, furth of the kirk of Jedworthe.'¹⁰ In 1537 the Master of Forbes was convicted of art and part 'of the tressonable seditiounne rasing among our soverane lordis last oist and army being at Jedburghe for defence of his realme aganis the army of Ingland in tyme of weir.'¹¹ In the records of the Privy Seal for 1541 there is entered a remission to William Stewart of Todlaw for treasonably abiding from the army at Jedlureht.¹² In 1541 the sum of £6, 15s. was paid to 'Rothissay Herold for his expense passing to Jedburghe to prepair the luggeings and furnessing to the lordis, and remaining thairinpoune (at the aire),' and the sum of twenty-two shillings to 'Robert Black to pass and proclame ane Justice Courte in Jedburghe to be holdin the 22 day of November nixt to cum.'¹³ In 1558, while some were acquitted, others were denounced as rebels for 'abiding from the

¹ Forduni Scotichronicon, lib. x., c. 40. 'Ut locus festum decoraret, et festum loco conveniret, regales illae nuptiae per industriam apud Jedwod electae sunt celebrari.' Fordun takes this opportunity of favouring his readers with the derivation of the name of the town, illustrating his etymology by a couplet probably from some monastic writer—'Nam et locus ipse dictus est ab illa aqua, quae et Jed, et silva quod est in lingua materna Wod compositus—unde quidam,

Unda nemo duo sunt bona nata placere,
Compositum de re die singula laudis habere.'

² Computa Camerar., vol. i., pp. 68*, 69*.

³ Scalachronica, p. 121. ⁴ Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 5.

⁵ Acta Dom. Conc., p. 79.

⁶ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 170.

⁷ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 115*.

⁸ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 18*.

⁹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 22*.

¹⁰ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 37*.

¹¹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 184*.

¹² Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 256*.

¹³ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 309*, 318*.

Raid of Jedburgh,¹ probably the courts held there by the Regent Murray and Mary of Guise for the punishment of the unruly Borderers.² Courts were held at Jedburgh also by Queen Mary, who in 1566 made a rapid journey thence to visit Bothwell at the Hermitage.³ The perils and fatigues of her journey, which was accomplished in one day, caused a dangerous illness, which confined her for some time at Jedburgh.⁴ The house which she occupied on this occasion is said to be still in existence.⁵ In 1567 the chamberlain of Dryburgh accounted to the commendator for 5 chalders, 8 bolls, 2 firlots of oats, of which he was allowed 1 boll 3 firlots 'that war spendit to Arthure Ersking and his wife with their cumpanie cummand to Driburgh vpoun the ix day of October, 1566, and remanand tua nyctis at their passing to Jedburgh to the Quenis grace, being in companie ix hors.'⁶ Mary's journey to the Hermitage took place on the 16th of October.⁷ The residence or visits of the Sovereign were insufficient to repress permanently the predatory spirit of the Borderers, which frequently displayed itself during the subsequent reign of King James VI. The severity exercised upon offenders in the year 1608 by George Home earl of Dunbar, who is said to have condemned and executed many of them *without trial*, has been supposed to have originated the well known phrase, 'Jeddart justice.'⁸

The 'town' or manor of Jedburgh dates from a very early period. Between 829 and 854 it belonged to Eegred bishop of Lindisfarne, who built two towns named Geddewrð, Geddeword, or Gedwearde, and bestowed on the see of Lindisfarne, afterwards Durham, these two towns with their appurtenances (apendiciez).⁹ The bishop's grant included also 'Aduna as far as Tefeged-muthe, and thence to Wiltuna, and thence beyond the mountain southward,'¹⁰ a district which, though apparently extending to the conflux of the Jed and the Teviot, it is impossible now to define. Jedburgh afterwards became the property first (probably) of the Prince of Cumberland,¹¹ and afterwards (certainly) of the Kings of Scotland.¹² In 1221 Jeddewurth with its pertinents formed part of the dower settled by King Alexander II. on his queen Johanna.¹³ In a list of documents found in 1282 in the King's treasury at Edinburgh, entitled '*Negocia tangentia Angliam*,' there occurs 'a letter of Sir Gilbert Marscall quitclaiming to the King of England the manor of Jeddewrð.'¹⁴ In 1288 John Cumyn steward (*balliue*) of Jedewrth accounts to the chamberlain of Scotland for the 'fermes of the said manor,' which were as follow—'Small fermes, &c., *nil*—land of the new park in which the Queen's stud used to be, £63, 6s. 8d.,—herbage, *nil*—increment of the land of Elphinslop, £3,—sale of dead wood, £1, 6s. 8d.,—relief of the land of Ormelinglaw, £26,—fines of diverse persons removed from one place to another, £3,—in all, omitting sums not stated, £96, 13s. 4d.¹⁵ Besides the expenses above stated as connected with

¹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 421-424*.

² Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 41.

³ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 42.

⁴ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 42.

⁵ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 42. New Stat. Acc.

⁶ Lib. de Dryburgh, p. 399.

⁷ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 42.

⁸ Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border. Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 45, 46.

⁹ Sim. Dun. Hist. Dun. Eccl., lib. ii., c. 5. Sim. Dun. Hist. de S. Cuthb. Monumenta Hist. Brit., p. 675.

¹⁰ Sim. Dun. Hist. de S. Cuthb. apud Decem Scriptores Twysdeni.

¹¹ Wyntounis Cronykil, book vii., c. 5. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 55.

¹² Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 55-58. Robertson's Index, p. 22, nn. 1-5.

¹³ Rymer's Foedera, vol. i., p. 252.

¹⁴ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 3 after Pref.

¹⁵ Computa Camerar., vol. i., p. 68*.

the castle and town, the steward in his account places to his own credit '900 roods of hedge and ditch (*fosse et haye*) constructed around the wool and meadows of Jedewrth,' for which he had disbursed the sum of £5, 16s. 6d.¹ In 1292 Edward I. ordered John Balliol to permit John Comyn to raise and collect the fermes and rents of his bailiwick of Geddweth, and in 1293 Edward 'pardoned' to John Comyn, lately steward of Geddweth and other places, £1563, 14s. 6½d. of arrears due to him for said bailiwicks.² In 1296 the demesne lands or 'mains' of the manor of Jedeworth, were granted during pleasure by Edward I. to Thomas of Burnham along with the keeping of the castle.³ Between 1306 and 1320 the 'town' of Jedworth was granted by King Robert Bruce to his natural son of the same name.⁴ From that period the manor of Jedburgh is generally included in the same grant with the castle or Forest, or both. The whole were in the possession of Edward I., who in 1296 ordered his warden of the Forest of Jeddweth to allow James the Steward of Scotland ten stags therefrom as a gift from the King, and in the same year committed to Hugh of Eyland during pleasure the castle and Forest of Jeddweth with pertinents, previously held by Thomas of Burnham.⁵ In 1320 the market-town, castle, Forest, and mains of Jedworth were granted by King Robert Bruce to Sir James of Douglas,⁶ and in 1325 they were included in a grant by the same King to the same Sir James of all his former possessions with several additions.⁷ In 1328 Henry of Balliol, sheriff of Roxburgh, accounts to the chamberlain of Scotland for the sum of £169, 5s. 7½d. levied *juxta decimum denarium* from the freeholders of his bailierie and burgh of Jedworth *pro reformatione pacis*.⁸ The town and Forest were among the possessions ceded in 1334 by Edward Balliol to Edward III. of England, who in that year appointed Robert de Maners to take seisin of the town of Jedeworth, and William de Presfen of the castle with pertinents and the Forest.⁹ In the same year John de Bourdon was appointed Chamberlain, and William de Bevercotes chancellor of the provinces in Scotland ceded to England by Edward Balliol, including the town and Forest of Jedeworth.¹⁰ In 1335 Edward III. commissioned Thomas de Heton to receive to the King's peace the Scots and their adherents within the town and Forest of Gedeworth.¹¹ These lands appear to have been now completely in the hands of the English King. They were not among the possessions resigned in 1342 by Hugh of Douglas, brother of the 'good' Sir James, in favour of William his nephew.¹² About 1356 King Edward had given the castle, constabulary, town, and Forest of Jeddweth to Henry de Percy as part of an exchange for Annandale, and in that year he continued the grant in favour of Henry de Percy his son.¹³ William earl of Douglas however asserted his right to these possessions, and, although Edward in 1374 appointed commissioners to settle a dispute about the Forest between him and Percy,¹⁴ it seems to have been settled only by the final expulsion of the Forest from all Teviotdale, except the castles of Roxburgh and Jedburgh, by Douglas about

¹ Compota Camerar., vol. i., p. 68*.

² Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., pp. 12, 17.

³ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 23.

⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 12, no. 59.

⁵ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., pp. 33, 36.

⁶ Robertson's Index, p. 10, no. 17, p. 21, no. 27.

⁷ Robertson's Index, p. 10, no. 26. Godscroft, vol. i., p. 74.

⁸ Compota Camerar., vol. i., p. 14.

⁹ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 271.

¹⁰ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., pp. 275, 276.

¹¹ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 351.

¹² Robertson's Index, p. 55, no. 18. Godscroft, vol. i., p. 147.

¹³ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 793.

¹⁴ Rotuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 965.

the year 1384.¹ In 1398 George Douglas earl of Angus was infeft by James Sandilands in the town, castle, and Forest of Jedworth, and the infeftment was in the same year confirmed by King Robert III.² About the same period Isobel countess of Mar and the Garioch, sister to the earl of Angus, granted the Forest of Jedworth to Alexander Stewart the son of the earl of Buchan.³ In 1404 Henry IV. issued an apparently useless order to Sir Robert Umfraville his warden of the castle of Jedworth to restore to Henry de Percy earl of Northumberland the castle and Forest of Jedworth, with regalia, advowsons of abbeys, priories, churches, and hospitals, and other pertinents.⁴ In 1427, 1428, and 1433, William of Douglas earl of Angus was lord of Jedworth Forest.⁵ James, the seventh earl of Douglas, who died in 1443, and in 1444 James, the fourth earl of Angus, had the same title.⁶ In 1471, when the Douglasses had been partially restored to favour after their forfeiture in 1455, the Forest of Jedworth appears to have been in the hands of Isabel countess of Angus and her children, and to have been held of them, to the extent at least of one third, by William Douglas of Cluny.⁷ In 1489 the lordship of Jedworth Forest and other lands were resigned by Archibald earl of Angus into the hands of King James IV., with reservation for life of the freeholds to the earl, and of the third part to Elizabeth Boyd his countess—and were at the same time granted by the King to George Douglas the earl's son and apparent heir.⁸ In 1519 or 1520 a difference occurred between the earl of Angus and Ker of Fernihurst, the latter claiming the right of holding courts in Jedburgh Forest as hereditary bailiff of the abbey; and although he finally yielded the point, this dispute was the occasion of the noted skirmish between the Douglasses and Hamiltons on the streets of Edinburgh, known as 'Clean the Causeway.'⁹ In 1540 the lands and lordship of 'Jedburghforest' were by act of parliament annexed to the Crown.¹⁰ In 1547 Queen Mary with consent of the regent Arran granted to Archibald earl of Angus a charter of infeftment in the lands and lordship of 'Jedburghforest' and others—which infeftment was in 1564 confirmed by a deed under the great seal, and in 1567 by act of parliament.¹¹ In 1581 the lands and lordship, and in 1584 the 'few meillis' of the same were again annexed to the Crown.¹² In 1584 the parliament of Scotland passed an act dissolving the annexation of lands, and empowering the King to 'sett them in few ferme,'¹³ and the lands and lordship of Jedburgh Forest were again granted to the earl of Angus. In 1601 earl William claimed the 'regality' as his,¹⁴ and in 1602 he resigned his whole earldom, including the lordship and regality of Jedburgh Forest, into the hands of King James VI., who granted to him and his heirs a charter *de novo* of the whole.¹⁵ The regality of Jedburgh Forest appears to have included the parishes of Jedburgh, Crailing, Southdean, and Abbotrule, and part of Oxnam and Ancrum.¹⁶ The lordship and barony seem to have been of the old extent of £200.¹⁷

¹ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 17.

² Robertson's Index, p. 139, no. 7.

³ Robertson's Index, p. 147, no. 7.

⁴ Rotuli Scutiae, vol. i., p. 172.

⁵ Register of the Priory of Coldingham, pp. 100, 101, 107.

⁶ Godscroft, vol. i., pp. 294, 295; vol. ii. p. 10.

⁷ Acta Dom. Aud., p. 14.

⁸ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., no. 91.

⁹ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 24. Godscroft, vol. ii., p. 74. Border Minstrelsy.

¹⁰ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 361, 405.

¹¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxx., no. 164. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., pp. 565-571.

¹² Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., pp. 226, 348.

¹³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., p. 349.

¹⁴ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. ii., p. 370.

¹⁵ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xlv., no. 22.

¹⁶ Retours. New Stat. Acc. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. ii., p. 370.

¹⁷ Retours.

The Stewarts of Jedworth appear in record in the thirteenth and several subsequent centuries, although it does not distinctly appear what lands they held. In 1296 'Johan le Seneschal de Jedleworth' swore fealty to Edward I.¹ It appears to have been the same John Stewart who afterwards espoused the Scotch side, and fell at the battle of Falkirk in 1298.² His son John Stewart of Jedworth was in 1325 bailiff to the abbot of Kelso.³ The latter or one of his descendants of the same name was sheriff of Teviotdale,⁴ and Sir William Stewart of Teviotdale or Jedworth, son of that sheriff, appears in various records from 1384 to 1403, frequently as holding the office of '*Clericus Probationis*,' and in 1399 had a seat in the parliament of King Robert III.⁵ In 1397 Sir William Stewart's eldest son and heir apparent married Mariot Stewart of Dalswinton,⁶ in which family the Stewarts of Jedworth seem to have subsequently merged.

Several individuals or families for about a century bore the surname 'of Jedworth.' In 1296 Robert of Jedleworth parson of the church of Kermighel in Lanark swore fealty to the King of England.⁷ About the same period Velastus of Jeddeword held lands of the monks of Melros.⁸ In 1343 Thomas of Jedworth was a monk of Melros.⁹ In 1358 Robert of Jedworth and William Taillefer, with four horsemen, received from Edward III. a safe conduct to England for one year.¹⁰ In 1390 Hugh of Jedworth was attorney or deputy (*aetornatus*) of the prior of Saint Andrews.¹¹

Langton or Lanton, was in the twelfth century the property of Richard Inglis, who probably held it of the Crown, and who before 1165 granted to the canons of Jedburgh two oxgangs of land in Langetun, which were confirmed to them by King William the Lion.¹² The canons are said also to have had four oxgangs and a croft of four acres in Langton granted to them by the Earl Gospatrick, and confirmed to them by the Kings William and Alexander,¹³ but this appears to be an error of some transcriber for the grant of Richard Inglis. In the incursion of the English under Daere in 1513, after the battle of Flodden, the town of Langton 'and all the cornes therein' were burned by Sir Roger Fenwike.¹⁴ In 1629 Andrew lord Jedburgh was served heir to his father Sir Thomas Ker of Phairnibirst in the lands of Langtoun.¹⁵ They were of the old extent of five marks or £3, 6s. 8d.¹⁶

Creling or Craaling, the town of Orm the son of Eylav, called also 'the other Craaling,' appears to be represented by the territory afterwards known as Over or Upper Craaling, and now as Crailing Hall. Before 1165 Orm the son of Eylav gave the canons of Jedburgh a ploughgate of land in 'the other Craaling,' which was about that year confirmed to them by King William the Lion,¹⁷ and apparently by King Alexander II., 1214-1249.¹⁸ Uvyrcerelyne in 1370-1390

¹ Ragman Rolls, p. 128.

² Nisbet's Heraldry.

³ Nisbet's Heraldry.

⁴ Nisbet's Heraldry.

⁵ Nisbet's Heraldry. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 173. Compota Camerar., vol. ii., pp. 120, 123, 146, 162, &c., *ut supra*. Robertson's Index, p. 127, no. 23, p. 143, no. 14, p. 150, no. 60, p. 154, no. 25, and p. 157, no. 33. Acta Parl. Scot., vol. i., p. 212.

⁶ Nisbet's Heraldry.

⁷ Ragman Rolls, p. 159.

⁸ Lib. de Melros, p. 684.

⁹ Lib. de Melros, p. 424.

¹⁰ Rotuli Scotiae, vol. i., p. 823.

¹¹ Compota Camerar., vol. ii., p. 157.

¹² Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 55-56.

¹³ Robertson's Index, p. 22, nn. 3-5.

¹⁴ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 22.

¹⁵ Retours.

¹⁶ Retours.

¹⁷ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 58.

¹⁸ Robertson's Index, p. 22, no. 5.

was a barony, and comprehended one half of the lands of Samestoun, which at that period, on the decease of John Scroupe, was granted by King Robert II. to Adam Wawayne.¹ In 1492 the seven-mark land of Sammelstoun was resigned by Walter Ker of Cesfurd into the hands of King James IV., who then granted it to John Rutherford of Hundole.² In 1473 and 1478 Uvir Craling was the property of John Hume.³ In 1544 or 1545 the burning of Over Craling is enumerated among the 'exploits don upon the Scotts.'⁴ In 1603 James Ker of Over Craling was retoured heir to his brother Thomas in the lands of Over Crailing, of the extent of £4.⁵ In 1621 the lands were included in the barony of Hownam-mains, belonging to James earl of Home, and in 1629 were again the property of the Kers in the person of Andrew lord Jedburgh.⁶

Searsburgh or Hunthill was in the twelfth century the property of Richard Inglis, who before 1165 granted to the canons of Jedburgh two oxgangs of land in Srauesburg, a grant which was confirmed by King William the Lion.⁷ In the following century it was the property of John Comyn of Srauesburgh or Skreesburgh, who in 1296 swore fealty to Edward I.⁸ The laird of Hunthill, probably a Rutherford, known as 'the Cock of Hunthill,' was one of those who 'laid on weel' at the 'Raid of the Reidswire' in 1575.⁹ In 1670 the lands and barony of 'Seairsburgh or Hunthill,' of the extent of £20, were the property of Archibald lord Rutherford.¹⁰

The lands and barony of Ulvestoun or Ulston were granted to the canons of Jedburgh by King David I., and confirmed to them by his son Prince Henry before 1152,¹¹ by King William the Lion about 1165,¹² and probably by King Alexander II., 1214-1249, and by King Robert Bruce, 1306-1329.¹³ The barony remained in possession of the canons till the Reformation,¹⁴ about which period it yielded, 'with the Speittall mains,' 'of mails, annuals, town, mill, and waulkmill,' the yearly sum of £200.¹⁵ It included the lands of Stewartfield, Chapmanside, Tolnerden, and Ulstoun, with its common pasture, the office of steward in the hall of the monastery of Jedburgh, the lands of Hyndhouse, Hyndhousefield, Akiebrae and the hauch of the same, Castlewodfield, Castlewodburn, Woolbetleyes, Plainespott, Hardentounheid, and Wells, in the parish of Jedburgh—Fluirs and Broomhills in Oxnam—and Ruecastle in Bedrule.¹⁶ Stewartfield, which probably took its name from the above office, was in 1478 held by a family of the name of Steuart, one of whom, Thomas Steuart, as procurator for his father Sir William, in that year pursued the abbot of 'Jedwert' for 'the wrangwis withhaldin' of fifteen marks of the 'malis' of the lands of Stewartfield, which the lords auditors ordained the abbot to pay.¹⁷ In 1607 and 1611 the lands of Stewart-

¹ Robertson's Index, p. 97, no. 325, p. 131, no. 26.

² Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., no. 321.

³ Acta Dom. Aud., pp. 24, 72. Acta Dom. Conc., pp. 16, 19.

⁴ Haynes's State Papers, p. 53.

⁵ Retours.

⁶ Retours.

⁷ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 58.

⁸ Ragman Rolls, pp. 89, 90, 128.

⁹ Border Minstrelsy.

¹⁰ Retours.

¹¹ Charter *apud* Morton, p. 56.

¹² Charter *apud* Morton, p. 57. Robertson's Index, p. 22, no. 4.

¹³ Robertson's Index, p. 22, no. 5.

¹⁴ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 54.

¹⁵ Book of Assumptions.

¹⁶ Retours.

¹⁷ Acta Dom. Aud., pp. 53, 59.

field were held by Adam Kirktonn, and during the same century the rest of the lands of the barony of Ulstoun were distributed among various proprietors.¹

Edwordisley, or Eadwardesle, supposed to be the place now called Long Edwardly near Jedburgh, was the gift of King David I. to the canons of Jedburgh before 1152, and was about the same time confirmed to them by Prince Henry, and about 1165 by King William the Lion.²

Rhenaldtown in Upper Crailing appears to be an old possession. It probably gave name to Roger of Rainaldston of the county of Roxburgh, who swore fealty to the King of England in 1296.³ In the following century it was held by Robert Burell, on whose forfeiture King Robert III. in 1390-91 granted Raynaldistoun to William of Laundels, his wife Jonet, and their heirs.⁴

Bonjedworth, now Bonjedward, was in 1320 granted by King Robert Bruce to Sir James of Douglas.⁵ About 1356 Bondjeddeworth formed part of the grant given by King Edward III. to Henry Percy and his heirs in exchange for Annandale.⁶ King David II., probably between 1358 and 1370, granted to William Pettillok, herald, the three husbandlands of the town of Bonjedward which had been forfeited by Roger Pringill.⁷ In 1398 George earl of Angus was infeft by James Sandilands in the lands of Bonjedworth, and the infeftment was confirmed by King Robert III.⁸ In 1407 Isabel countess of Mar granted to Thomas the son of John Douglas and Margaret his spouse all the lands of Bonjedworth, which were confirmed to them by the regent Albany.⁹ Godseroft affirms that the Douglasses of Bonjedward are descended from a natural son of George fifth earl of Angus, who died in 1462.¹⁰ In 1476 and 1479 George Douglas was laird of Bonjedworth.¹¹ In 1529 George Douglas of Boonjedward is witness to a bond of alliance or feud-stanching between the Scots and Kers.¹² In 1544 Sir Ralph Eure burned Bonjedworth, and in 1545 William Douglas of Bunjeduard had his 'dwelling-house,' his 'town,' and 'the two towers of Bune Jedworth,' destroyed by the English in the expedition of the Earl of Hertford.¹³ In 1575 Douglas of Beanjeddart fought at the 'Raid of the Reidswire.'¹⁴ In the seventeenth century 'Bonjedburgh' was still the property of the Douglasses, but three husbandlands of the town and territory, probably those given by King David II. to William Pettillok, were held by Adam Kirktonn of Stewartfield.¹⁵

The lands of Timpendean, lying in the territory of Bonjedworth, were in 1479 granted by George Douglas, with consent of James his son and heir, to his son Andrew, from whom they descended in lineal succession to William Douglas who held them in 1718.¹⁶

Hundalee is an old possession of the Rutherfords. John Rutherford of Hundole appears in record in 1475 and 1492,¹⁷ and his grandson John Rutherford in 1494.¹⁸ In 1545 and 1547

¹ Retours.

² Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 50, 56, 57.

³ Ragman Rolls, p. 156.

⁴ Robertson's Index, p. 127, no. 22. Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 189.

⁵ Robertson's Index, p. 10, no. 17, p. 21, no. 27.

⁶ Retuli Scotiæ, vol. i., p. 793.

⁷ Robertson's Index, p. 59, no. 5.

⁸ Robertson's Index, p. 139, no. 7.

⁹ Nisbet's Heraldry. ¹⁰ Godseroft, vol. ii., p. 13.

¹¹ Acta Dom. Aud., p. 56. Nisbet's Heraldry.

¹² Border Minstrely.

¹³ Acta Parl. Scot., vol. ii., p. 462. Haynes's State Papers, pp. 45, 53.

¹⁴ Border Minstrely.

¹⁵ Retours.

¹⁶ Nisbet's Heraldry.

¹⁷ Lib. de Melros, p. 425. Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xii., p. 321. ¹⁸ Acta Dom. Aud., p. 189.

Hundalee suffered in the incursions of the English into Teviotdale.¹ In 1575 Rutherford of Hundalee fought at the 'Raid of the Reidswire.'²

Ferniherst was the property of Thomas Ker in 1476.³ His son Sir Andrew, even in 1493, better known as 'Dand Ker,' was laird of Ferniherst from 1499 to 1545.⁴ He was succeeded by his son Sir John Ker, whose son Sir Thomas was laird of Ferniherst at the Reformation.⁵

The barony of Broundoun was in 1436 the property of Robert of Haswel.⁶ Together with Easter and Wester Broundounlaws, known also as Eddilshed and Elflingshop, it was of the old extent of £10.⁷ In 1605 it was the property of James Stewart of Traquair.⁸ In the same year the barony of Edgerstoun or Edzarstoun, of the old extent of £40, was the property first of the Rutherfords of Edzarstoun, and afterwards of the same James Stewart of Traquair.⁹ In 1615 it was again in the hands of the Rutherfords, who subsequently became proprietors of both baronies united into the one barony of Edgerstoun.¹⁰

Several small properties or 'towns' in the parish of Jedburgh, such as Bungate, Bankend, Woodend, Glenislands, Sharpetlaw, and Overhall, appear only in the lists of places destroyed by the English in the sixteenth century, or in the retours of the seventeenth.

The parish contains three villages, namely, Bonjedward, Ulston, and Lanton.¹¹

The men of Jedburgh and its Forest were from the earliest periods trained to war, and from the very necessity of their situation took part in almost all the warlike operations on the Marches.¹² The latest Border fray of consequence in which they were engaged was the 'Raid of the Reidswire,' where they contributed not a little to the success which on that occasion the Scots obtained.¹³ Their 'slogan' or war cry was 'Jeddard's here!' and their chief weapon was the Jedworth axe or staff, which was manufactured in the town.¹⁴ The latter is styled by Major 'a stout staff with a steel head four feet long,' and must have been a formidable weapon. In 1516 its use was proscribed by government, and other weapons appointed to be used in its stead. An entry in the High Treasurer's account for that year bears that the sum of 42s. was paid to certain persons, bearers of twenty-six letters addressed to the sheriffs and stewards of the realm 'for putting doune of Jedwart-stavis, and for vsing of speris, axis, halbertis, bowis, and culveringis.'¹⁵ Afterwards, however, the government lent its authority for the use of the Jedworth staff. In 1537 there were paid by the High Treasurer 'for dychting and greathing of twa dosane Jedburgh-stalfis, 24s.;—in 1538 for 'dyehting of Jedburcht-stavis and vtheris wappinis, £23, 5s.;—and in 1541 for 'ane Jedburgh-staff' and other weapons, £8, 16s.¹⁶ In 1552 the merchants of Edinburgh were ordered to have the 'Jedburgh-staff' and other weapons in

¹ Haynes's State Papers, p. 53. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 41.

² Border Minstrelsy.

³ Acta Dom. Aud., p. 56.

⁴ Ridpath's Border History, p. 515. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 18*, 28*, 29*, 33*, 127*, 327*.

⁵ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 327*, 379*, 487*.

⁶ Elibank Charters.

⁷ Retours.

⁸ Retours.

⁹ Retours.

¹⁰ Retours.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc.

¹² See Morton's Mon. Annals, Ridpath's Border History, and Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, *passim*.

¹³ Border Minstrelsy.

¹⁴ Border Minstrelsy. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 119. New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 262*.

¹⁶ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., pp. 289*, 295*, 320*.

their 'buthis' and 'chalmeris.'¹ In 1558 'Jedburcht staffis' were used in an assault on one of the bailies of Leith.²

The towers or peels of Hundalee, Hunthill, and Bonjedward, and the six towers which defended the town of Jedburgh, have wholly disappeared.³ There remain a tower at Lanton, and the ruins of another at Timpendean.⁴ A few miles above the town, embosomed in wood on the right bank of the Jed, stands the old tower of Fernherst, which is said to have been built in 1490 by Sir Thomas Ker of Kersbhangh, also styled of Fernherst: according to the description of the Earl of Surrey in 1523, it 'stode marvelous strongly within a grete woode.'⁵ In that year it was taken by Surrey with about 800 men, who by Surrey's own account, notwithstanding their numbers, after being severely handled by the defenders, 'with long skirmyshing and moche difficultie gat forthe the ordynance within the howse, and threwe down the same.'⁶ The noted 'Dand Ker' himself was one of their captives.⁷ The castle was rebuilt, and in 1549 was garrisoned by the English, who were on that occasion expelled by the Scots with the assistance of the French general Dessé.⁸

There was a castle at Edgerstone, the taking of which 'by pollicie' by the Scotch 'in bond' with England is recorded among the 'exploits don upon the Scotts' in 1544.⁹

Traces of ancient camps exist at Howdean, Swinnie, Fernherst, Campton, Scarsburgh, Monk-law, and Lintalee.¹⁰ The most interesting is that at Lintalee, which, it is said, was formed or used by Sir James of Douglas about 1317, when he defeated the English under Sir Thomas de Richmond.¹¹ It is defended on two sides by a steep bank of the Jed and a deep ravine, and on another by a double rampart.¹²

The great Roman road called 'Watling Street' passes through the parish about two miles from the town, and is still in good preservation.¹³ Another ancient road or mound crosses the height between Jedburgh and Aneroam bridge.¹⁴

Coins of the reigns of several Saxon, English, and Scottish Kings have been found in different parts of the parish.¹⁵

At the foot of the Canongate in Jedburgh there is a bridge of three semicircular ribbed arches, supposed to be of great antiquity.¹⁶

¹ Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 362*.

² Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, vol. i., p. 403*.

³ New Stat. Acc.

⁴ New Stat. Acc.

⁵ Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 1. Border Minstrelsy.

⁶ Letter of Surrey in Border Minstrelsy.

⁷ Ridpath, p. 515. Morton's Mon. Annals, p. 30.

⁸ Border Minstrelsy.

⁹ Haynes's State Papers, p. 46.

¹⁰ New Stat. Acc.

¹¹ New Stat. Acc. Morton's Mon. Annals, pp. 12, 13. The Bruce, Buke Eleventh.

¹² New Stat. Acc.

¹³ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁴ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁵ New Stat. Acc.

¹⁶ New Stat. Acc.