



Geo. Vere Irving, Esq.
OF NEWTON •

THE
UPPER WARD OF LANARKSHIRE
DESCRIBED AND DELINEATED.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SECTION

BY

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THE STATISTICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SECTION

BY

ALEXANDER MURRAY.



LAMINGTOUNE TOWER.

VOLUME FIRST.

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P R E F A C E.

It has been often said (and from my present experience I believe with the greatest truth) that a Preface is the most difficult part of a book to write; that it must either consist of an imprudent defiance of public criticism, or a laboured apology for defects which more care in the author might have avoided. In addition to which, in the present case, I feel that I have little or nothing to say; and had it not been for the intimation of the publishers that I was expected to find a couple of pages of Preface, I should not have attempted anything of the kind, finding myself in the position of a person who has to make bricks without not only straw but clay.

As to criticism, so far from deprecating it, I hope it may be as severe as possible; for the only aim and use of an Archæological treatise is to arrive at exact historical truth; and therefore an author of such a work is always indebted to every one who will point out to him any errors into which he has fallen.

As to errors in the execution, I am quite aware that they must be numerous, in a work attempting to embody so many facts and details. As to them, I must also permit myself to drop into the beaten course of Preface, and plead in extenuation that the task of writing the ancient history of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire devolved upon me most unexpectedly, and so suddenly, that in writing the accounts of the parishes which appear among the first, I had not been able to fix upon a definite plan of treating them. The history of these parishes is therefore much less complete than that of those which have been dealt with subsequently. A strong example of this occurs in the Parish of Crawford, where the history of the Earls of Crawford and Lindsay is hardly touched upon; but this is less to be regretted, as

the exhaustive account of that family by their descendant, Lord Lindsay, is in the hands of every one.

The first point which I had to determine when I really knew the scope of the work before me, was the line of demarcation between the ancient and modern history of the Upper Ward; and this I at once saw could only be the union of the two kingdoms. To this I have, in consequence, adhered, except in the few cases where families distinguished before that date have been continued by persons of eminence. The same line also fixed the families to be mentioned as those, notices of which occur in the records of the Parliament of Scotland.

Having often felt the uncertainty which has resulted from historical writers giving their views without a clear reference to the authorities on which they are founded, I have made it a rule to append to every statement the source from which it is derived, so that however any one may differ from the deductions I draw from these facts, there can be no doubt about the ground on which I found my conclusions; and to use the words of Macaulay—

“ . . . It stands unto this day
To witness if I lie.”

To thank my friends in the Upper Ward who have given me all the information in their power, would be endless. I may, however, particularly mention Messrs J. B. Greenshields, yr. of Kerse, and Adam Sim of Culter. To Messrs Seyer Cuming, Planché, and Roberts, the Secretaries of the British Archæological Association, my thanks are more particularly due, for the assistance they have given me in determining points in the departments of antiquities to which their attention has been particularly directed, and in which their authority is so great.

I have also to thank the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne for the kind manner in which he has communicated to me information from the unpublished portion of his itinerary of Edward I.

GEORGE VERE IRVING.

LONDON, 11th April, 1864.

P R E F A C E.

HAD the late Duke of Hamilton lived one year longer, this Work would have been dedicated to him, as a liberal patron of literature, a large landholder in the Upper Ward, Lord-Lieutenant of the County, and Lieut.-Col. commanding the Regiment of Lanarkshire Yeomanry; G. V. Irving, Captain of the Carnwath troop, having made the proper arrangements.

The task of attempting to "describe and delineate the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire" was begun by advice of Adam Sim of Coulter-Maynes, Esq.; and, but for the faith he has persistently expressed that the book would prove acceptable to the reading public, it might not have been completed.

George Vere Irving of Newton, Esq., was early enlisted as a colaboreteur, stipulating that whatever he wrote should be printed, and that without comment or curtailment.

The topographic and statistic sections were undertaken by the subscriber; and, such shortcomings as may be found in them, he has alone to answer for, as neither page, nor plan of the Work has been seen by any second party.

Having spent some of the earlier years of his life in the Upper Ward, the subscriber found many friends there when he went to gather in information on the district; and acknowledgment of such attention will be found in text of the Work.

A single volume was contemplated, but the valuable contributions of Mr Irving were so large that the subscriber was constrained to proportionately add to the size of the Work. The impression is a small one; the illustrations are profuse, original, and make the book high-priced.

To render the Maps more pictorial, heraldic shields were introduced; but—simply as literary information, and obtained at

considerable cost. An Index, distinct and full, is given for each section of the Work in the closing volume; into which are thrown the statistical tables, references to which pervade the topographic pages of the book.

An endeavour has been made, and with diffidence, to gather in the figures that strengthen the facts affirmed as to the past and present condition of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire; and they are grouped and tabulated in such form as may prove alike instructive and suggestive.

The Coulter-Maynes Plates were drawn in London, at expense of Mr Sim, by J. R. Jobbins, lithographer to the British Archaeological Society, and under supervision of G. V. Irving.

The Views were taken for this Work by J. J. Murray, late of Glespin, Crawfordjohn; and have been lithographed, in his best style, by W. H. Macfarlane, Edinburgh. The Maps were reduced, by photographic process, from Forrest; have been corrected from Survey sheets, verified by valuation roll entries, and engraved on copper by J. Bower—each item being heedfully looked to by the subscriber.

My hands have been otherwise full of occupation, and I have had so little of literary experience, that it may have been unwise to have undertaken labour so heavy; but the time has been expended, and those most competent to judge may be the most generous to admit that this work has been faithfully done by the subscriber,

ALEX. MURRAY.

GLASGOW, 30th April, 1864.

SHIELDS

ENGRAVED ON THE MAPS.

1. Duke of Buccleugh, Crawfordjohn, . . .	opposite page 111
2. Earl of Hopetoun, Crawford, . . .	“ 84
3. Earl of Wigton, Biggar, . . .	“ 295
4. Lord Lindsay, Covingtonne, . . .	“ 459
5. Sir T. E. Colebrooke, M.P., Crawfordjohn, . . .	“ 111
6. Sir Wyndham Anstruther, Pettinain, . . .	“ 491
7. Baillie Cochrane, Lamingtonne, . . .	“ 205
8. Baillie of Culter-Allers, Culter, . . .	“ 259
9. Chancellor of Shieldhill, Libberton, . . .	“ 425
10. Collyer, of Corniston Towers, Libberton, . . .	“ 425
11. Dickson of Hartree; Symington, . . .	“ 180
12. Vere Irving of Newton, Crawford, . . .	“ 64 ✓
13. Lockhart (Elliot) of Cleghorn, Wiston, . . .	“ 147
14. Mackenzie of Dolphinton, Dolphinton, . . .	“ 363
15. Macqueen of Braxfield, Wiston, . . .	“ 147
16. Sim, A., of Coulter-Maynes, Coulter, . . .	“ 259
17. White, J., of Netherurd; Dunsyre, . . .	“ 408
18. Woddrop, W. A., of Garvald; Walston, . . .	“ 383

Quoting the figures given by the Valuation Roll of 1858-9, the distribution of property, as owned or occupied in the Upper Ward, will be found noted in a series of tabular pages in Volume Third, each entry having a number, which is engraved on the Maps. For example, on Crawford, at Newton, Geo. Vere Irving is found as 256 on the Map 256; and on Crawfordjohn, at Birkcleugh, 256 may be seen noting that farm as on the Newton estate; while by reference to the Index, the name of tenant, and rating of farm, can be ascertained.

INDEX TO THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

VOLUME FIRST.

	Title
1. Portrait of George Vere Irving, Esq. of Newton, Crawford,	page 137
2. " Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart. of Crawford, M.P.,	" 233
3. " A. B. D. Cochrane, Esq. of Lamingtonne, M.P.,	" 8 ✓
4. Archaeological Plate—Roman Roads in the Upper Ward,	" 16 ✓
5. " " " Camps " "	" 24 ✓
6. " " " Stations " "	" 30 ,
7. " " Celts, flint stones, flint-arrowheads, etc.,	" 32 ✓
8. " " Slick stone, stone hammer, ball, bronze,	" 34 ✓
9. " " Bronze axeheads, blades, <i>paalstab</i> ,	" 36 ✓
10. " " Javelin head, bronze spearhead, celts,	" 39 ✓
11. " " Sepulchral urns, annular beads, etc.,	" 41
12. " " Bronze armlet, fibulae, etruscan bull,	" 42 ✓
13. " " Latten feretrum, iron hammer, etc.,	" 45 ,
14. " " Bronze caldrons, tripod ewer, etc.,	" 46 .
15. " " Gold collar-like ornaments, . . .	" 1 ✓
16. Map—the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire,	" 295
17. " " Parish of Biggar,	" 259
18. " " " Culter,	" 459
19. " " " Covington and Thankerton, . . .	" 64 ✓
20. " " " Crawford,	" 111 ✓
21. " " " Crawfordjohn,	" 363
22. " " " Dolphinton,	" 403
23. " " " Dunsyre,	" 205
24. " " " Lamingtonne and Wandell, . . .	" 425
25. " " " Libberton and Quoithquan, . . .	" 491
26. " " " Pettinain,	" 180
27. " " " Symington,	" 383
28. " " " Walston,	" 147
29. " " " Wiston and Robertson,	

30.	Antiquarian—Views:	Biggar Kirk, ground plan of, etc.,	page 297
31.	“	“ Old Church,	“ 300
32.	“	Boghall Castle, by Clark of Eldin,	“ 308
33.	“	“ “ and Hartree hills,	“ 340
34.	“	Covington Tower,	“ 473
35.	“	Lamingtoun “	“ 244
36.	“	“ Vignette on title-page,	“ ...
37.	“	“ Table-clock, Countess Forfar's,	“ 218
38.	“	“ Norman entry into old Church,	“ 453
39.	“	Pulpit-glasses, 1636—woodcuts,	“ 118
40.	“	Shieldhill, doorway in tower of old,	“ 453
41.	Scenery—Views of	Coulter-fell, from the north,	“ 272
42.	“	“ Maple tree—woodcut,	“ 294
43.	“	“ Gillespie burial-place, Wiston—woodcut,	“ 179
44.	“	“ Quothquhan Law,	“ 437
45.	“	“ Tinto, from Coulter-Maynes,	“ 289
46.	Mansions	“ Abington House, Crawfordjohn,	“ 143
47.	“	“ Corniston Towers, Libberton,	“ 457
48.	“	“ Coulter-Maynes, Coulter,	“ 281
49.	“	“ Culter House,	“ 285
50.	“	“ Dolphinton House, Dolphinton,	“ 378
51.	“	“ Edmonstone “ Biggar,	“ 329
52.	“	“ Garvald House, near Dolphinton,	“ 400
53.	“	“ Hardington House, Wiston,	“ 156
54.	“	“ Hartree “ near Biggar,	“ 200
55.	“	“ Lamingtoun “	“ 256
56.	“	“ Newton, Crawford,	“ 109
57.	“	“ Nether-Urd, near Dolphinton,	“ 420
58.	“	“ St John's Kirk, Covington—woodcut,	“ 490
59.	View of	Lamingtoun Chapel and Village,	“ 221
60.	“	Glespin House, 1832 (since then removed),	“ 132

INDEX TO SECTIONS.

BY G. V. IRVING.

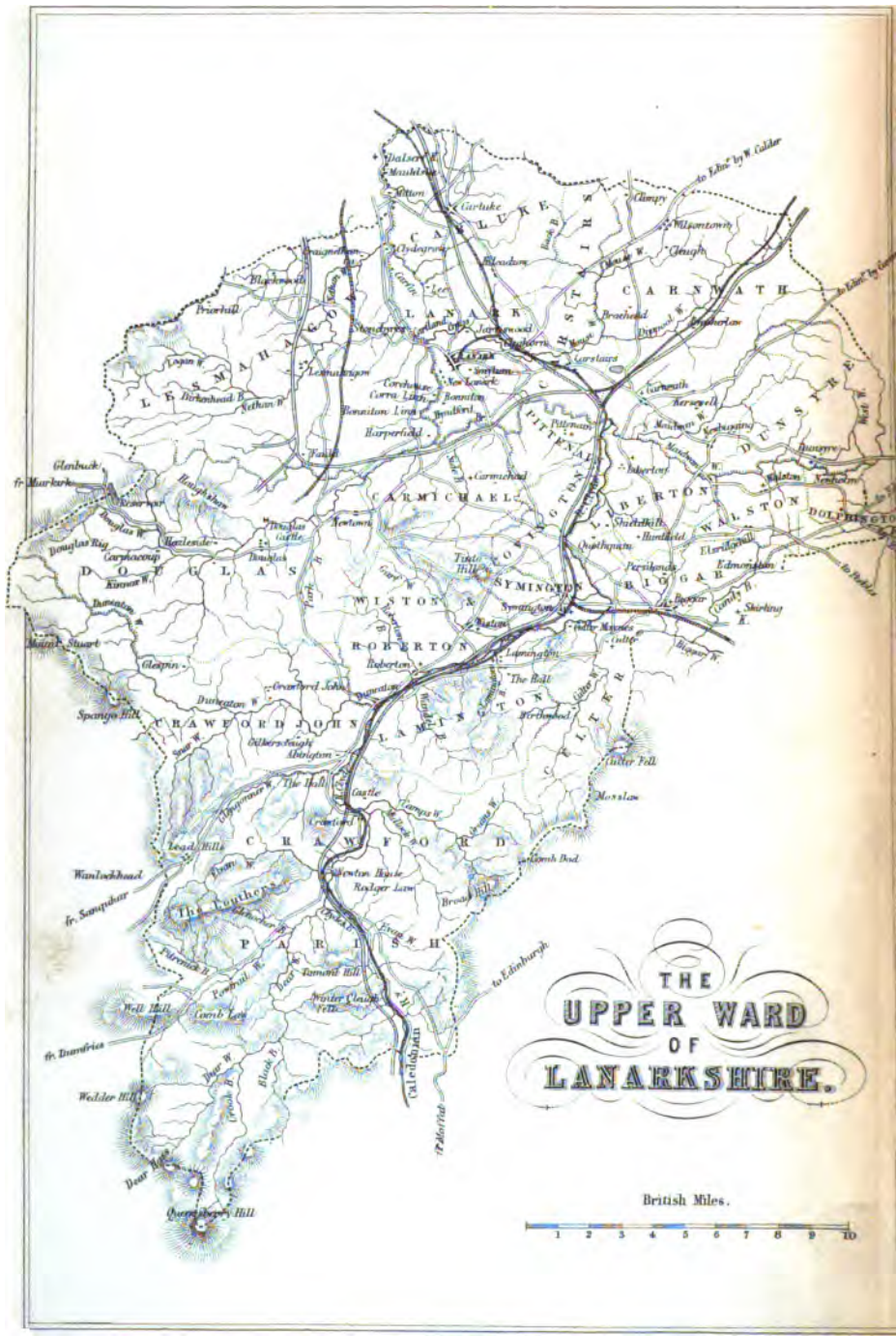
Pre-Parochial History of the Upper Ward, . . .	page 1 to 28
Sim Collection, The, at Coulter-Maynes, . . .	" 29 " 49
Leadhills, History of the Mines at, . . .	" 50 " 63
Biggar, the Parish of, . . .	" 297 " 338
Coulter " . . .	" 261 " 280
Covington " . . .	" 461 " 481
Crawford " . . .	" 68 " 84
Crawfordjohn " . . .	" 113 " 128
Dolphinton " . . .	" 365 " 372
Dunsyre " . . .	" 405 " 417
Lamingtoun " . . .	" 209 " 250
Libberton " . . .	" 429 " 450
Pettinain " . . .	" 493 " 504
Symington " . . .	" 181 " 195
Walston " . . .	" 385 " 394
Wiston and Robertson " . . .	" 149 " 169

BY A. MURRAY.

Biggar, the Parish of, . . .	page 295 to 296 and 339 to 362
Coulter " . . .	" 259 " 260 " 281 " 294
Covington " . . .	" 459 " 460 " 481 " 490
Crawford " . . .	" 64 " 67 " 85 " 110
Crawfordjohn " . . .	" 111 " 112 " 129 " 146
Dolphinton " . . .	" 363 " 364 " 373 " 382
Dunsyre " . . .	" 403 " 404 " 417 " 424
Lamingtoun " . . .	" 205 " 208 " 251 " 258
Libberton " . . .	" 425 " 428 " 451 " 458
Pettinain " . . .	" 491 " 492 " 505 " 511
Symington " . . .	" 180 — " 195 " 204
Walston " . . .	" 383 " 384 " 394 " 402
Wiston and Robertson " . . .	" 147 " 148 " 170 " 179

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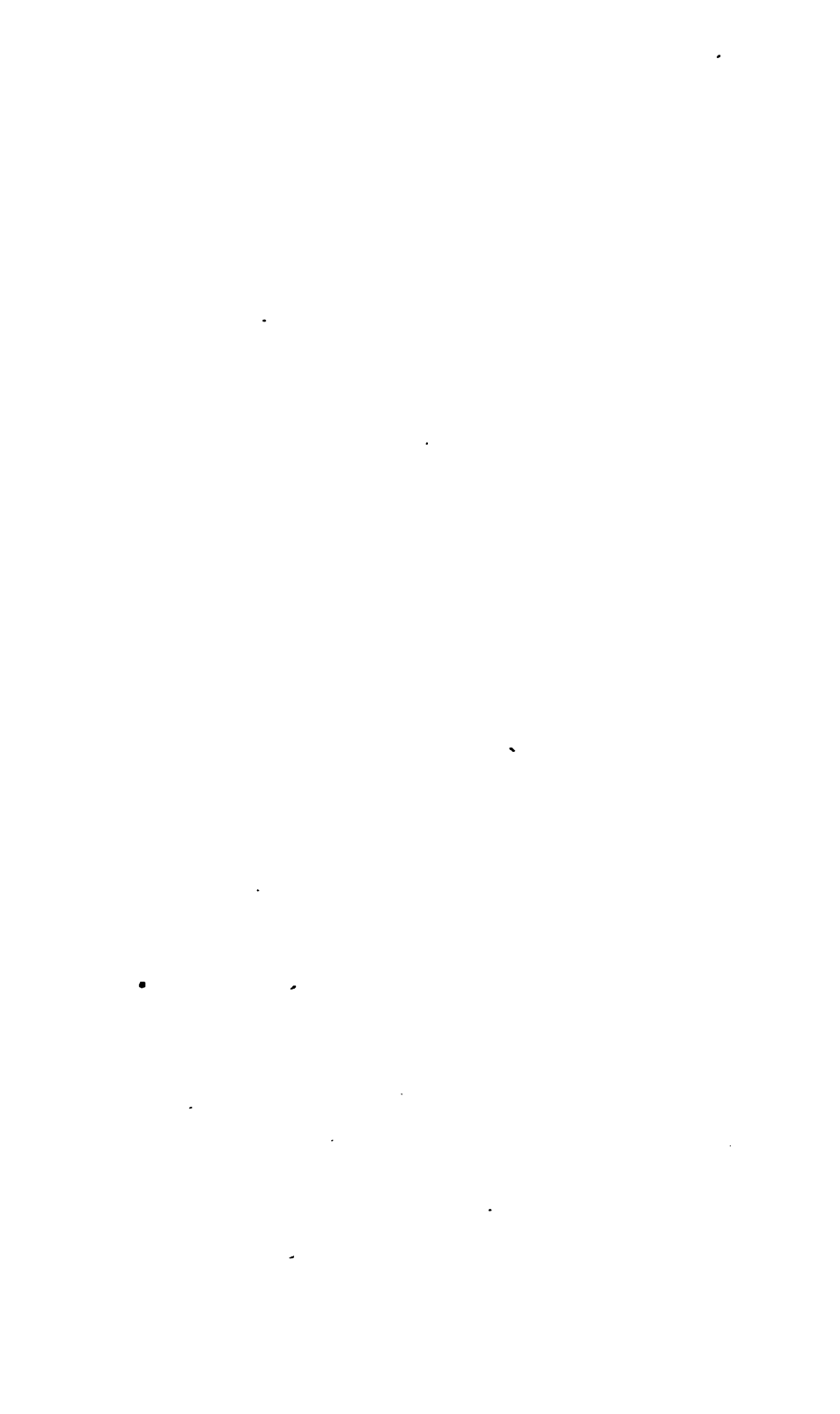
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THE
 UPPER WARD
 OF
 LANARKSHIRE.

British Miles.





1917

THE

UPPER WARD OF LANARKSHIRE.

PRE-PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

WHEN the dawn of authentic record first sheds a faint light on the history of that northern portion of Great Britain which, under the political divisions of more modern times became the kingdom of Scotland, we find the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire occupied by the powerful Celtic tribe of the Damnii, the territories of which included not only the rest of the county, but those of Renfrew and Stirling, with a large portion of Ayrshire. To prevent any misconception, we may point out that we here use the word "county" in a general sense, and with no intention of asserting that the limits of the ancient Damnii were identical with the existing boundaries of our shires. On the contrary, it appears from the position of the Devil's Dyke in Nithsdale, and other indications, that on the side of the Upper Ward the Damnii possessed the whole hill district which gives rise to the Clyde, Tweed, and Annan, down to the verge of the plain, and probably even occupied a portion of the flat country in the valley of the last-named river. We are, however, left very much in the dark as to the extent of Damnian civilisation at this period. Our only guides are the classical authors and the vestiges of this epoch, which may be still traced among our hills and valleys. The notices of the classical authors do not directly refer to this district, and it is only by the light they throw on the remains referred to that they can in any way assist us. Of

the military entrenchments of this era, the Upper Ward contains some very beautiful examples. Curiously enough, they present instances of all the types of ancient British fortification recorded by the classical writers, viz.:—1st, The spot of firm ground surrounded by a morass with a narrow entrance defended by abbattis, as described by Cæsar; 2d, The slight earthwork surmounted by a hedge, which Tacitus assigns to the Celtic tribes of the east of England; and, 3d, the stone forts which the same author mentions as forming formidable obstacles to the progress of the Roman arms in the western counties. We also find in the Upper Ward several specimens of those megalithic monuments which, combined in circles and avenues, or standing alone, are invariably met with in those districts which have been occupied by a Celtic population. It seems, however, to be almost impossible to ascertain, even in the way of approximation, the date and purpose of these erections. Traces of the habits of the ancient inhabitants are also furnished by the discovery of stone axes, bronze celts, hand-mills, or querns and rude urns, the latter, however, being exclusively of a sepulchral character.

In A.D. 80, the distinguished Roman general, Agricola, having succeeded in reducing the southern part of the island under the imperial rule, invaded Scotland at the head of a force consisting of three legions, which he appears to have divided into two if not three separate columns. One of these starting from Carlisle ascended the Annan, crossed from the head waters of that stream to those of the Clyde, and then followed the course of that river. Another leaving Northumberland by the valleys of the Reed and the Coquet, descended the Kale till its junction with the Tweed, ascended the latter and its tributary the Lyne, from which it crossed into Clydesdale, and effected a junction with the first column either at Carstairs or at Cleghorn. The third division probably proceeded by the line of the east coast, but its route has never been precisely traced. Having succeeded in overrunning the Scottish Lowlands, Agricola employed the succeeding year in securing his conquest, by the construction of a wall between the Firth of Forth and the Clyde. This divided the territories of the Damnii, the principal portion becoming

subject to the Romans, while the more northern parts retained their independence. It would, however, appear that the imperial forces did not long retain these northern conquests. In A.D. 121 Hadrian commenced the southern wall between Carlisle and Newcastle. Antoninus, about 140, again advanced the frontier of the empire to the northern wall. In 210 Severus a second time withdrew it to the south; while there is evidence that Theodosius, a general of Valentinian I., again recovered the country between the walls, A.D. 367. In 409 the Romans withdrew their legions from Britain, and abandoned that province to the government of its inhabitants. It has been generally supposed that this flux and reflux of the northern boundary of the Roman possessions in Britain was occasioned by the varying strength of their forces in the island dependent on the greater or less demand for these troops in the central parts of the empire. Recent investigations, however, suggest that this circumstance *alone* cannot furnish a satisfactory solution. There can be no doubt that from its natural features and admirable strategetic facilities the northern wall could be defended by a smaller force than the southern one. The diminution of the legions could not therefore have been a sufficient ground for the Romans abandoning the former line of defence, and along with it above eighty miles of territory; but a ready explanation of the expediency of this step is furnished by the fact, that the Celtic tribes between the walls were never completely subdued, but were always ready to assist their more northern brethren by insurrections, which menaced the Roman communications; and these rebellions would naturally coincide with any decrease occurring in the strength of the force belonging to the dominant nation. That these tribes maintained this state of turbulent semi-independence seems also to be proved by the character of the Roman locations throughout the district. Scientific archæologists now divide the Roman occupation of Britain into four distinct periods: 1st, That in which they appear as an invading army in a hostile county, fortifying, as was their custom, their successive encampments; 2d, That in which, having overrun a district, they proceeded to secure their

conquest by the formation of roads and the erection of *praesidia* or *castella*. These, although of smaller size, are generally more elaborately fortified than the expeditionary camps, but are like them of an exclusively military character; 3d, When the country became more settled, towns sprang up, occupied in some cases by a mixed civil and military population, and in others, by the former class alone, but still protected by fortifications; and 4th, That state of established tranquillity which permitted the erection of undefended hamlets and detached villas. The Roman remains found in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, and, indeed, generally through the south of Scotland, belong exclusively to the two former of these periods, and indicate that the Celtic tribes had never been so thoroughly reduced as to allow the conquerors to attempt constructions of the latter classes. In addition to the fortifications here referred to, other indications of the presence of the Romans in the Upper Ward are furnished by their roads, and by the discovery of many articles of their manufacture, such as coins, bronze vessels, etc. Among these, it is singular that not one single example of a votive altar has been found, although these interesting objects have been met with in considerable numbers both in Dumfriesshire, and in the vicinity of the northern wall. This may perhaps arise from the geological structure of the greater part of the district, which would not afford a stone suitable for the purpose, and this conjecture is rendered more probable by the fact, that reliques of this class have never been discovered in the flint district of Norfolk, while in the oolite region of Bath they are remarkably abundant.

On the withdrawal of the Roman legions the northern tribes broke through the Northumberland wall, and harassed by predatory forays the more civilised tribes of the south. Formerly, the credit of these attacks was exclusively assigned to the Scots and Picts, but more accurate modern researches have established that the Damnii and the other intramural tribes formed no inconsiderable portion of the forces of the confederation by which they were conducted. The southern Britons having petitioned the Imperial Court, a legion was despatched to their

assistance, which succeeded in repelling the invaders, and in 426 rebuilt the wall, but was immediately afterwards withdrawn. The respite thus obtained was, however, short, for the northern tribes successfully renewed their excursions on the disappearance of the Roman army. So vexatious were their assaults that the southern septs called in the assistance of the Saxons. Although these warlike barbarians curbed the northern invaders, they soon realised the old fable of the man, the horse, and the stag, by endeavouring to possess themselves of the country they came to defend. This attempt was first made in the south of England, where they established themselves after a severe contest. Their success instigated their kindred tribes in Germany to similar undertakings. Among the adventurers who headed expeditions of this nature was Ida, a chief of the Angles, and a descendant of Woden, who in 547 founded the Saxon kingdom of Northumberland. At this period, with one or two important exceptions, we find the Celtic tribes of the Scottish Lowlands to be almost identical with those described by Ptolemy. Among these exceptions, however, not the least important is the amalgamation of the Damnii with the Gadeni who occupied Dumbartonshire, the combined tribes being designated as the men of Strathclyde, and of Levenax or Lennox. The latter name indeed appears to have been applied to their united territories down to a comparatively recent period, for there is extant an inquisition held in 1259 at Dumbarton, which, under the title of Alclyd, seems to have been the capital of the combined septs, where among the "honest men of Levenax," who formed the jury, are enumerated the proprietors of the following lands in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire: Lesmahagow, Roberton, Wiston, Thankerton, and Carmichael. In the time of Ida, this confederation appears to have been under the rule of Morkern, a savage and tyrannical prince, who ignominiously expelled from his dominions St Kentigern, better known as St Mungo. He was, however, soon succeeded by Roderick, surnamed Hoel, or the Bountiful, who recalled the saint and founded the See of Glasgow. In consequence of the increasing power of the Saxons of Northumberland, a formidable league was formed,

circa 575-80, to resist their encroachments. It combined the intramural tribes and the Scots under their most powerful king, Aidan MacGauran. In all the battles which occurred in the succeeding quarter of a century, during which this contest lasted, Roderick, with his son Constantine, and their followers, appear to have eminently distinguished themselves. At last the strength of the confederation was broken in the year 603, by the great victory gained over their forces by the army of Ethelfrid of Northumberland, at Easington, near Bam-borough. The result of this defeat was the dissolution of the league, a measure probably accelerated by the supposition entertained by the Celtic tribes, that Aidan had contrived that one of their favourite chiefs, Urien of Reghed, should be assassinated during the battle. Roderick died in 608, and was succeeded by his son Constantine, who (as Joceline in his *Life of St Kentigern* informs us) acquired a supremacy over all the neighbouring tribes. A truce, however, appears to have existed between the kingdom of Strathclyde and the Saxons until the accession of Oswi to the throne of Northumberland in 641. This prince, during the troubles which convulsed the family on the death of his father Ethelfrid, sought refuge with the Scots and Picts. Among the former he was instructed, along with his elder brother St Oswald, in the doctrines of Christianity, and espoused the daughter of the sovereign of the last-named tribe. When Oswi succeeded, he found the Strathclyde Britons under Owen, the son or grandson of Constantine, carrying on a harassing warfare against the Scots, and he lost no time in coming to the assistance of his friends. Then commenced the last and decisive struggle of Kaltraez, which has been so powerfully described by Aneurin, the great contemporary Celtic poet of Lanarkshire, who himself took a prominent part in the contest. This endured for no less than seven years. At first the Strathclyde Britons and their allies appear to have been eminently successful in their resistance to the combined forces of the Saxons, Picts, and Scots. In one of the engagements, Domnal, the Spotted, king of the latter sept, was killed. In another fell Bebbra, a British princess, probably

the mother of Oswi, and certainly the second wife and widow of his father, who amazon-like had braved the perils of the actual battle. In the last year of this war there, however, appeared a most formidable ally on the Saxon side, viz, their compatriot Penda, the powerful but savage king of Mercia, whose troops are well described by the poet as the "Pagan followers of a miscreant greedy of plunder." Against such accumulated odds it was impossible for the men of Strathclyde any longer to make head. Their capital was stormed, and its plunder given up to gratify the propensities of Penda; and no small booty it must have proved, as we may infer from the statements of Aneurin, that one of the nobles of his tribe had given much gold to the altar, and that in one battle there fell three hundred chiefs, each adorned with a torque of the same precious metal. The whole kingdom became at the same time tributary to the Saxons of Northumberland, which it remained until 685, when Egfrid, the son of Oswi, having quarrelled with his uncle, Brudei, King of the Picts, the latter invaded his dominions, and appropriated that portion of them which is included in modern Scotland. From this period Strathclyde ceased to have a separate existence, and followed the fortunes of the Pictish nation until their amalgamation with the Scots, when it became an important portion of the kingdom of Scotland. The effect of the disastrous campaign of Kaltraez was not, however, confined to an alteration in the sovereignty of the district, but extended to an almost total change in the race of its inhabitants. Those of Celtic origin seem to have, in a great measure, emigrated and sought refuge among the kindred tribes of Wales, taking with them their historic records, which fortunately were preserved in their new home, and have, after a lapse of centuries, been again recovered by the diligence of modern archæologists within the last decade. We learn from the well-known inquisition into the possessions of the See of Glasgow, appointed in 1118 by King David, then Prince of Cumberland, that the place of these emigrants was supplied by the influx of "divers tribes of divers nations from divers parts." As, however, Providence in its inscrutable wisdom invariably produces ultimate good from a present apparent evil, we may

perhaps safely ascribe to this mixture of races the tall and stalwart forms for which the inhabitants of the Upper Ward are so remarkable in our own day.

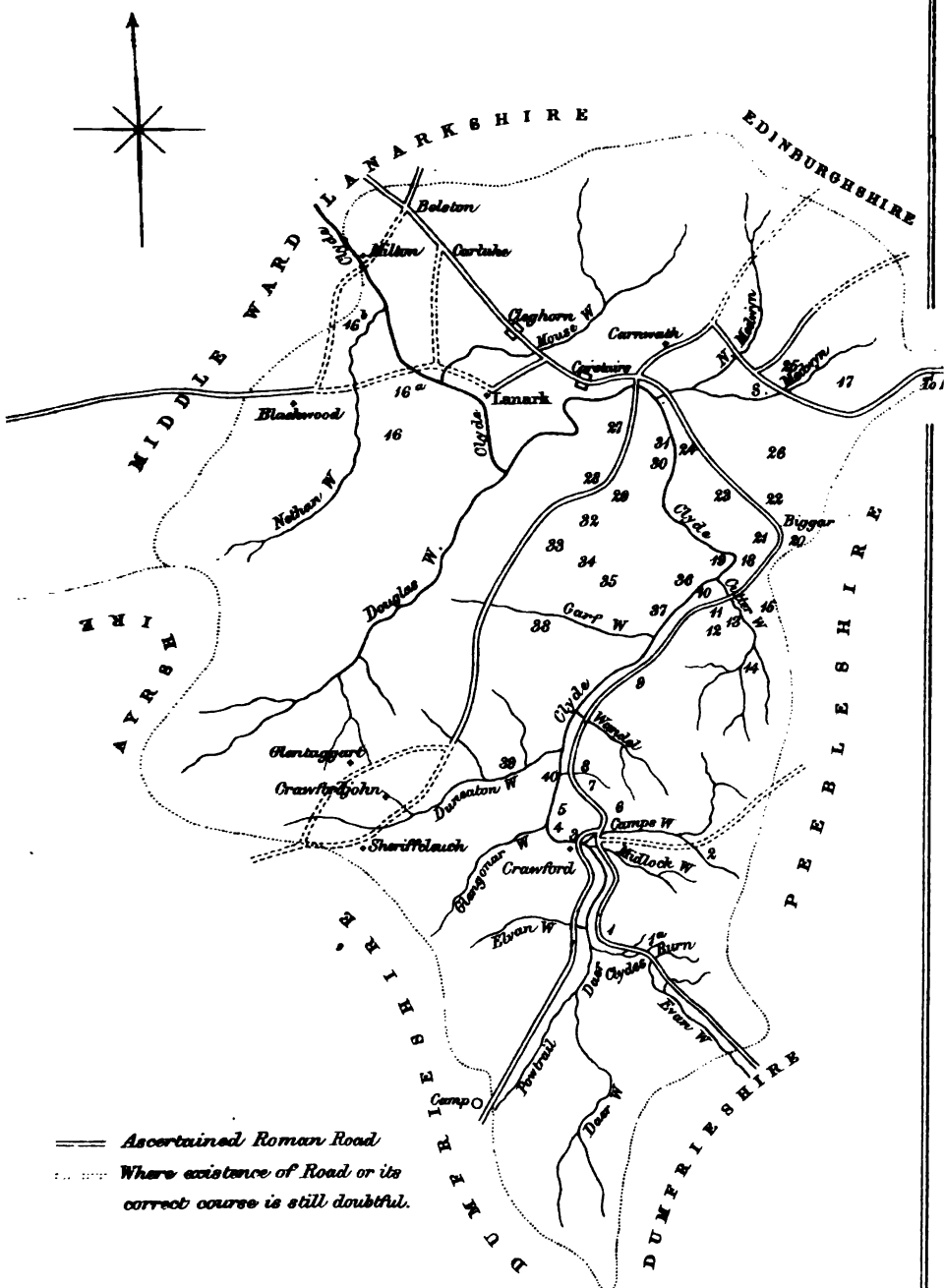
In proceeding to enumerate in detail the remains of these several epochs which have been found in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, the most convenient plan will be to follow the course of the great Roman roads which traverse the district, and describe the various objects as they succeed one another on these lines, without reference to the particular era to which they may be assigned—a point often one of extreme difficulty.

The most important of these roads is that which constitutes the IX. Iter of Richard of Cirencester. Starting from Lugubalium or Carlisle, it passes Birrenswerk Hill (Trimontium.) At Dryfe Church it throws off a branch to the left, after which it proceeds to Tatus Holm (Gadenica), on the right bank of the Annan, a little below Moffat. Emerging from this, it crosses the tributary stream of the Evan, and bending sharply to the left, proceeds along the heights on its left bank. Passing through an extensive cemetery apparently Roman, it crosses the modern boundary of the County of Lanark, and soon after passes from the upper part of the Evan to that of Clydesburn, a feeder of the Clyde. At this point we encounter the first of the Upper Ward camps (No. 1^a)* which was only discovered in the autumn of 1858. It surrounds the farm-house of Little Clyde, and is of a rectangular form, except in one corner, where its rampart appears to have followed the course of the stream. Its dimensions are nearly 500 yards by 300. From these, and the character of its rampart, there can be little doubt that it is one of the temporary camps of the legion which formed the western column of Agricola's army. An iron sword was found near the farm-house, but having been stolen, it is impossible to determine its date. A stone cairn was some years ago removed on Willie-mont Hill in this vicinity, when a remarkable cist was discovered, from which a drain had been formed to remove any water that might enter. In this were found two urns—one about fifteen inches high, containing human bones, and another

* The numerals refer to the position of the fortifications, as shown on Plate I.







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apparently a drinking cup, of the height of four inches. Having been coated with a lead glaze, they must be ascribed to a late period. With them was found an iron horse-shoe about 7 inches long, and 6 wide, pierced with six nail holes. Unfortunately, all these articles have been lost. From Little Clyde the Iter follows the course of Clydesburn, till it reaches Bodsberry Hill, which it ascends. This hill forms the last of the range which here abut on the valley of the Clyde, and is cut off from the others by a precipitous ravine. Its top forms a plateau of about 200 feet in diameter, which is occupied by a Roman castellum (No. 1. Pl. II. Fig. 1) of the second period. On three of the sides the access is very difficult, and a single rampart has been thought sufficient. On the north-west the approach is easier, and there the works have been strengthened by a second entrenchment. It possesses two main gates, and a postern; but its most curious feature is a hollow, 27 feet in diameter, and 5 deep, situated at the lowest point in the plateau. This was some years ago excavated by the writer of these pages. At the depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet water was met with, and finally a circular basin, 9 feet in diameter, and 5 deep, was discovered, (Pl. III. Fig. 1.) It had been chiselled out of the rock, the marks of the tool being still quite distinct. The schistose nature of the rock would have permitted the escape of the water; but to obviate this, the basin had received a lining, 4 inches thick, of a finely wrought blue clay, which must have been brought from a distance of 30 or 40 miles. The water was of excellent quality, and the supply apparently abundant, for the basin having been emptied in the course of the operations, it filled again during the ensuing night, although the excavation was made during a very dry season. On the whole, this must be regarded as one of the most remarkable instances of Roman skill and ingenuity. The farm of Crooked Stone, on the opposite side of Clydesburn, derives its name from a solitary megalithic pillar, of considerable size, being the largest met with in the district. Descending from Bodsberry Hill, the road, most distinctly marked, continues along the right bank of the Clyde. In the Shilling Cleuch burn, a small tributary

which it crosses, a bronze caldron of the common tripod type was found. About two miles farther, after crossing the Midloch and Camp waters, the Iter reaches the base of a hill, which, projecting from the main range, and overlooking the Castle of Crawford, causes a considerable deflection in the course of the river. Here it is rejoined by the branch which separated from it at Dryffe Church. This, after crossing from the valley of the Annan to that of the Nith, ascends the latter river and its tributary the Carron, entering Lanarkshire by the Wellpath. At the mouth of the pass in Dumfriesshire, but within the territories of the Damnii, there is a small Roman post, defended by a single rectangular rampart of 100 by 80 feet. The position of this is indicated in the plan. From the summit of the pass, the road follows the left bank of the Potrail and the Clyde, till it arrives at the village of Crawford, where it is known as Watling Street, and crossing the river, joins the other branch as mentioned above. It is highly probable that the Iter was also joined at this point by another branch from Peeblesshire, traces of which are found in several places, although its entire course cannot be ascertained. It seems to have followed the valley of the Camp till that stream separates into two, when it ascended to the high ground between them. Here there is a strong and elaborately fortified camp (No. 2. Pl. II. Fig. 2), consisting of an interior oval entrenchment, 250 feet by 170, strengthened by outer ramparts, which at one point are single, in others double, and even triple. From the character of these exterior defences, this fort seems referable to the Post Roman period. About two miles further up the left branch of the stream, a coin of Vespasian was found. Overlooking the point where the roads unite, is another camp (No. 3), situated on a low spur of the hill. It is an irregular oval of 349 feet by 120, fortified by a single rampart, which, on the side next the river, is now very indistinct. Within sight of this, on the south side of the hill, we meet with a similar fortification (No. 4. Pl. II. Fig. 3), measuring 300 feet by 150. It is remarkable from the addition of a slight detached oval work at one of the ends, and from the fact

that on the north the ground in the interior rises abruptly much higher than the rampart. Still farther round the hill, in a small cleft or corry, about half way up the ascent, there is another irregular oval enclosure (No. 5. Pl. II. Fig. 4), 150 feet by 75. Being commanded by higher ground in the immediate vicinity, it is ill adapted for a military post, and seems rather to belong to the enclosures of the sepulchral class; this idea is further confirmed by the existence of a cairn of stones in its interior, beneath which two stone cists were found. In one of these was a capitally preserved urn, with a bracelet, and two spear-heads of bronze, (S. Pl. VIII. Figs. 1 & 2; Pl. VII. Fig. 3.)*

From the point of junction opposite Crawford, the Iter bends a little to the right, till it reaches the Raggen or Ragged Gill, a pass of considerable elevation, which cuts off the projecting portion of the hill. Traversing this, it again descends to the banks of the Clyde, near the boundary of the parishes of Crawford and Lamington. Opposite the mouth of the pass, Arbory Hill rises, in an isolated and conical form, to an elevation of about 500 feet above the river. On its top is a formidable ancient British stone fort (No. 6), defended by three concentric ramparts, with an interval of 10 yards between them, the diameter of the interior being 264 feet. On the slope below the fortification are several standing stones of the megalithic class. Near the farm-house of Coldchapel there are two camps on the opposite sides of the Hawkwood burn. The first (No. 7), situated on a small piece of level ground, with its ramparts in excellent preservation, is rectangular, measuring diagonally 165 by 150 feet. The other (No. 8) is very irregular in form, measures 254 by 220 feet in its longest dimensions, is less distinctly marked, and lies on the first gentle rise of the hill. Near these were disinterred a number of urns, containing bones, (S. Pl. VIII. Figs. 3 & 4.) Near the same place a small thin and rudely-formed javelin head of bronze, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $\frac{3}{4}$ broad, was disinterred. From Coldchapel the Roman road continues to descend the right

* The letter (S.) denotes that the articles referred to are preserved in the collection of Adam Sim, Esq. of Culter Maynes.

bank of the Clyde. On a shoulder of Devonshaw Hill there is a camp (No. 9) of an irregular form, measuring 330 by 251 feet. At Hardington, on the opposite side of the Clyde, there was found, at no great distance from the river bank, a bronze caldron of the tripod type (S.) From this point the road skirts the base of the hills, which are now separated from the river by a considerable extent of comparatively flat land. At Loanhead, in the vicinity of the Iter, a brass jug or goblet (S. Pl. XI. Fig. 6) was dug up. At the northern extremity of Lamington parish, the White Hill rises out of the alluvial land on the side of the river, and commands an extensive view. On its southern face are the remains of a camp (No. 10), defended by a rampart of an oval form, measuring 425 by 250 feet.

At this point the Roman road leaves the bank of the Clyde and proceeds through the parish of Culter in a valley, which is separated from that river by a range of elevated ground. Shortly after entering this parish it passes a place on the farm of Low Hangingshaw, called the Cat Craig, where the following reliques were found:—1st, a bronze dagger (S. Pl. VII. Fig. 1); 2d, fragments of a number of rude urns; and 3d, several querns or hand-mills, the material of which, being granite, must have been brought from a distance. At Culter Park, a little further on, a bronze celt (S. Pl. VII. Fig. 5) was discovered. Here it is necessary to diverge from the line of the Roman road to embrace a series of camps in the valley of Culter Water. The first of these (No. 11), situated on the top of the hill which overlooks Culter Park, is an oval of 248 by 102 feet, slightly fortified by a single rampart, generally faintly marked and now in places very much destroyed; a road, communicating with this camp, is perceptible on the side of Culter Water. The second (No. 12. Pl. II. Fig. 5), which occupies the summit of an adjoining hill, is also oval, but defended by two entrenchments. The interior area, measuring 250 by 165 feet, is entered by two gates, which pierce both fortifications in the line of the minor axis of the ellipse; what, however, is curious, is that the portion of this which lies to the east of these gates is cut off from the rest of the camp by a strong convex rampart of earth, by scrambling across which access

to it could alone be obtained. This feature is however met with in other places, and seems to be peculiar to fortresses constructed subsequent to the time of the Romans. Descending from this towards Culter Water, we meet a third camp on the slope of the hill (No. 13), defended by a single rampart of an irregular form, measuring 153 and 128 feet at its two widest points. On the ridge which separates Culter Water and Nisbet Burn, an eminence divided by a gentle hollow from the steep ascent of Culter Fell, is crowned by a camp (No. 14. Pl. II. Fig. 6) strongly fortified with no less than three ramparts. At the north corner of the outer one there is a curious mount, but whether it is artificial or a natural feature of the ground is a matter of doubt. At about half a mile to the north-east of the farm-house of Nisbet there is an isolated knoll, on which is situated the Cow Castle (No. 15. Pl. II. Fig. 7), by far the most complicated fortification which occurs in the Upper Ward. It consists of two separate forts. Of these, the principal is at the west end of the hill, where the elevation is highest and the ascent abrupt. It consists, in the first place, of an interior area, 175 feet by 100, defended, with the exception of a very small portion on the north side, by two ramparts, at the distance of 50 feet from each other. The gate in the inner rampart is at right angles, and closely adjoins that in the outer, which is at the north-east corner. A return of the rampart has also been constructed on the south side of the inner gate, so that this entrance was probably defended by two barriers, in the interval between which an enemy, who had forced the first, would be most severely exposed. On the north side of these fortifications an outer rampart, at an interval of 70 feet, encloses a crescent-shaped area, which is entered by a gate at right angles with that in the outer wall of the main entrenchment. On the south, another outer rampart, in the form of a horse-shoe, surrounds a piece of ground to which access can only be obtained by crossing the entrenchments. This is further strengthened throughout two-thirds of its extent by a second rampart, which the defenders could only reach by a similar process. The second fort, containing an area of 90 feet square, is situated at the east end of

the hill, where the ground slopes gently, and was evidently intended to guard against a surprise from this quarter, to which the principal camp would otherwise have been exposed. There can be no doubt that these fortifications are of a late date, possibly of the fifth or sixth century. The valley to the north-west of the Cow Castle was formerly an impassable morass, in which a curious place of security had been constructed. All trace of it has now disappeared under the operations of modern husbandry, but the following account of it is given in the Statistical Account of the parish:—"A mound, of an oval shape, called the Green Knowes, measuring about 30 yards by 40, rises about 2 or 3 feet above the surface of the surrounding bog. It is found to consist of stones tumbled promiscuously together, through which are driven a number of oak piles, which are still very fresh and show the marks of the hatchet. A causeway of large stones connects this mound with the firm ground."

From Culter the Roman road proceeds in the direction of Biggar. At the distance of a mile there is a camp (No. 18) on the top of the hill which intervenes between it and the Clyde. Being situated in a plantation, its outline is not easily traced. It appears, however, to have been a rhomboid of 190 by 164 feet, defended by a single entrenchment. On the bank of the river at Wolfe Clyde there is a moat or tumulus, about 20 feet high and 30 in diameter. There is also a camp (No. 19) in the holm on the opposite side of the river, but so much of it has been destroyed by the plough that it is impossible to fix either its form or its dimensions. Near the boundary of the parishes of Culter and Biggar, we find the house of *Causeway End*, on the line of the Iter—a most appropriate name, as the road would here enter what was, till the eighteenth century, an almost impassable morass. Through this the road was probably constructed on wooden piles, as it would have been impossible to continue the usual solid causeway of the Roman roads. About a quarter of a mile to the right of this there is a camp (No. 20), the rampart of which is very much obliterated. It appears to have been a semi-circle of something less than 150 feet radius. On reach-

ing the village of Biggar, the road passes an artificial mound (No. 21), about 30 feet high, with a flat top, of a rectangular form, measuring 91 feet by 50. Roman coins, including a gold *Vespasian*, have been found in the vicinity. It then bends to its left up the course of Biggar Burn. Here it is commanded by a camp (No. 22), situated on the top of Bizzy Berry Hill, which overhangs the valley on the right. This is a single entrenchment of an oval form, 185 by 135 feet in diameter, with some faint and ill-defined traces of outworks or additional defences. On a small knoll in Biggar Shiels there are four large stones, apparently part of a megalithic circle, or what is more commonly, though on no sufficient grounds, called a Druidical temple. Near these, arrow-heads of flint (S. Pl. IV. Fig 6) have been found. In the moss at Carwood, two bronze caldrons were discovered; one of these (S.) is of the usual tripod form, but with an outline unusually elegant. The other, in the possession of Mr Brown of Edmonstown, is also of this type, but is singular from having only *one* handle. From Carwood the Iter proceeds through Liberton Muir. On a small hill to the left of the road at Whitcastle, there is a camp (No. 23), which appears to have been an oval, 181 by 128 feet; although having been included in a plantation, the line of its rampart cannot easily be traced. On approaching the village of Liberton, was formerly encountered a most interesting fortress (No. 24) lying a little to the left of the road. It was perfectly circular, and was defended by two entrenchments of remarkable height, the diameter of the interior area being 248 feet. It had only one gate, which faced the east. The unusual strength and solidity of its defences may be attributed to its importance as a military post, its position enabling it to command several of the fords across the Clyde. Since these pages were written, every vestige of this fortification has been swept away by agricultural improvements. A bronze caldron, of the usual tripod type (S. Pl. XI.), was picked up in this vicinity. From the village of Liberton the road keeps along the high ground, which skirts the holms on the right bank of the river, till it meets with the stream of the Medwin, which it crosses at the ford below the farm-house of the Bank. Here

two articles of Roman manufacture were dug up: 1, A small bronze figure, representing a male animal, apparently a bull; and 2, A very elegant harped-shaped brooch or *Fibula*, also of bronze, (S. Pl. IX. Figs. 2 & 3.) The Iter next bends round the remarkable turn here taken by the river, and enters the important Roman station of Castledykes or Carstairs (Curia). The progress of modern improvement has in a great measure destroyed its ramparts; a small portion is, however, preserved on the side of the avenue at the back of the modern mansion-house. Fortunately it was surveyed by General Roy in 1753, and a plan of it preserved in plate 27 of his great work. From this we learn that it consisted of an area of about 180 yards square, defended by a deep ditch and formidable rampart. The remains of a Roman bath were here discovered, and many articles of their manufacture have been dug up, such as pots, dishes, instruments of war or sacrifice, a nether millstone (S.), and coins, chiefly those of Aurelius, Antoninus and Trajan. In the parish of Carstairs, but at some distance from Castledykes, a button of highly-polished jet, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, was found. (Catal. Arch. Mus. Edin., p. 22.) From this station the Iter bends to the right, and leaves the Clyde. Before reaching the Mouse, it passes through a corner of Lanark Muir, where there was formerly a small Roman camp—all trace of which appears now to be lost. From the vicinity of this it appears that a branch diverged to the right in the direction of Lanark. Frequent traces of it have been met with near Stanmore house, where a stone cist, containing the fragments of an urn, was also found. On Lanark Muir, near Smyllum Park, there was found, within a similar cist, an urn of precisely the same pattern as that noticed, page 11. It has been supposed that there was a Roman camp on the Castlehill at Lanark. This, however, is erroneous, the fortification there having been formed in more modern times. A silver Faustina was, indeed, found there, but too much stress must not be laid on any deduction as to the occupation of a locality, derived from the discovery of single coins, for these must have circulated for a long period after their issue, especially in remote ages; indeed, coins of the



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

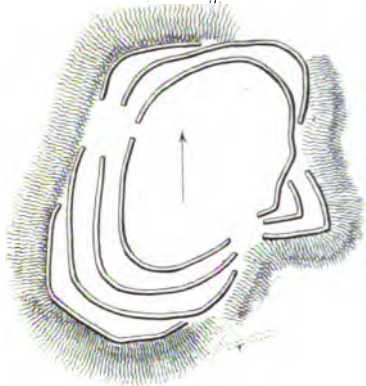


Fig. 3.

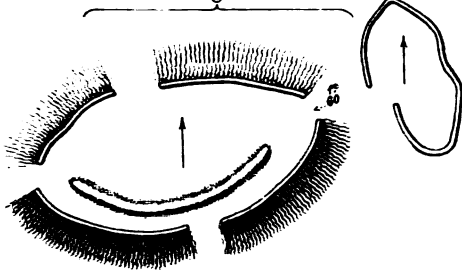
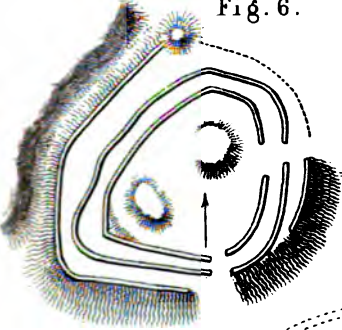


Fig. 4.



Fig. 6.



Scale 200 Feet to the Inch.

Fig. 7.

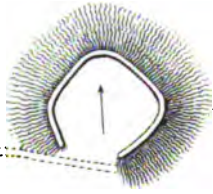
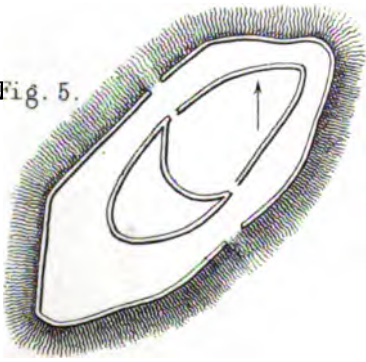


Fig. 5.



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Roman emperors are met with even in the present day among the currency of districts in the south of France. The fortification, which consists of an elevated mound, partly natural and partly artificial, and a surrounding ditch, in many of its features resembles the important castle of Bramber in Sussex, although on a smaller scale. The mound was in all probability used originally as a place of sepulture, and adapted to the purpose of a military fort in the ninth or tenth century. By the time of William the Lyon it had become the site of a feudal castle, which was occupied by that monarch and several of his successors, and it continued a royal castle till after the year 1359. [Chamberlain's Rolls, I., 335.] We shall afterwards have occasion to advert more particularly to the type of fortification to which it belongs. Leaving Lanark, the Roman road appears to have passed through Nemphlar Muir. Crossing the Clyde, it ascended Stonebyres Hill, after which it forded the Nethan and proceeded to Blackwood, in Lesmahagow parish. Returning to Stanmore, we find the main Iter proceeding in a north-western direction, till it crosses the Mouse at Cleghorn mill. In the angle between the road and the stream are the remains of an old entrenchment apparently of a rectangular form. On the opposite side of the Mouse, a few hundred yards to the right of the line of the Iter, is a very large and important Roman camp, which is supposed to have been occupied by Agricola. It measures 600 yards in length by 420 in breadth, and is rectangular. It has six gates, several of which are defended by traverses, in a way not uncommon with the Romans. Its ramparts are in good preservation, and a very accurate plan of it is contained in Roy, Plate 9. On the bank of the Mouse, about 300 yards to the south of this station, three stone coffins, surrounded by charred wood, were discovered. The largest was $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, the others $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet square. In one of the latter an urn was found, which was about 6 inches in height, and had been formed on a lathe. From Cleghorn the road continues in a north-west direction through the parish of Carluke by Kilcadzow, Coldstream, Yieldshields, and Dyke, to Belston, where it separates into two branches, which pass by Castlehill and

Hyndshaw into the Middle Ward. These may be considered as the commencement of the great network of roads connected with the northern wall. At Dyke, the road which is there known as Watling Street is very perfect, and protected by a mound on its north-east side. On or near the line of the Iter in this district many antiquities have been discovered. Roman gold coins have been picked up at Burnhead and Castlehill, and a copper Commodus with a silver Faustina at Belston. A flint hatchet was turned up by the plough at Crawford Wells, and another smaller and less perfect at Stonegreen. At Carney Mount, and also at Law, stone cists have been met with containing rude urns and ashes. It is probable that a vicinal road ran from Belston to Milton Lockhart. Exactly at the spot where an elegant stone bridge was erected by the late Mr William Lockhart, M.P., there appears to have been in ancient times a wooden construction of the same kind. In the rock which forms the bed of the river, a series of square holes have been cut about a foot deep and 9 inches in length by 6 in breadth. Being arranged in pairs, it is evident that they have been intended to receive the beams on which the bridge was supported. The site chosen for this, and the manner in which it is carried obliquely across the river so as to present the least obstacle to the current, afford evidence of no small engineering skill. After crossing the river, the road appears to have ascended to the high ground on the opposite bank, where, on the farm of Dalpatrick, an ordinary Roman earthenware lamp was found under a small cairn, and from thence to have proceeded to Blackwood, near which a stone axe, now in the possession of Mr Hope Vere, was discovered. Here an undoubted Roman road is met with, stretching through the Middle Ward parishes of Stonehouse and Strathaven into Ayrshire. On the top of Dillar Hill, in Lesmahagow parish, there is a detached camp of no great size (No. 16), and another at Blackhill (No. 16^b), with its ditch much obliterated by the thriving plantation in which it is situated. In the vicinity of the latter there formerly stood two megalithic pillars, but one of them was removed some years ago. A third fortification (No. 16^b) occurs on the farm of Draffan. It is cir-

cular, with a diameter of 70 or 80 yards. A short distance outside the rampart there was a well neatly built round with stones, a feature which, when coupled with the fact that it is at no great distance from the Iter, seems to indicate that it was constructed by the Romans, as wells similarly situated are frequently found in connection with the entrenchments of that nation, of which there is an example at the great station of Caistor, near Norwich. Not far from this camp two bronze hatchets were discovered. Another was dug up on the farm of Connalholm. In Sadlerhead or Fauldhouse burn an elegant bronze flagon was picked up by a cowherd, and came into the possession of the Rev. Mr Dow, minister of Cathcart, by whom it was presented to the Hunterian Museum in Glasgow. It is engraved in Stewart's "Caledonia Romana," Plate VI Figs. 4 & 5, and the following description of it is given at p. 220 of the same work:—"It is 12 inches in height, and perfectly plain, with the exception of the handle, which is ornamented with several embossed figures. In the lower part a female figure, in simple drapery, stands near a Grecian pedestal with a bird in her hand, which bears some resemblance to an owl. Above her is a helmet similar to that of Minerva, and over it a nude figure as in the act of running, with a cloak or toga flowing loosely behind. Surmounting all is a circular shield with drapery suspended round it. The design is elegant and well executed, and has a decided classical appearance." It appears to have been richly gilt, and is undoubtedly a relique of the period of Roman occupation. In the statistical account it is stated that Roman coins have been found in the parish. These, however, have been lost sight of, and unfortunately no record has been preserved of the places where they were discovered. Sepulchral tumuli, chiefly stone cairns, are common throughout Lesmahagow. One of these at Cairn house, on the farm of Skellyhill, was of unusually large dimensions, being upwards of 50 feet high, while its base occupied half an acre of ground; many of the stones of which it was composed weighing about a ton. In its centre a stone cist, 4 feet in length by 2 in breadth, was discovered. It con-

tained ashes and an urn of rude pottery, which crumbled to dust on being exposed to the air. A number of these cairns were removed about forty years ago at Borland Mill. In the stone cist which occupied the centre of one of them two circular ornaments, about 3 inches in diameter, of highly polished jet, were found. In another a stone celt was preserved. Two similar celts were turned up on the farm of Draffan and another at Rogerhill. At Underbank, near Crossford, a stone implement, of cream-coloured agate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, was picked up; it appears to have been used as a chisel or knife, and is now in the possession of J. G. M'Kirdy, Esq. of Birkwood. A small thin gold coin, about the size of a silver penny, was found in a cairn at Muirsland. It is lost, and no notice was taken of the type to which it belonged, consequently it is impossible to ascertain whether it had any original connection with those who erected the tumulus, or came there accidentally at a much more recent period, as undoubtedly was the case with an Edward penny discovered in another cairn at Lupus. The latter also contained a broach, which seems to have been coeval with the interment. Another *fibula* was found at Auchlochan, in connection with the point of a bronze spear and a large number of urns. On the estate of Stockbriggs several *fibulae*, urns, and what is described as Roman pottery, have been met with. The late Lord Corehouse excavated some tumuli about a mile to the south of his residence. The centre of one of these was occupied by a stone cist containing an urn, round which no less than eighteen others, with some rude ornaments scratched on their surface and filled with bones, were arranged in a circle. At Leeland a small cairn was removed some years ago, and the field in which it stood sown with barley, but so strong a crop of oats, with dark stems and ears, sprung up on the site of the cairn that the barley was choked. The seed from which these oats was produced must have lain dormant during the centuries which had elapsed since the erection of the tumulus. It may have been deposited intentionally along with the interment, for we know that it was the custom of the Egyptians and many ancient nations to place wheat and other

cereals in their tombs for the use of the deceased; or its presence may be accounted for, with even greater probability, by the conjecture that, when the cairn was erected, the place either was, or had been recently, occupied by a well-ripened crop of that grain.

The great south and north Iter is intersected by another at right angles, which is known as the Drove Loan. In tracing the latter, it will be found convenient to divide it into two portions, and consider, in the first place, that which lies to the east of the Clyde. The point at which it crosses this river is the Black-pot Ford, about two miles above the station at Carstairs. This, however, owing to the depth of the water opposite that encampment, is the nearest place where a passage by fording was possible. Proceeding eastward, it intersects the road already described on the farm of Lampits, and leaving Carnwath on the left goes on to Greenattan. At the west end of the village of Carnwath is a remarkable cairn or moat. It is somewhat elliptical in form, of considerable height, and surrounded by a deep ditch. There is a hollow on the top, and tradition asserts that access to the interior was obtained by a rude staircase. Many conjectures have been hazarded as to the origin and purpose of this class of mounds; several of them highly improbable, like that in the History of the Somervilles, that they were constructed by the adherents of the Bruce, to distinguish themselves from the Baliol faction. Some have considered them fortresses, others the places of popular assemblies; but by far the most plausible idea is that which assigns them a sepulchral character, as being erected over the graves of distinguished chieftains in a very remote age. From Greenattan, the left branch of the Drove Loan proceeds straight forward through Carnwath Muir to the small Roman station at Harburn, in the county of Edinburgh. The other branch turns sharp to the right through Kerswell, where a bronze palstab (S. Pl. VI. Fig. 5) was discovered. On reaching Newbigging Muir the road again splits into two. One of these making a considerable bend to the left, passes either through or close by the south side of the camp (No. 25), which is an irregular oval of 267 by 215

feet, singly entrenched, but with an outwork on the east of a slighter character, extending to the distance of 150 feet. It is situated on the top of a gentle eminence. From this the road continues along the slope of the hills on the right bank of the South Medwyn, till it reaches the head of Dunsyre Valley, from which it passes through the flat muirs at the head of the West Water into Peebleshire. In the muirs at the head of both the South and North Medwyn, cairns and megalithic monuments frequently occur. It is mentioned in the Statistical Account of Scotland that a number of urns have been found along the line of this road, and one is more particularly described as being "about 6 inches in diameter, composed of burnt clay and rudely carved over. Its under part is narrow, of the shape of the human heart, and projects from the depth of 7 inches about $2\frac{1}{2}$ towards the mouth." This form is one of the known types of Roman pottery, and it is unfortunate that neither the place of its discovery nor the name of its possessor have been given. The other branch of the Iter, which we left in Newbigging Muir, after making a slight sweep to the right, and crossing the South Medwyn, pursues a direction almost due east until it reaches the boundary of Peebleshire at Corsincon. It then bends sharply to the left, and for some distance forms the march of the counties, after which it finally takes leave of Lanarkshire, proceeding by Newland Bridge End in the direction of the Roman camp at Lyne. This branch of the Drove Loan appears to have formed the early portion of the fifth Iter of Richard of Cirencester, the important stations of Carstairs and Lyne being *Curia* and *Ad. Fines*, the two first places recorded on the line of that route. Stone cists have been found in its vicinity. A little better than a mile north-west of the point where it leaves the county, there is a camp of small dimensions (No. 17) on the top of Keir Hill, which overlooks the village of Dolphinton. An arrow-head, neatly formed of flint (S.), was recently found at Newmill in this parish. Between the Drove Loan and the north and south Iter we find a small isolated hill called the Cocklaw, on the top of which is a camp (No. 26) defended by a single circular rampart 200 feet in diameter.

At the foot of this lies the farm of Boreland, on which there was found a tripod flagon, (S. Pl. XI. Fig. 5.) On Hyndshielend, the next farm, a stone cist was lately discovered. It contained an urn which crumbled away on being exposed to the air. Several stone celts (S.) have been found in Walston parish, but no record has been kept of the exact localities.

Having completed the survey of the eastern portion of the Drove Loan, we now proceed to trace that part of it which lies on the west bank of the Clyde. Leaving the Black-pot Ford, this passes through the lower part of the parish of Pettinain and ascends the hill above Westraw House. At the point where it crosses the crest of the ridge there is a small circle, about 6 yards in diameter, and with a regular gate. This may have been a sheepstell, for which, however, the situation is not well adapted; or it may have been the station of an outlying picket, connected with a large camp, to be immediately described. A short distance to the right of this, on the highest point of the ridge, is the remarkable ancient British fort, known as Cairn Grife (No. 27. Pl. III. Fig. 2.) It has two concentric ramparts, which, at an interval of from 5 to 7 yards, enclose an area of about 100 feet square, and are composed of an enormous collection of loose stones, of which, at least, a thousand cart-loads have been collected. A portion of the space between the ramparts, about 15 feet in length, is cut off from the remainder by two transverse walls, which permit no entrance but by escalade. It is impossible to conjecture the intention of this arrangement, but is not uncommon in ancient British fortifications of this type. Descending from the hill, the road leads directly to a large camp (No. 28), situated by the side of a moss, in the valley near the farm of Knowhead. This extensive fortification is of an irregular form, with a single entrenchment of a comparatively slight character, which measures 300 yards in length by 230 in breadth. Within the moss, a short distance to the east, there is a small round enclosure, containing about a rood of ground, which appears to have been connected with the main fortification by a causeway. Near the rampart some urns were found, in an in-

verted position, within stone cists, the latter being filled to a considerable depth with a fine white sand. From the dimensions, position, and general character of this fortification, there seems no room for doubt that it is the intermediate camp which, from the well-known length of the daily march of a Roman legion, the western column of Agricola's army must have formed between that at Little Clyde, and their junction with the other division at Carstairs, or more probably Cleghorn. On the crest of Swaites Hill, which overlooks this camp on the east, is a small fort (No. 29) with a slight circular rampart, 170 feet diameter. A short distance to the north of this there was once a large tumulus called the Hero's Cairn. When this was taken down a large urn, surrounded by five smaller ones, was discovered, the whole being included in a stone cist. Below this, on the side of the Clyde, lie two camps. The first (No. 30. Pl. III. Fig. 3) is situated on the top of a gentle bank which rises from the river. It is defended by two ramparts in the shape of the letter C, the opening being formed by a wide gateway, where the ends of the ramparts are closed by transverse banks; the entrenchments are very slight, and most probably were strengthened by hedges, after a well-known British type. The other (No. 31) is half way down the slope, and has been so often ploughed over that its form can scarcely be traced; it appears, however, to have been a lop-sided oval of 143 and 120 feet diameter. Proceeding from the Hero's Cairn, southward, along Swaites Hill, we enter the farm of Warrenhill, where six urns, rudely manufactured and apparently moulded by hand, were disinterred. On the elevation which terminates this range, we find the fortification called in Forest's Map the Chesters *outpost* (No. 32) overlooking the flat basin which stretches up the Clyde as far as Culter, a distance of some miles. It is defended by a single, well-defined rampart pierced by two gates, and is of irregular shape—its longest transverse dimensions being 300 and 277 feet. Before returning to the Drove Loan, a set of camps, on the opposite side of the basin above referred to, which cannot be connected with any road, fall to be described. (No. 33) is on the north-east face of Tinto, a little





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Fig. 1.

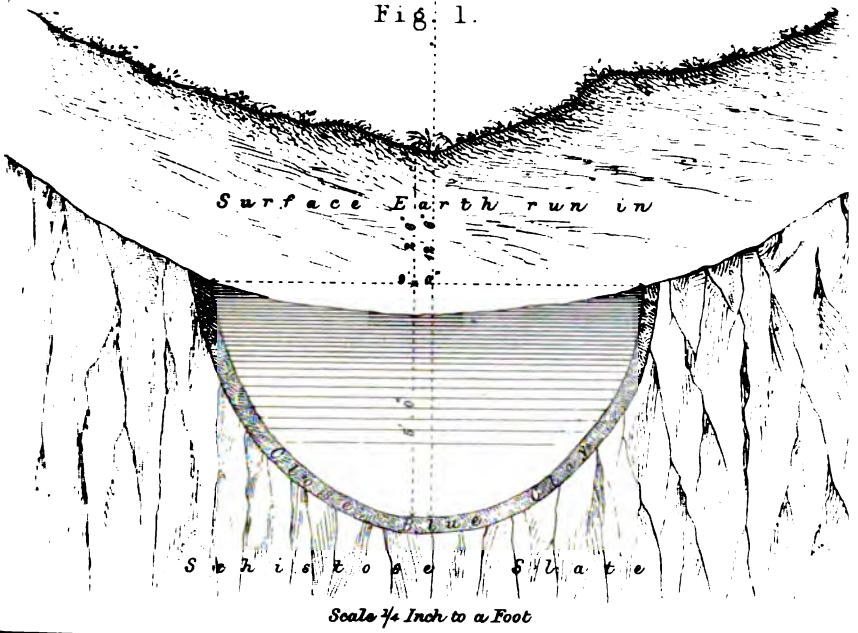
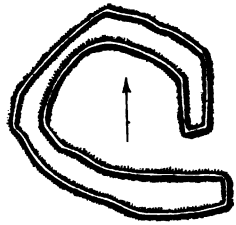


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Scale 200 Feet to the Inch.

Fig. 4.

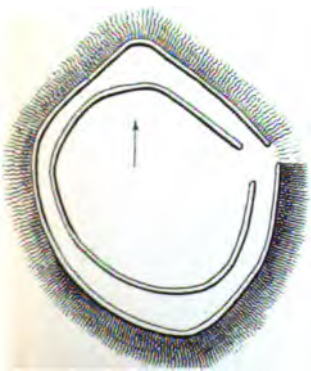
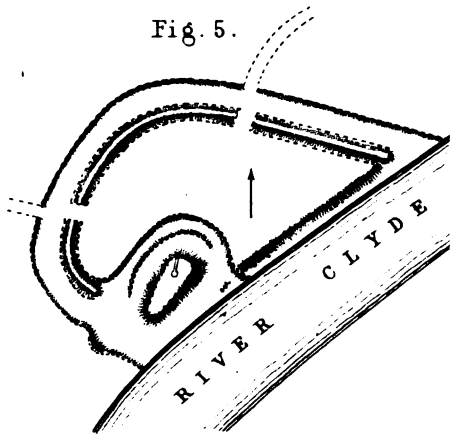


Fig. 5.



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way above the base of that hill, and is constructed of two unusually high circular ramparts, traversed by two gates, the diameter of the inner one being 180 feet. This camp possesses an unique feature in an interior ring, only 2 feet high, but perfectly continuous, without gate or opening. It is difficult to conjecture what could have been the object of this construction. Not far from this were found, in a small tumulus, some human bones. As the skull was absent and the grave shorter than usual, it may be presumed that this body had been decapitated. About a quarter of a mile to the north another tumulus contained two urns, one of which is in the possession of Mr Thomson Carmichael of Eastend. A little further round the hill, in the direction of the Clyde, the top of a small protuberance is occupied by a Druidical or megalithic circle (No. 34), consisting of two irregular rows of stones. These are the ordinary rock of the country, rough as they came from the quarry, and of no great size. On the spur of the hill which overlooks St John's Kirk, there is a camp (No. 35) which has been so much destroyed that its original form cannot be determined with any accuracy. In Symington parish are two fortifications, one (No. 36) is on the top of the Castlehill. Being situated in a plantation, its rampart, which was single, can scarcely be traced in places; it seems, however, to have been an irregular circle. The other (No. 37), on the bank of a small stream in the farm of Westside, has been defended by an earthen rampart. This, however, has been so frequently ploughed that its general outlines can only be distinguished, which appear to have been also circular. Leaving the large camp at Knowhead, the Drove Loan crosses Carmichael Hill to the church of that parish, from which it passes behind Tinto, and keeps along the high ground between Douglas Water and the Clyde till within a short distance of the village of Crawfordjohn. In Carmichael parish, near a bridge over Douglas Water, a considerable distance to the right of the road, a sandstone cist was found. At Stonehill, on the same side of the Iter, but nearer to it, two rings or clasps of very pure gold, weighing together twenty-nine sovereigns, were dug up. They exhibited workmanship of a low class, and are in possession of Lord

Home. On Ironside Hill, near the head of Ponfeigh burn, there was a small stone fort, about 40 feet in diameter, but its walls were many years ago removed to furnish materials for a march fence. Occupying the plateau on the top of a hill in Garf Water, about a mile and a half to the left of the Drove Loan, we find a camp (No. 38. Pl. III. Fig. 4), defended by two entrenchments in the form of an irregular circle, 220 feet in diameter. On the Clyde, a little above the village of Robertson, is a considerable tumulus or moat. From Crawfordjohn there is considerable difficulty in tracing the course of the Drove Loan, as there are there two lines, either of which it may have followed, while they run so close together that we can hardly believe them to have been contemporaneous. One of them turns sharply to the right and, passing into the parish of Douglas, skirts Aukensaugh Hill. It then crosses the Glespen burn into the farm of Glentaggart, and ascends the stream of the same name, near the top of which, on a shoulder of Hartwood Hill, there is a rectangular fortification of 150 by 87 feet, whereof the west corner has been cut off by a marsh. Its single rampart is slight and faintly marked. Near this is a curious stone font of very rude construction, the date of which is uncertain. From this point the road inclines to the left, and, passing between the farmhouse of Shawhead and the hill called Cairn Kinney, enters Dumfries-shire. It does not, however, continue long in that county, but, after traversing a small corner of it, pursues its course into Ayrshire. The other branch continues in the same direction as the Drove Loan had previously followed. Passing the village of Crawfordjohn, it ascends the left bank of the Duneaton till it reaches the farm of Sheriffcleuch, where it crosses that river and soon arrives at a camp, the entrenchments of which have been so confused by modern turf walls that its form cannot now be ascertained. Here a bronze spur rowel (S.) and some pieces of iron, apparently fragments of armour, were found. The road then skirts the opposite side of Cairn Kinney from that taken by the other branch, with which it unites at the boundary of the county. Several bronze spear-heads (S.) have been found near Cairntable in Douglas

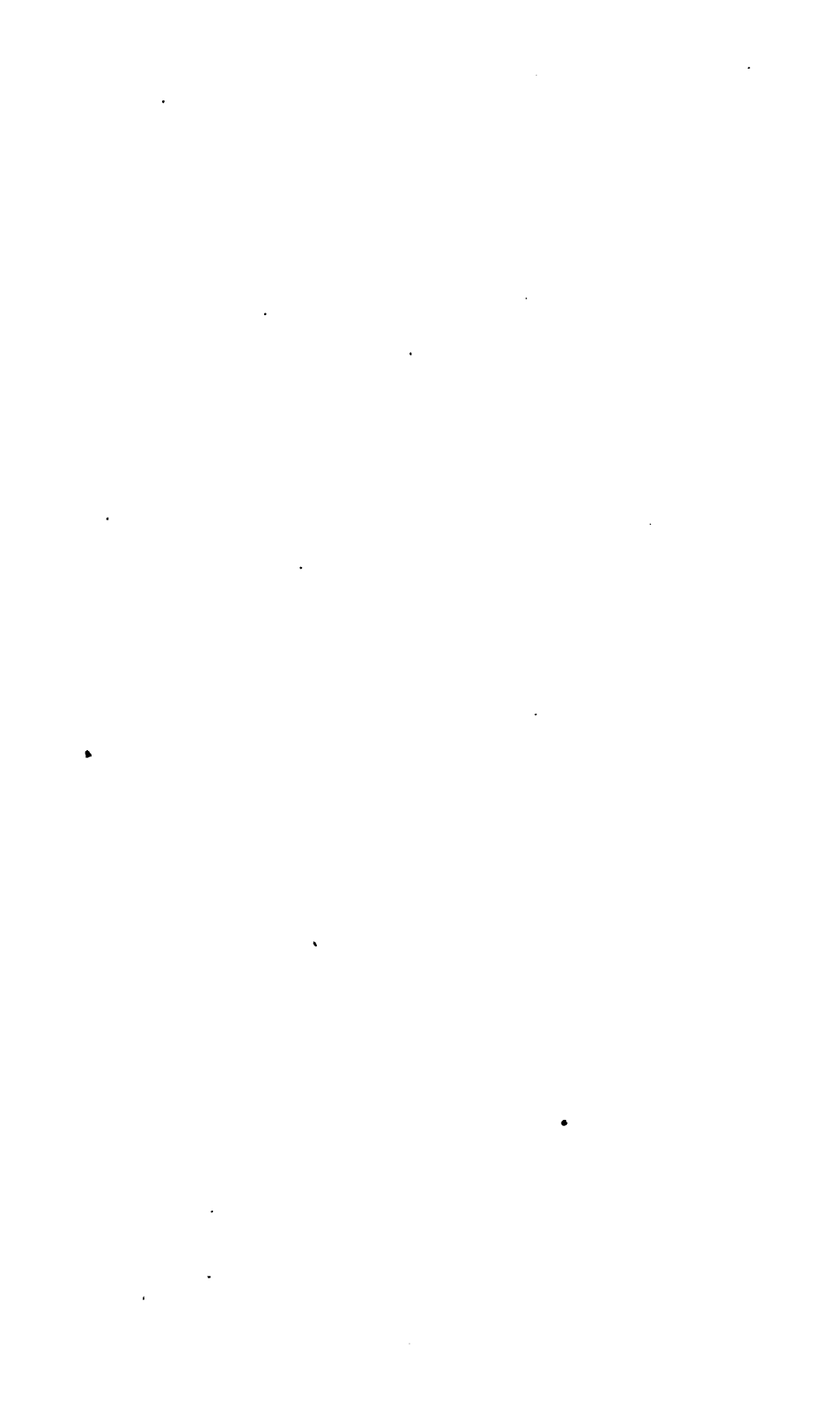
parish, but the exact locality has not been recorded; and there is a very large moat or tumulus in the grounds of Douglas Castle.

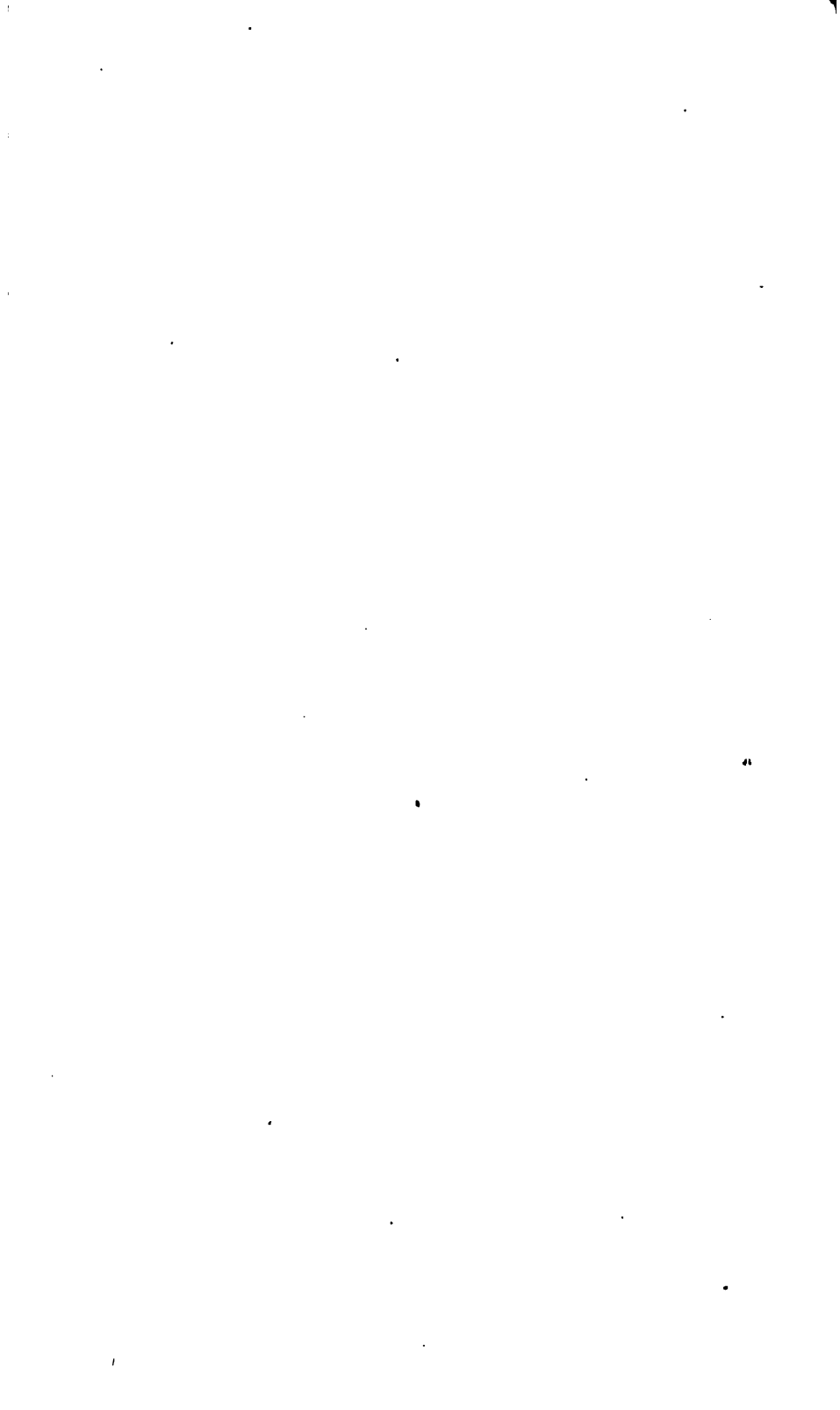
Following the course of the Duneaton downwards from the village of Crawfordjohn, we find, on the Black Hill, a fort (No. 39) measuring 203 by 195 feet, defended by two ramparts at an interval of 30 to 40 feet, which has evidently been constructed to command the passage of the stream. A little above the point where this falls into the Clyde, there is situated, on the farm of Nether Abington, the last, but certainly not the least, curious of the ancient fortifications in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, (No. 40. Pl. III. Fig. 5.) It consists of a considerable mount, partially natural, partially artificial, rising abruptly from the bank of the Clyde, and surrounded by a ditch on the land side. From this projects a rampart and ditch in the form of a horse-shoe, which is evidently of later construction, and is entered by two gates on its opposite sides. This type of fortress is rare in Scotland, but in England it is met with very frequently, and often of gigantic dimensions. There the fortresses of this class seem to have been commonly used by the Saxons, and became, after the conquest, the sites of the feudal strongholds of the Norman barons, the walls of which crown the mounds and earthworks. To this type belong the great castles of Windsor, Norwich, Canterbury, with old Sarum and Marlborough in Wilts, Headlingham in Essex, Launceston in Cornwall, Lewes in Sussex, and many others. Although the fact of their occupation by the Saxons and Normans is universally admitted, a very keen controversy has of late years existed among antiquaries as to the date of the original construction of the fortifications of this class, and the people to whom their first erection was to be attributed. On the one side it is contended that they were formed by the ancient Britons at a very early period, and had been subsequently taken possession of by the other races. On the other, it is maintained that, although the mounds might be ancient, they were originally raised as sepulchral monuments, and that they were converted into military fortresses at a much more recent period, when those who had been interred beneath them were entirely forgotten.

then those of bronze, and lastly those of iron; as the limited area of discovery prevented us adopting the more scientific plan of an arrangement, founded on the localities where they were found, and the tribes and nations to which they belong. We are the more anxious to mention this, as the idea broached by the archæologists of Denmark, that the prevalence of stone, bronze, and iron implements mark three consecutive historical periods, is now rejected by all sound antiquarians as being empirical and inconsistent with the recorded facts.

PLATE IV.

Figs. 1, 2, 3 represent various forms of the rude aboriginal stone celt axe or hatchet. The first was found at Culter, and consists of clay-stone porphyry. It measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ across the cutting edge. Its two sides are more nearly parallel than in most examples of this class of weapon, and its shape approaches more closely that of the adze than the axe. The second, of Greywacké, also found at Culter, is remarkable for its large size—7 inches long by 3 in breadth. The third, discovered in the parish of Covington, measures $5\frac{3}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and is formed of very soft limestone. No reliques of antiquity are found more widely scattered than these stone celts. They have been discovered in every part of Great Britain and Ireland, also in France and Denmark; something very similar existed in Mexico, and they are still used by the Polynesian islanders and other savage tribes. There can be little doubt that they were attached to the handle by thongs passing round their middle. Examples, however, have been found near Abbeville, in France, where the celt had been placed in a hollow portion of a stag's horn, having a perforation in it to receive the handle. They appear to have been used indiscriminately as tools and as weapons of war. Of the latter use a remarkable instance was met with in Kirkcudbrightshire, where a skeleton was found in a stone cist, one of the arms of which





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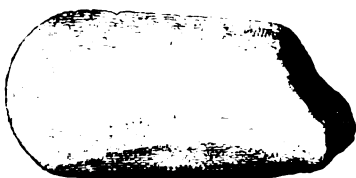


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had been almost separated from the shoulder by the stroke of a stone axe, a fragment of which still remained in the bone. (*Wilson's Pre-Hist. Annals*, 131.) There is reason to conjecture that these celts were not in all cases used as axes or hatchets, as in some instances, Fig. 3 for example, they appear by no means adapted to that purpose. We can conceive our ancestors succeeding, by the aid of fire, in hewing down and shaping trees with stone celts, when these were formed of flint or a rock as hard as Greenstone or Greywacké, but hesitate to admit of the possibility when the weapon consists of limestone, so soft that it can be scratched with the nail. It has in consequence been asserted, and with considerable reason, that celts made of soft stones were used in the flaying of the larger spoils of the chase.

Figs. 4 and 5 represent two specimens of what are known as *flail* stones, which formed the effective portions of a very early military weapon, being suspended by a cord or thong of leather from a short staff, and used in the same manner as the "morning star" of the middle ages. The first of these is of much earlier date than the latter. It is very rudely shaped, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; one edge is sharper than the other, and there is a coarsely-formed perforation towards the upper part to receive the string. A stone something similar, and evidently used for the same purpose, but of larger dimensions, was, in 1858, dredged up from the Thames, off Battersea. It is engraved in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association* for that year, (Pl. 23, Fig. 3). A still larger example was found in one of the three trenches that surround the summit of a remarkable hill, called "Cuming's Camp," at Barra, Aberdeenshire. It is figured in the *Catalogue, Archæological Museum, Edinburgh*, 1856-7, where it is erroneously described as a maul or hammer. Stones of the same class have been found elsewhere in Scotland, and also in Ireland. Weapons of an allied character are employed by the Circassians and the Indian tribes of the valley of the Mississippi. The second example is annular, 3 inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in diameter; the central perforation is strongly bevelled on both sides to protect the knots which held it in its place on the thong by which

it was suspended. A stone of the same class was found at Dalpatrick, in Lanarkshire (*Wilson's Pre-Hist. Annals*, 132), and they have been frequently met with in other Scottish localities. One is said to have been found in Surrey. (*Journal Brit. Arch. Association*, 1858, p. 328, note.) Both the specimens engraved were found at Culter.

Fig. 6 presents four differently shaped flint arrow-heads, known in Scotland as elf bolt, elf shot, and elfin arrow; in Norway as *alfskot*; in Denmark as *elves kud*—that is, elf shot; and in France as *cats' tongues*—*langues de chat*. This class of weapon is very frequently met with in Scotland, and, indeed, generally throughout the north of Europe. The discovery of numerous examples in the drift near Amiens and Abbeville is at present exciting great speculation among geologists. Forged specimens are continually met with; indeed, two extensive manufactories of them were, about two years ago, detected in Lancashire and Norfolk.

Fig. 7, a flint knife, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches long by $\frac{7}{8}$ in its greatest breadth. It is flat on one side, convex on the other. A still more elaborate specimen of these knives, found at Culter, is also in Mr Sim's collection, but unfortunately in fragments. They are frequently found in Scotland and elsewhere.

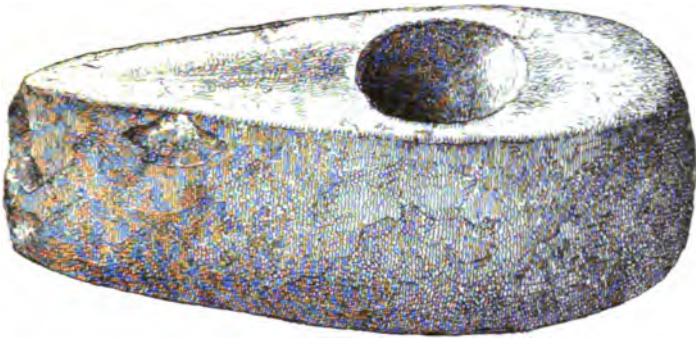
PLATE V.

Fig. 1 is a remarkable and perhaps unique illustration of the manufacturing processes in use among our early ancestors. It is a slick stone, for tawing or softening hides by friction, formed of quartz, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in height. There is a deep depression on either side to admit the finger and thumb. These were probably natural at first but have been artificially increased. The outside is rounded, and both it and the flat surface applied to the hide are polished by use. It was found in the parish of Culter, 3 feet below the surface. It is conjectured that the name *taw*, applied to a schoolboy's marbles, is derived from



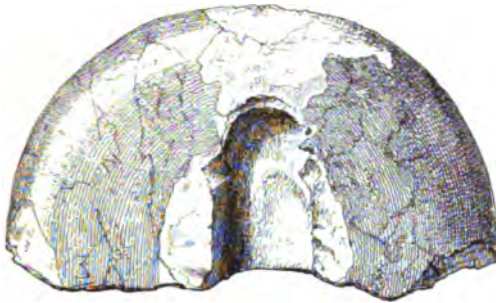


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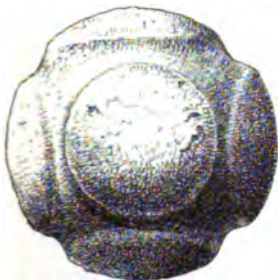
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these tawing-stones, having been probably at one time formed like them of quartz.

Fig. 2 represents a very fine example of the stone hammer, axe, or maul. It was picked up at Aikbrae, near the boundary of the parish of Culter, and is of a size not usually met with, measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $2\frac{3}{8}$ along the cutting edge. In form it resembles the first type of these weapons engraved by Dr Wilson (*Pre-Hist. Ann.*, p. 135). They have been found all over Scotland, and in Lancashire and other parts of England; but by no means in the numbers that are met with in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

Fig. 3 is a most singular spherical stone ball, with circles in relief, arranged in regular order, with intervening spaces, and is fashioned with remarkable symmetry. It was found in Biggar parish, presents six of these circles, and is, in this respect, similar to one found in Dumfriesshire, near the same Roman Iter, that traverses Lanarkshire from south to north, engraved by Wilson (*Pre-Hist. Ann.*, p. 138), and repeated in the *Arch. Mus., Edin.*, 1856, p. 14. The former author notes two instances of similar articles being discovered at Glenquiken moor, Kirkcudbright, and Cochno, Dumbartonshire; while the latter work records that one of these balls, but with three faces only, was found on the Tullo of Garvoch, Kincardineshire, and another, with four, in a cairn at East Brackie, Fifeshire. Another, from Ireland, which resembles the Biggar example in the grey sandstone of which it is composed and the number of the circles, is preserved in the British Museum. Similar incised stones have been found in Denmark; but no instance is known of their being found in England. The most probable conjecture as to their use is that they were employed for the purpose of divination, or in a game of chance. The projecting circles being marked with numbers or letters, like a modern tee-totum, and then thrown or rolled either on the ground, or in a bowl or vessel.

Fig. 4 is a small bronze ball, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, found at Walston. It is sharply and beautifully incised with volutes, producing six disc-shaped figures, and, in this respect, bears some analogy to the stone balls above described. No similar

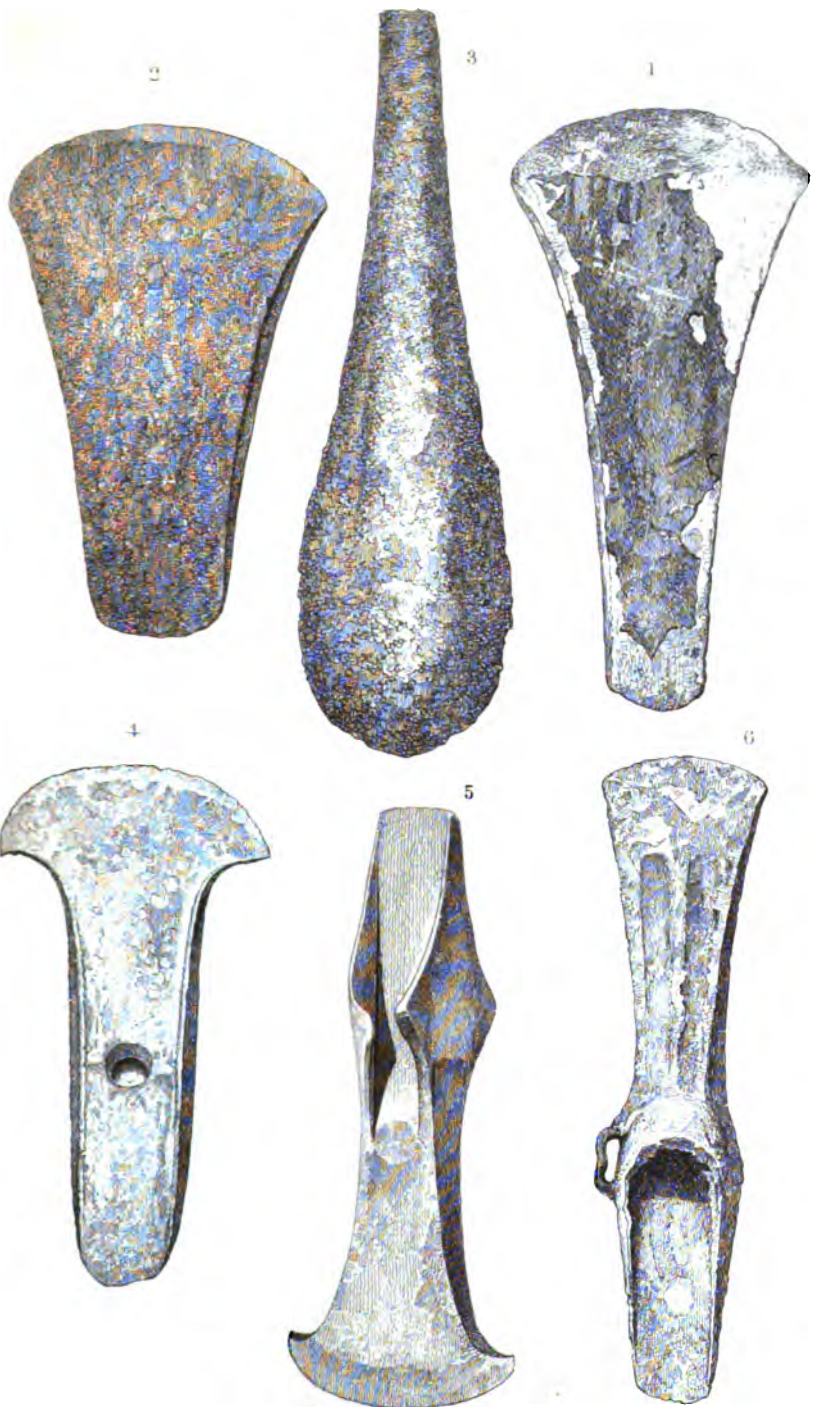
example is known to exist; but there is in the British Museum a shallow bowl of bronze, with singular scroll-formed ornaments of a similar character; and some antiquaries have conjectured that balls of this class were used with these basins in a game something resembling the modern roulette; others have believed that they were rolled along a floor or table, something in the manner of what are now called carpet bowls, and that the ornamentation distinguished those belonging to the different players. This idea is rendered more probable by the recent discovery of earthenware balls of varied pattern, and very similar to our China bowls, in connection with Roman remains in the south of England; and also by the curious fact that, in the example before us, the ball has been cast in two halves, each composed of a different metal, which, varying in density, would give it a bias similar to that possessed by the bowls on our modern greens. A third set of authorities incline to consider them emblems of authority, appertaining to various offices, and that they were carried in the hand in the same way as our sovereigns do the globe. The truth is, that we have as yet such scant information as to these reliques, that any conjecture as to the use made of them can amount only to vague speculation. Its superior workmanship, however, enables us to state with certainty that the ball we have engraved was not fabricated prior to the occupation of this country by the Romans.

PLATE VI.

Figs. 1 and 2 are axe-heads of bronze. The first, found near Biggar, is a very fine specimen, measuring $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length and nearly 3 across the cutting edge. The second, discovered at Culter, is rather smaller, its dimensions being $5\frac{1}{4}$ and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches respectively. Both belong to what Dr Wilson arranges as Class I. (*Pre-Hist. Ann.*, p. 252), that is, those types and varieties which belong to the earliest period after the art of working in bronze was discovered; while they are distinguished from the more perfect productions of a later period by their more simple form, less skilful workmanship, and the absence of







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ornamentation. These axes have been found in numerous localities in Great Britain and Ireland, and, indeed, generally in the north of Europe.

Fig. 3 is a bronze instrument of a very rare and unusual form. It is a tongue-shaped blade, $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, but broken at the small end, and measuring 2 inches across its greatest width. It is thick in the centre and thins off to the edge all round. A bronze weapon of a similar shape was found in 1853, in a barrow on Ashley Down, Isle of Wight (*Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1854, *Plate* 19. *Fig.* 2). In that case, however, it was evident that the blade had been used as a dagger, there being three holes or rivets at the broad end for attaching it to the handle, one of the rivetted pins, by which it was fastened, still remaining. In the present example there is nothing of this kind, and most probably it is the blade of an axe, the smaller pointed end of which was driven through the haft, thus forming a weapon very similar to some battle-axes still used by the natives of southern Africa. It was found at Culter, on the farm of Nether Hangingshaw.

Figs. 4 and 5 are specimens of Dr Wilson's Class IV. of early bronze weapons (*Pre-Hist. Ann.*, p. 254), to which archæologists now usually apply the Scandinavian term "Paalstab." These are in the form of a wedge, more or less axe-shaped, having a groove on each side, generally terminating in a stop-ridge, by means of which they were united to a cleft handle, and, in the generality of cases, with projecting lateral ridges, designed still further to secure the hold on the shaft. Specimens are frequently met with in the north of Europe. A very animated discussion has been carried on among antiquaries as to whether they were hafted by means of a bent stick or by a straight wooden handle. (*See Archæologia*, XIX., 104, *Pl. VIII.*, *Figs.* 13, *c*; and *Arch. Journal*, *March*, 1847, p. 4.) The general opinion is now, however, in favour of the latter mode of hafting. Mr James Yates has called attention to two of the Nimroud marbles, in which Assyrian soldiers are represented breaking through a wall of brick or small stones by means of chisels, not dissimilar to our Paalstabs, and fitted to a

straight wooden handle. In fact, they appear to have been used as crowbars in the attack of fortifications and military works, and also, we have no doubt, in the more peaceful operations to which such tools were adapted (*Arch. Journal*, VI., 363; *Journal Brit. Arch. Asso.*, IV., 69). Of the two examples before us, Fig. 4 was found at Newlands, in Peeblesshire, but not far from the boundary of Lanarkshire. It is $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, with a slight transverse ridge on both faces, but with no lateral projection. From its form it might easily, unless attentively examined, be mistaken for a battle-axe of the type already described. There is a singular depression on one side, which, although not unique in this class of weapon, is at least a feature of very great rarity. Fig. 5 is 6 inches long, and was found at Kerswell, in the parish of Carnwath. It is very slightly, if at all, ridged transversely, but has the edges developed to an unusual extent, and recurved inwards the better to secure the shaft. It is in very fine condition.

Fig. 6 is an example of Dr Wilson's Class V., an improved variety of the Paalstab, having a loop or ear attached to them (*Pre-Hist. Ann.*, p. 256). It was found at Aikbrae, and is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with a deep ridge on either side. This type of the Paalstab is of frequent occurrence in our collections (*Edin. Arch. Mus.*, 1856. p. 48).

PLATE VII.

Fig. 1 presents to us a javelin head, picked up on the farm of Hangingshaw, in Culter parish. It is of the earliest and most rude type of these weapons (*Pre-Hist. Ann.*, 260). It is furnished with a tang, which was inserted in a cleft shaft and rivetted. Its present length is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but the lower end is broken. A smaller specimen of the same character, but slightly varied in shape, was found at Coldchapel, in the parish of Lamington, and other examples have been met with in various parts of Great Britain, from Morayshire to the Severn.

The next three figures represent bronze spear-heads, arranged in accordance with the date of their manufacture. Fig. 2 was found in the parish of Lanark. It is well formed, and about 5





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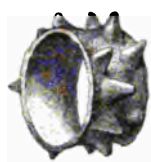
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6



6



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inches long. Fig. 3 was discovered, along with the urn and ring, Pl. VIII. Figs. 1 and 2, under a cairn in the parish of Crawford. It is of good workmanship, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and has a loop on each side at the base of the blade. Fig. 4, from Douglas, is $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches long, and is looped towards the bottom of the socket, while the latter is decorated with three annular bands, a very rare feature in this class of weapons. These spear-heads are of common occurrence, both in this country, including the Channel Islands, and in Denmark, and the other Scandinavian kingdoms. Many of these have been engraved from time to time, and illustrate the variations in shape which are constantly met with. (*See Gordon, Septentrionale, Pl. LI.; Archæologia, XVII., 329; IX., Pl. 111; X., Pl. 40. Fig. 5, etc.; Pre-Hist. Ann., 262; Arch. Mus., Edin., 1856, 18, 23, 47; and Journal Brit. Arch. Asso., 1852, Pl. 37, 1859, Pl. 24.*)

Fig. 5 is an example of another bronze implement, of frequent occurrence, known by the name of the socket or pot-celt. It was discovered, like many other articles in Mr Sim's Collection, at Hangingshaw, in Culter parish, and is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. It is ornamented on the side with the tridental marks, which are very common in this type of weapon, and is precisely similar to many specimens found in the north of England. In several instances, the moulds from which these celts were cast have been found in barrows and cairns in connection with sepulchral remains. There has been much discussion as to the manner in which they were used, but the most prevalent opinion among archæologists is that they were employed as ferrules on the butt of the shafts, to the points of which the spear-heads, above described, were fixed. This idea chiefly rests on the fact that, in most of the great discoveries where a number of weapons were found in one locality, these spear-heads and celts were always met with in conjunction, as at Alderney, (*Journal Brit. Arch. Association, III., 9*); Cuerdale, Lancashire (*Do., VIII., 332*); Marden in Kent (*Do., XIV., 259*); Winmarley, Lancashire (*Do., XV., 235, and IX., 185*); Holderness in Yorkshire (*Archæologia, XVII., 329*); and Rayne in Essex (*Gent's Mag., March, 1844, 299*); but,

above all, on the discovery in Anglesea of a long hone-stone, on the sides of which were cut moulds for both. It is further supported by the fact that iron ferrules of an analogous form are frequently seen on spear shafts, both from eastern and western Africa. The purpose subserved by the loops, so often met with in both these types of weapon, is a more difficult question. They may have been used to secure, with the aid of thongs, the blade and ferrule more securely to the shaft, or they may have been the attachment of a sling or of a cord for propelling the lance, as the Greeks and Romans did their javelins, by means of the *amentum*, and in the manner the natives of New Caledonia still do, by a ring attached to the top of their spears, but the small size of the loops militates against the latter of these ideas; or, finally, they may have been employed as points of suspension for balls filled with pieces of metal, or other instruments, for producing a rattling noise, and distracting the attention of the enemy, on the same principle as the ancient Greeks carried bells in the hollow of their shields (*Meyrick's Costume of the Original Inhabitants of the British Islands*, p. 17). This last view derives some confirmation from the discovery, at Tadcaster in Yorkshire, of a celt, now in the British Museum, which had a large ring passed through the loop, upon which was a bead (*Archæologia*, XVI., Pl. 54).

Figs. 6 are examples of what the late Sir Samuel Meyrick designated dentated rings, and supposed to have been the ferrules attached to the whirling arm of a military flail. They may, however, have been placed in the same way on the end of a staff, club, or mace. Although they have been found in several localities, both in Scotland, England, and Ireland, they are of comparative rarity. Specimens have also been discovered in Italy, and are frequently met with in continental collections. Their form appears to have been suggested by the shell of the murex; and we cannot assign them an earlier date than the time of the Roman occupation, as characteristic of which period they are enumerated by Dr Wilson (*Pre-Hist. Ann.*, 393), where an engraving of one is given; another, more adapted to a mace, forms one of the illustrations, p. 44, of the *Arch. Mus., Ed.*, 1856.

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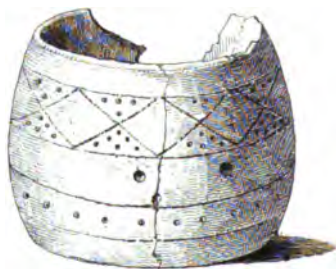
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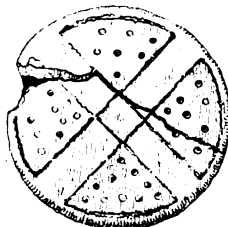
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PLATE VIII.

Fig. 1 is a well-preserved specimen of a sepulchral urn, measuring 6 inches in height, by 5 in diameter at the mouth, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ at the bottom. It was found under a cairn in the camp or enclosure No. 5 (see preceding paper, p. 11, and Pl II., Fig. 4), along with the bronze armulet, Fig. 2, and the spear-head, Pl. VII Fig. 3. It is kiln-baked and lathe-turned, but rude in character. The paste of which it is composed is coarse, the clay being mixed with grit or small angular stones. It is ornamented with a herring-bone pattern, and when found was full of calcined bones. A number of urns, very similar in form and ornamentation, but of a finer material, were found in Lanark muir about two or three years ago. Similar examples have been discovered in Ireland and the north of England, while among the numerous instances of sepulchral urns found in Scotland, there are many which, both in shape and character, approach more or less to the present example (*Pre-Hist. Ann.*, 283, 287, and *Cat. Arch. Mus., Edin.*, p. 11).

The armulet found with this urn is perhaps the finest specimen of this type of personal ornament which can be met with in any collection or museum. Its external diameter is 3 inches, its internal $2\frac{3}{8}$, while its thickness is nearly half an inch. The patina with which the operation of time has encrusted it is so deep, so hard, and perfect, and at the same time so highly polished, that many would, at first sight, doubt that it was really composed of bronze. Two bronze penannular rings, found near Stobo Castle, Peeblesshire, were exhibited at the Archæological Museum, Edinburgh, in 1856 (*Cat. Arch. Mus.*, p. 23), but they fall far short of the present example in beauty. Armulets of this simple form are not very commonly met with in bronze.

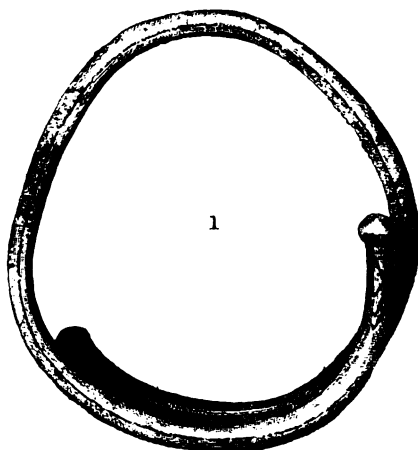
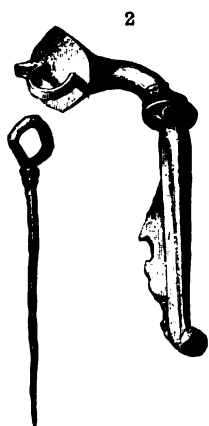
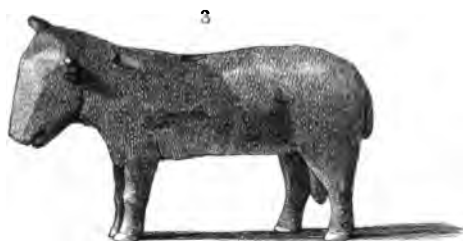
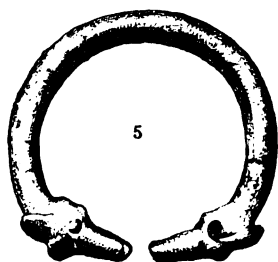
Figs. 3 and 4 present two views of another sepulchral urn, found below a tumulus at Cauldchapel, in the parish of Lamington, not far from the camp in which the early javelin-head, already noticed, was dug up. It is of a singularly small size, being only $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in height by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter, but when discovered was full of calcined human bones. The paste of which

it is formed is much finer than that used in Fig. 1, the clay being mixed with fine washed sand instead of grit, approaching in this respect some specimens of Roman pottery. It has been turned on a lathe and kiln-dried, and has two singular perforations on one of its sides, as if it, and others of the same make, had been hung upon a string, either to dry or to keep them ready for use when required. It is said that several other urns were found at the same place and time as that now engraved, but the type is a rare one; we only know of two analogous examples found in Scotland, and in these we have not all the same particular characteristics, viz.:—an urn, from Greenlaw, estate of Kinnaird, Forfarshire, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in diameter, engraved in the *Arch. Mus., Edin.*, 1856, p. 11; and another, found with larger urns at Banchory, and figured in the *Pre-Hist. Ann.*, p. 283, without any note of its exact size. The example before us is also still more remarkable, from the cross-shaped ornament on its bottom. This, however, has not necessarily any connection with Christianity. It is almost needless to remind our readers that these sepulchral urns are, in this island, found of all dates, from the earliest period till long after it was abandoned by the Romans. From the distinctive features of the two examples here engraved, we have, however, no hesitation in assigning them to that period of British history which immediately preceded the invasion of the legions.

Fig. 5 is an annular bead of amber, and Fig. 6 a cylindrical one of jet, discovered on Bizzyberry hill, parish of Biggar. Personal ornaments of both these substances, and also of glass, but varying in shape, are continually found, both in Great Britain and Ireland, deposited with the remains of their owners in cairns and barrows, erected not only during the early British period but also in those of the Romans and the Saxons. A jet button of this class was found in 1850 at Crawford moor, near Carstairs, and is engraved (*Pre-Hist. Ann.*, 295; *Arch. Mus., Edin.*, 1856, 22).

Figs. 7 and 8 are specimens of the whorles, or thworles, of ancient spindles, made of stone. Numerous examples of these have been met with, not only in Scotland, but also in England

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and Ireland, in connection with other reliques of all the successive nations by which the country was occupied. In some cases it is, however, possible that the smaller specimens may have been portions of a rude necklace, although the fact that in no instance has a complete ornament of this character been found, militates against this idea. The examples here figured were picked up in the parishes of Biggar and Culter. On the subject of these whorles, the reader may consult the *Pre-Hist. Ann.*, p. 137, and *Journal Brit. Arch. Asso.*, 1859, 306.

PLATE IX.

Fig. 1 is a bronze armulet of a shape frequently used by the Romans. It was discovered in the parish of Covington, but, unfortunately, has been injured by being violently compressed, so that it is now considerably smaller in diameter than it was in its original form.

Fig. 2, a harp-shaped fibula, found on the farm of the Bank, is also of Roman manufacture. Fibulæ of this form are not unfrequently met with. Gordon, (*Septentrionale, Pl. L. Figs. 9 and 10.*) gives representations of two from the Pennicuik collection. One preserved in the Andersonian Museum is figured in Stewart's *Caledonia Romana*, while another from the great walled station of Silchester, or Segontium, in Hampshire, is noticed in the *Journal Brit. Assoc.*, 1860, p. 94.

Along with this brooch was found the most curious and interesting bronze figure, Fig 3. Similar small representations of bulls are met with in collections of Egyptian antiquities, and others have been found in the old Etruscan tombs, as, for instance, in one opened a few years ago at Canino. To the latter nation, or possibly to a very early period of Roman art, the present example may be referred. It was undoubtedly lost by one of the legionary soldiers; but even in the time of Agricola it must have been a prized relique of hoar antiquity, which its owner valued so highly as to bring it with him from the sunny Italy to the stormy Caledonia.

Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are annular bronze fibulæ, of a much later date, found near Culter. The peculiar serpent or dragon-form which their ornamentation assumes, is strongly similar to that in the illuminations and initial letters of many Saxon and Scottish MSS. of the twelfth century, as, for instance, in the great charter granted by Malcolm the Maiden to Kelso, and engraved as a frontispiece to the first volume of the Bannatyne edition of "*Liber S. Marie de Calchou*." As we continually find a marked and striking resemblance to exist between the personal ornaments and the MS. or sculptured embellishments of any given historical period, we will, in all probability, not err greatly if we assign the twelfth, or perhaps the latter part of the eleventh, century as the date when these brooches were manufactured. On the most perfect of them certain marks or letters have been incised, which appeared to bear every resemblance to what are known as Runic characters; but on their being submitted by the British Archæological Association to the Rev. Daniel Haigh, the greatest living authority on these alphabets, he replied—"These inscriptions are not in Runes, but in a character which I have observed on some other objects, and in particular, I think, upon a ring in the museum at Newcastle. As such they are beyond my powers."

PLATE X.

Figs. 1 and 2 are two views of a most rare and curious relique of the superstition of the Middle Ages. At first sight it might be mistaken for the mouth-piece of a flute, call or whistle, but in reality is a small shrine or feretrum, in which the reliques of some ancient saint were deposited. The metal of which it is composed is latten. When perfect it represented the sleeve of a sacerdotal vest. The cuff, which slopes off, is provided with broad socket bands, which were once filled with coloured enamels. The sides and back are constructed of seven perpendicular strips, the ends of which are folded over and rivetted. The top was no doubt covered with a little hand, which seems to have moved on a hinge which crossed the aperture in the





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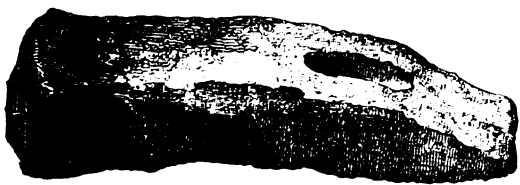
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cuff. The front, which is now greatly broken, was probably set with glass, through which the reliques could be viewed. It stands about $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches high by about 2 in diameter at the base, and was found at a place called the Graves, in the parish of Culter, where tradition avers that a great battle was fought. Only two other examples are known of brachiform feretra or arm-shaped reliquaries. One is the famous shrine of St Olaf, preserved in the Copenhagen Museum, which contains the arm-bone of the Royal Martyr. It is, however, of much larger dimensions, measuring $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 9 in diameter. It is made of gilt metal, decorated with enamel, and set with a crystal hemisphere. A silver hand originally covered the end of the bone, but it is now lost, nothing remaining but the sleeve portion of the shrine, the ornaments of which indicate that it is a work of the close of the thirteenth century (*Jacobæus Museum Regium, Pl. XIV. Fig. 7; Worsæ. Afbildninger, Pl. III.*) The other is that which contained the holy hand of St Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland. It was deposited in Down Abbey during the year 1186, and, after many vicissitudes, ultimately came into the possession of Dr Denvir, R. C. Bishop of Down and Connor. It is engraved in the *Gent.'s Mag., Dec., 1856, p. 585.* From the small size of the Culter shrine it probably was the receptacle of a portion only of the arm, or it might be a finger; but even a single joint of the latter would be sufficient to justify the adoption of the brachiform shape as indicating the nature of the enclosed relique. The circumstance of it being found in an open field, especially if that was the site of a battle, is explained by its having been the custom in mediæval times for armies to carry saintly reliques with them, in the belief that success might be insured by such holy aid. Thus, in 1315, King Edward Bruce carried off the above-mentioned shrine of St Patrick and employed it as his standard; and Leslie tells us (*Lib. VII.*) that his brother, King Robert, was possessed of the miraculous and luminous arm of St Fillan, which he had enclosed in a silver shrine and carried at the head of his army. In the confusion of a battle, and still more of a defeat, we can easily conceive that a shrine of so

small a size as that of the Culter specimen might be lost, and pressed into the ground by the feet of the combatants, and thus have lain for ages undiscovered.

Fig. 3 is a rudely-shaped iron hammer, found within the walls of Fatlips Castle, in the parish of Symington. It is 5 inches long, and pierced with two perforations to receive a double-headed shaft. It is most probably a military weapon of the same class as the French martel. From its appearance it is evidently of a very early date.

Figs. 4 and 5 represent the obverse and reverse of the silver pommel of a dagger exhumed in the parish of Culter. It is circular, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter and nearly $\frac{5}{8}$ in thickness. The edge is reeded. Its obverse is decorated by a shield, with a lion rampant; the reverse, with a sun or star, of twelve major and twelve minor rays; both devices being surrounded by a border composed of twelve loops, enclosing trefoils or fleurs-de-lis. These borders, coupled with the form of the shield, fix the date of this pommel to the fourteenth century, during which, and the following one, heraldic bearings are seen on the pommels of both swords and daggers. The arms and cognizance are assuredly not fanciful, but those actually carried by some knight of the period. There is no tressure on the shield, and the tuft at the end of the lion's tail is turned inward towards the body, instead of outwards as in the Royal Arms of Scotland. Lions rampant, with this peculiarity, are, however, of frequent occurrence in Scotch heraldry, so that it is impossible to assign them with certainty to any particular family, although they have been thought to refer chiefly to those of Bruce and Dundas. The device on the reverse resembles a badge of Edward IV. of England, but has nothing to do with that monarch. It may be the sun or star, supported by an arm, which forms the crest of certain branches of Dundas, or that in the blazon of the ancient family of De la Haye.

Figs. 6 and 7 show two sides of a small bell, of the class which formerly were suspended from the bridles and collars of horses. The letters upon it are most probably the initials of the maker, employed as a trade mark.

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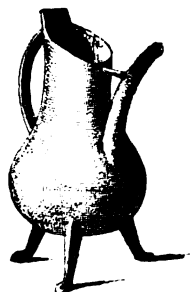
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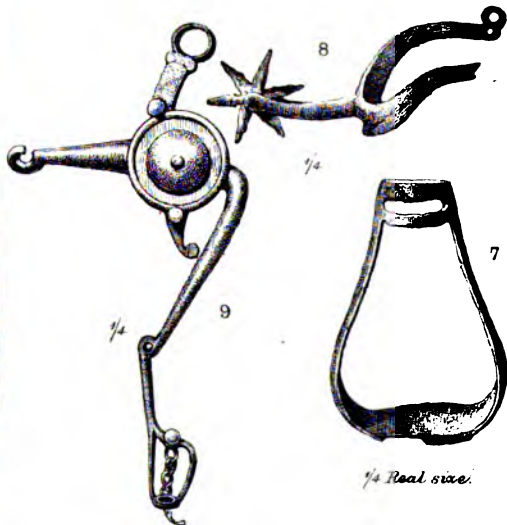
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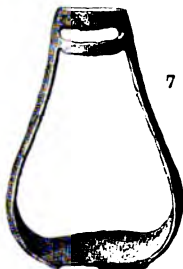


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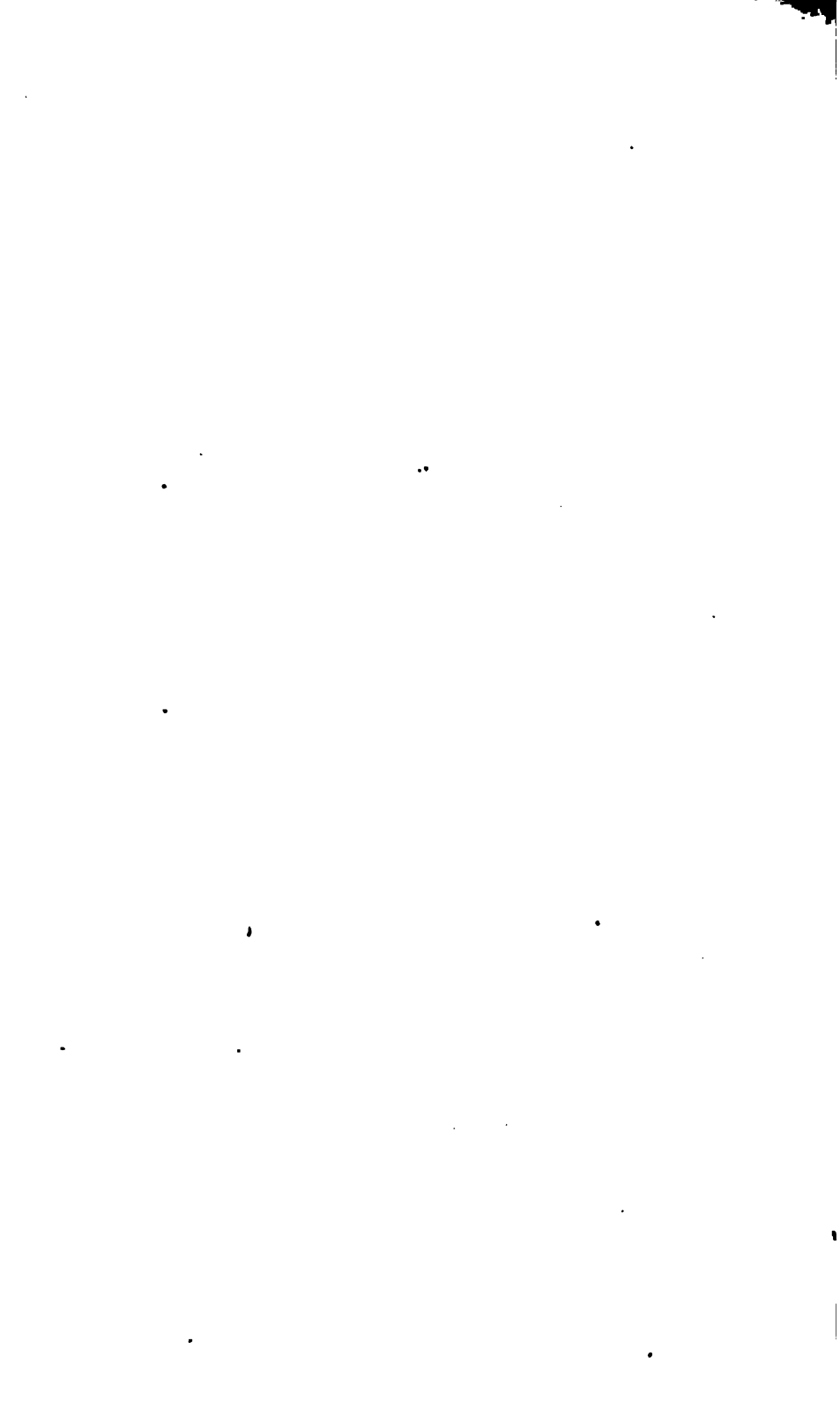


PLATE XI.

Is a group of various articles, belonging to different historical periods. Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 are variously shaped bronze caldrons, found respectively at Pyet Knoll, in the parish of Culter; on the line of the Roman road, in the same parish; near Liberton Church; and in Biggar moss. This class of vessels has generally been described as camp-kettles, and assigned to the Romans. There are, however, considerable reasons for doubting the latter part of this:—1st. Although met with frequently in the vicinity of the Roman Iters, they have never been discovered in any of the large hoards of Roman weapons which have been disinterred. 2d. No examples of this type of vessel occur among the representations of implements, etc., engraved upon Roman altars and monuments. 3d. In some cases, caldrons of this shape bear inscriptions in mediæval characters (*Pre-Hist. Ann.*, 277). The metal of which they are composed is much superior to modern bronze, but scarcely equal to that employed by the Romans.

Fig. 5 is an ewer of a tripod form, discovered near Walston Church. Similar vessels have been frequently found in Scotland, in Northumberland, and other localities; and have been often, on no sufficient grounds, ascribed to the Romans. Their metal is inferior to that of the camp-kettles, and some of them likewise have engraved on them mottoes in the Flemish and French of the Middle Ages (*Arch. Mus., Edin.*, 1856, pp. 65, 66).

Fig. 6 is a flagon, in latten, discovered at Loanhead, in the parish of Lamington. An example, precisely similar, is engraved in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, 184, but no description is given, and no mention is made of the place where it was found. The specimen here engraved may be of the thirteenth, but more probably belongs to the fourteenth or fifteenth century. Mr Cosmo Innes, in his "Scotland in the Middle Ages," enumerates among the importations from Germany and Holland, by an Aberdeen merchant, during the years from 1493 to 1503, several instances of a number of brass and latten vessels.

Fig. 7 is a copper stirrup of simple form and small size, found

in the parish of Culter. Similar stirrups, plated with gold, as was probably also the case in the present example, have been discovered in Denmark and other parts of the north of Europe, mingled with iron implements.

Fig. 8 is an iron spur, with a six-point rowel, dug up in Dumfriesshire, but close to the boundary of the county of Lanark, at the head of Douglas Water. Similar spurs were worn in England about the close of the reign of Henry V. and the commencement of that of his successor, 1410-1440. The fashion was most probably not adopted in Scotland till a few years later.

Fig. 9 is part of a bridle-bit found at the same place.

Figs. 10 and 11 are two examples of the cleddyo, or leaf-shaped sword. They are of bronze, and are respectively $23\frac{3}{4}$ and $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The latter has been broken in four places and repaired. Two similar swords, found at Carinn, on the Roman Wall, and near Irving, are engraved by Gordon (*Septentrionale*, Pl. LI. Figs. 2 and 3). Two other specimens were found on Arthur Seat (*Pre-Hist. Ann.*, 228), and others have been discovered elsewhere in Scotland. In Ireland they are of frequent occurrence. In England they have been found in the Thames, in Suffolk, Dorset, Lincoln, and Yorkshire, also in the island of Alderney (*Journal Brit. Arch. Asso.*, III. 9; XI. 263; 1858, 328; 1859, 228). Weapons of similar form are found represented in the vases discovered in Etruscan tombs at Vulci and elsewhere (*Archæologia*, XXXII., Plates IX., X., XI.)

PLATE XII.

We have here engraved two magnificent specimens of the elegant gold ornaments worn by our ancestors. Fig. 1 is a crescent-formed ornament, cut from a thin plate of that metal. At its greatest breadth it measures $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. It is ornamented with faint lines and small depressions, and its ends are terminated by two circular discs. Similar ornaments have been frequently discovered in Ireland; one of these has been engraved in the *Archæologia*, II. 36, Pl. II., and another of much larger







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dimensions in *vol. vii.*, p. 106, measuring no less than 4 inches in breadth, while the terminal discs are 3 inches in diameter. It weighed exactly twenty-two guineas. Some have conjectured them to be the diadem of queens; and Meyrick, in his *Costume of the Original Inhabitants of the British Islands, Pl. VII.*, places one as a tiara on the head of a Druid. An attentive examination of their form must, however, convince every one that this idea is erroneous, that they could never have been employed as a head-dress, and that those were right who, like Lord Chancellor Newport, Pococke Bishop of Meath, and Colonel Vallancy, consider them to be collars or breast-plates. The latter, in describing the large specimen above referred to, designates it a *Jodhan Morain*, and adds, "Keating says it was a chain, or collar, or breast-plate, worn on the neck of the judge on the bench, and would close and choke him if he gave a wrong judgment, and was so called from Moran, a great judge in Ireland. My surprise was great when I found in Buxtorf that *Jodhan Morain* was the Chaldee name of the Urim and Thumim." On this we may remark that the attempt to trace Irish words to Hebrew and Chaldee roots has been long abandoned by all sound archaeologists, and that there is abundant evidence that the use of these torques was not confined to those who officiated as judges, but extended to every chief of note. Indeed, we shall immediately see that they were worn by no less than three hundred persons in a portion of a single army. They seem to have borne a great resemblance to the gorget, which, until a few years ago, distinguished the officer in the British army, although the form of the latter was derived from the armour of the Middle Ages. Colonel Vallancy also observes "that it was hung by a gold chain, and worn on the breast." This, however, seems hardly consistent with the fact that no specimen has ever been discovered with any portion of such a chain attached to it. It may, however, have been suspended by a ligature of a more perishable material, but it appears more probable that it was fixed on the upper part of the breast-plate or cuirass, which would also account for the extreme thinness of these collars generally.

Fig. 2 is a twisted circlet, the ends of which are joined by two hooks. Similar ornaments have been found in various localities in Scotland, from Caithness to Galloway. One example, from Largo in Fife, is engraved in the *Pre-Hist. Ann.*, 321, and another from the Moor of Rannoch, in Perthshire, in *Arch. Mus., Edin.*, 1856, p. 35. The size of these circlets—that before us measuring only 4 inches in diameter when clasped—has led to their being generally described as armillæ or bracelets. The truth of this may, however, be doubted. Neither their peculiar shape, with its sharp edges, nor the hooked clasp, appear at all adapted to a comparatively close-fitting ornament like a bracelet. On the whole, we are inclined to think that this, like the preceding, was worn as a collar or ornament for the neck. At first their size would appear to militate against this idea; but, if they are too small for the neck, they are, on the other hand, too large to be used as an armband; and the objection at once disappears when we recollect that there is no reason to suppose that they were worn clasped. In fact, most of them appear to have been open when discovered. If we unhook them and allow them to expand, we will find that they can be easily fitted to the neck, the interval or vacancy between the hooks being filled up with a thong of leather or a ligature of some fibrous substance, which has perished through time, as indeed must have been the case with those of the flat shape already described, if suspended. The age of these collars of gold has been a matter of great dispute. They have been attributed to the aboriginal Britons, and that *ignis fatuus* of the antiquaries of last century, the Druids; while another favourite theory assigns them a Danish or Scandinavian origin. This, however, has been ably disproved by Dr Wilson in the *Pre-Hist. Ann.*, 321; but that learned author appears to ascribe to them a much too early date. There is a period which, strangely enough, is continually overlooked by archæologists, viz., that which in England is styled the Romano-British, extending from the time when the legions were withdrawn to the establishment of the heptarchy. This period was of longer duration in some parts of the island than in others,

and in Scotland lasted till considerably after the middle of the seventh century. Now, it is in this epoch of our history, and in it alone, that we hear of collars of gold being extensively worn. Cæsar, Diodorus, and Tacitus, make no allusion to such ornaments in their accounts of the pre-Roman inhabitants of Britain. When we come to treat of the gold mines of the Upper Ward we shall have occasion to point out reasons which render it extremely improbable that the Romans were acquainted with the auriferous richness of the district. Yet such ignorance would be impossible if they had found the native chiefs generally adorned with collars of that metal. In the Romano-British period, however, not only do we find numerous notices of these ornaments, but frequent intimations of their being universally used. Thus, for instance, Lywarch h'enn, the relative and bard of Urien, King of Reghed (Berwickshire), who flourished towards the close of the sixth century, boasts, "I had twenty-four sons wearing the collar of gold and chiefs in the army" (*Villemarqué Bardes Breton*, 150); while Aneurin, a native of the kingdom of Strathclyde, which included Lanarkshire, sung about the year 650, how *three hundred and sixty-three* warriors, wearing the collar of gold, went to fight the Saxons at Kaltraez, where they were all slain but three.

The specimens in Mr Sim's collection were found near the borders of Coulter parish. Gold torques and collars are also found differing in shape from both of these types, but belonging to the same historic period. One of these was found at Carmichael, and came into the possession of the late Lord Douglas. They have been met with in several other Scottish localities and in England. A magnificent specimen, found in Needwood Forest, is in the royal collection (*Arch. Mus., Edin.*, 1856, 37).

G. V. I.

THE HISTORY
OF THE
MINES AT LEADHILLS,
PARISH OF CRAWFORD.

THE first discovery of the gold and lead mines of this district is hidden in the obscurity of past ages. We have no evidence to show that they were known to the ancient Britons, or even to the Romans. Indeed, the manner in which the latter nation repeatedly abandoned the province makes it more than probable that they were ignorant of its great mineral wealth. There can be no doubt, however, that the Celtic tribes who occupied the district in the sixth and seventh centuries possessed the more precious metal in great abundance. The bards of that age continually refer to it as one of the most liberal gifts bestowed by their chieftains, both on themselves and others. They describe the armour and horse furniture of their heroes as profusely ornamented with it; and they inform us that the golden torque was worn by all the principal men of their tribes, amounting to many hundred individuals in the case of the more powerful septa. These torques are often of very great weight and value, while their workmanship is of a high order. Several most beautiful specimens of them are preserved in Mr Sim's Museum (*see ante*, p. 47). From this abundance of gold it is probable that the auriferous resources of the country were known in this epoch, but of this we have no direct proof. Indeed, the first positive reference to the mineral wealth of the

district occurs in the thirteenth century. In the accounts of the Sheriff of Lanarkshire for the year 1264, there is an entry—“*Item, in carragio septem carrat plumbi de Mora de Crawford usque Rutherglen, 42s.*”—[*Chamberlain Rolls, I. 48.*] Previous to this, however, Sir David Lindsay of Crawford had conveyed, in 1239, to the monks of Newbattle certain lands in Crawford Muir, in the description of which mention is made of a *mine* in Glengonar Water. This would appear to have been sunk for lead, as, in 1466, James, Lord Hamilton, who then held part of the adjoining barony of Crawfordjohn, was prosecuted by Patrick, the Abbot of Newbattle, before the Lord Auditors in Parliament, for the spoliation of 1000 stoness of lead-ore, which he had carried off from the Abbey Lands in Friar or Crawford Muir, and was ordered to restore the same; while, in 1467, David, Earl of Crawford, granted a charter of resignation, in favour of the Abbot, of the lands conveyed by his ancestors, which specially includes “the mines and lead-pit.” In the “*Descriptio Regionum et Insularum Scotiae,*” by Leslie, Bishop of Ross, it is stated that the *gold* mines of Crawford Muir were discovered in the reign of James IV., and there can be no doubt that it is in the accounts of the treasurer of that monarch that we first meet with authentic proofs of their existence. In the years 1511, 12, and 13, a number of payments are entered as made to Sir James Pettigrew, and the men employed by him in working the gold mine at Crawford Muir. The disastrous defeat of Flodden, and the death of the King, broke up this establishment, but its previous success must have been considerable, for we find that the attention of the Queen Regent was directed to its revival, at the earliest period when we can suppose tranquillity to have been restored. This is proved by the following entry in the accounts of James, Bishop of Murray, the treasurer, about 1515:—“*Item, deliverit to my Lord Postulate of the Yles, for to pas to Crawford Mure, and thare to set workmen and mak ordinances for the gold myne, to gud compt. in ane hundreth crownes of wecht xxx. li.*” From the correspondence of Wharton, the English Lord Warden of the Marches, preserved in the State Papers, we learn that these

mining operations were continued profitably under the Regent Albany. In July, 1526, when the King was under the power of the Earl of Angus, a lease of the mines was granted to certain Germans, and they were permitted, in consequence of a heavy bribe, which probably went into the coffers of that ambitious nobleman, to contravene the bullion laws of the kingdom, and export the ore to their own country to be refined. Their possession does not appear to have continued long. *Multos menses*, is the expression of Bishop Leslie in his work "De Rebus Gestio Scotorum," and it is probable that James V. resumed the grant when he escaped from the hands of the Douglasses and attained the Earl of Angus; at all events, the works, after that period, appear to have been carried on for behoof of the Crown.

At the marriage of the King with Magdalen of France, cups filled with native gold were presented as specimens of Scotch *fruit*. There is, however, a tradition which assigns an earlier date to this incident. It is said that James was hunting at the castle of Crawford in company with the French ambassadors, when they jeered at the barren appearance of the country; that the King instantly wagered that it could produce richer fruits than their own, and won, by introducing at the banquet covered bowls filled with gold bonnet-pieces, as one of the most beautiful of the Scotch coins is called. This is perhaps the most natural version of the story, but the two are not necessarily inconsistent, for it is very probable that, if the pleasantry was well received on the first occasion, it would be repeated as an act of gallantry to the royal bride; and we know that something similar was done at a still later period by the Regent Morton. The subsequent marriage of the King with Mary of Lorraine, gave a fresh impetus to his mining researches. The new Queen was scarcely settled in Scotland before she procured, through her father, the services of a body of workmen from her native duchy, then the great mining district of France. In the treasurer's accounts for 1539-40 there is a charge for interpreters to pass with the French mynours till they learn the language. Owing to their superior skill, very large returns were obtained. The different books of the Royal Comptus are full of entries of payments

made to them, and of the amount of gold received. Among these, the most interesting is that of the issue of gold of the mine, in 1542, to form the Regalia; 35 ounces being devoted to the Queen's crown, and 3 pounds 10 ounces to that of the King. In the same year 17 ounces were employed in making an eke or addition to a great cheyne belonging to the King, and 19½ ounces in forming a belt for the Queen, the workmanship of which cost £15. It was set with a saphir, for which £5 was charged. In the preceding year, one ounce, two unicorne, half unicorne wecht of the gold of the mine was delivered to the royal jeweller to garneis ane *bairtuithe* (coral) for my Lord Prince. From these accounts we also learn that the value of this gold was then £6 8s the ounce. The great prosperity of the mines at this period is also testified by a curious MS. in the Cottonian Collection, Otho. F. x, 12, unfortunately much injured by fire, from which we learn that in some summers no less than 300 persons were employed in washing for gold, and that upwards of £100,000 sterling had been collected.

During the minority of Queen Mary and the regency of the Earl of Arran, the mines appear to have been neglected, but on the assumption of that office by the Queen Dowager, they were again revived, and miners brought from England, when the following entry occurs in the books of the treasurer:—"For a copper kettle sent to the English miners at Crawford Mure, £3 1s; and also seven stones of lead to fine gold with." This apparently proves that the lead mines were not worked at that time, otherwise there would have been no occasion to send thither a quantity of that metal. After the return of Queen Mary to Scotland, we find two grants of the lead mines. The first, dated 23d January, 1562, is in favour Johne Achisone and Johne Aslowane, burges of Edinburgh, and permits them "to wirk and wyn in the lead mynes of Glengoner and Wenlock," and to transport the ore to Flanders, that the silver may be there extracted; paying to the Queen "fourtie-five unce of uter fyne silver for every thousand stane wecht of lead." The second grants license, for the space of five years, "to John, Earl of Atholl, to cause wyn fourtty thousand trone stane wecht of lead

in the nether leid hoill of Glengonare and Wenlock," and is dated 26th August, 1565.

The intimate connection which subsisted between the Scottish Regents and Queen Elizabeth, during the minority of James VI., appears to have led English capitalists to direct their attention to the mines of the former kingdom. Cornelius de Voss, a Dutch artist, "a most cunninge pictur maker, and excellent in the triall of minerals," entered into a partnership with Mr Nicholas Hilliard, a goldsmith, who was also an artist, and became "principal drawer of small portraits, and embosser of our medals of gold," to King James, after his accession to the throne of England, and other merchants in London, with the view of searching for gold in Scotland. Having received letters from Elizabeth, Cornelius came to Edinburgh and obtained a license from the Regent Murray. He then went to Leadhills and found gold, in consequence of which he enlarged the concern, and introduced some Scotch partners, most probably with the view of gaining favour in high places and obtaining a relaxation of the bullion laws, which prohibited the export of the precious metals, except for the payment of imports and the needful expenses of travel, without which he could make no remittances to his London associates. The bribe, however, was a heavy one, for, under the new arrangement, the Earl of Morton had 10 parts; Mr Robert Ballantine (then secretary), 10 parts; Abraham Paterson, a Dutchman of Edinburgh, 10 parts; James Reade, a burges of Edinburgh, 5 parts; and Cornelius and his English friends, 10 parts. The Abraham Paterson here mentioned appears to have been identical with a Dutchman, Abraham Greybeard, who was connected with the Earl of Morton in procuring gold from Crawford Muir, out of which "a faire deepe bason, conteynand, by estimation, within the brymes thereof an English gallon of liquor, was made by a Scotchman, in Cannegate Street, att Edenborough," which, being filled with the gold coin called unicorns, was presented by the Earl to the French King, with the statement that it was the produce of Scotland, "where that metal does increase and engender within the earth, out of the two elements fire and water."

Soon after Morton became Regent, in 1572, Cornelius returned to London, and assigned his privileges to Arnold Bronkhurst (another Dutch painter, who, in 1580, executed two portraits of the King and one of Mr George Buchanan) under the condition that the proceeds should be transmitted to him and his friends in London; but Morton now saw no reason for relaxing the bullion laws, and refused all the applications of Bronkhurst for confirmation of the assignment until the latter became a sworn servant of the King of Scotland, whereby the English partners were deprived of all profit from the concern. He does not, however, appear to have met with much success, for in 1583, the King, considering that the mines have decayed by the "non putting of men of knowledge and judgement to the inventing and seiken of the samen," grants the "hail golden, silver, copper, tin, and leidin mynes, within this realme of Scotland, to Eustachius Roche, Medicinar" (a Fleming), and his partners, for the space of twenty-one years. This was confirmed by Parliament in the following year, under a number of minute and curious conditions. The adventure, however, proved a failure. We learn from the records of the Privy Council that, in December, 1585, Roche was already in difficulties, from the backwardness of his partners in fulfilling their engagements, and the dishonesty of his foreman. His privilege was finally put an end to by Act of Parliament in the year 1592. This statute proceeds on the following quaint and amusing narrative:—"That the said inconveniences has ensued by reason our said Sovereign Lord and his most noble progenitors was in use commonly to let the said hail mines within their dominions to one or two strangers, for an small duty, who neither had substance to cause labour or work the hundreth part of any one of the said mines, nor yet instructed other leiges in this realme in the knowledge thereof; which is more than notour be the doings of the present tacksman of the mines, who neither works presently, nor has wrocht these many years bypast, nor ever has searched, sought, nor discoverit any new metals since his entry, nor has instructed any of the leiges of the county in that knowledge; and which is most inconvenient of all, has made no sufficient

payment of the duty to our Sovereign Lord's thesaurer." The Act then proceeds to create the office of a master of the metals, whose duty it should be to further the King's commodity therein, and enacts regulations for the prosecution of the works, and the granting of mining privileges.

Although the grant to Roche conveys the whole mines in the kingdom, it appears that from this there were in reality various exceptions. Two of these related to the Leadhills district. George Douglas of Parkhead, in Douglas Water, was, along with his sons James and George, forfeited in 1581, and his lands annexed to the Crown in 1584. They took refuge in the north of England, where there were extensive lead mines; from seeing which, George Douglas, the younger, acquired considerable knowledge in the art of working them. On the reversal of his attainder in 1585, he hastened to profit by the skill he had obtained, by applying it to the metallic treasures of his native district. He appears to have been successful in finding a quantity of gold in the valley of the Shortleuch, but was unfortunately killed by an accident. This occurrence is thus related by a contemporary writer:—"George Parkhead was slaine with the fall of the bray after a great weete; and was found three days after that, and had good store of gold about him; and he was before accounted alwayes a poore man, but he was burried better than any of his kindred had bin of long time before." Thomas Foulis, goldsmith in Edinburgh, also appears to have at this time possessed mines at Leadhills, and to have been the most successful adventurer in the district, or indeed in Scotland. These mines have been worked by his successors to the present day, and have always yielded large profits. His privileges and rights are mentioned in the Act of 1592, and specially exempted from the operation of that enactment. He appears, however, to have been engaged in the Leadhills mines at a much earlier date. Among the Lansdowne MSS. there is preserved a letter from Gavin Smith, a mining engineer, to Lord Burghley, dated 1578, in which it is mentioned that, two years previous, Foulis had paid a visit to the north of England for the purpose of securing the services of some person skilled in mining operations;

that he had first applied to Smith, but had finally entered into an agreement with Mr Bevis Bulmer, who was, at the date of the letter, engaged with Foulis in working a most profitable lead mine in Scotland. This Bulmer was a person of some note in his day. His pupil, Atkinson, and the records of the city of London, both designate him an "*ingenious gentleman*." His career is most curious, and acquaints us with the existence of mining speculations so enormous that we can scarcely credit the fact of their having been undertaken at so early a period. He appears to have descended from the great Yorkshire family of the same name, though he is not mentioned in the pedigrees of it in the British Museum. In early life he was connected with the mines in the north of England, from which he was induced by Foulis to proceed to those at Leadhills. The latter appears to have been fully impressed with the truth of the Spanish proverb, that he who works a gold mine becomes poor, while he who possesses a copper one acquires a fortune, and confined himself entirely to the search for lead. The dazzling pursuit of the richer metals had, however, an irresistible attraction for the more speculative disposition of Bulmer. Accordingly, we find that, having obtained letters of recommendation from Elizabeth, he procured a patent from the Scotch Government, "to adventure and search for gold and silver mines" at Leadhills. He would seem at first to have been very successful, but with this he was not content, his restless character leading him to embark in other adventures. He returned to England, and presented to the Queen a porringer of Scotch gold, with the poesy—

"I dare not give nor yet present,
But render part of that's thy owne;
My mind and hart shall still invent
To seeke out treasure yet unknowne."

Elizabeth was much gratified with this, made him one of her sworn servants, and gave him in farm the duty on sea-borne coals. His management of this led to great complaints from the merchants of Newcastle, and having trusted too much to his deputies, he was deprived of his office for non-payment of the rent reserved by the Crown. In 1587 we find him engaged in

working the lead mines at Mendip, in Somersetshire. About this time the silver lead mine at Combe-Martyn, in Devonshire, was discovered. Bulmer instantly rode over to inspect it, and immediately embarked in that speculation, which, for some years, proved most successful, each partner clearing £1000 per annum. When it was wrought out he came up to London, and erected an engine at Broken Wharf, to supply the west part of the city of London with water, which was conveyed to the houses in lead pipes. On the 26th of October in the same year, 1594, he presented to Sir Richard Martine, the Master of the Mint, then Lord Mayor, a cup made out of the last cake of silver got at Combe-Martyn. The gift is thus recorded in the Repertory of the Court of Aldermen:—"This day Bevis Bulmer freely gave unto the Lord Mayor, communality, and citizens of this city, *one standing cup with a cover*, made all of English silver, weighing 131 ounces, 11 ounces 17 pennyweights fyne in goodness by the assay, which silver *grew* at Combe-Martyn, in Devonshire, and was taken out of the earth sithwise the 1st of August last." Atkinson has also left us a description of this cup. "It was made by one Mr Medley, a goldsmith, in Foster Lane, with Mr Bulmer's picture engraved thereon, with these verses annexed:—

'When water works at Broken Wharf
 At first erected were,
 And Bevis Bulmer by his arte
 The water 'gan to rear,
 Dispersed I in earth did lye,
 From all beginning ould,
 In place called Combe, where Martyn long
 Had hid me in his moulde.
 I did no service on the earth,
 Nor no man sett me free,
 Till Bulmer by his arte and skill
 Did frame me thus to be.'

It is lucky that this description has been preserved, as one of the worshipful Lord Mayors has had this fine old cup melted and manufactured into one double and two single *quart pots*. After this Bulmer engaged in some Irish mines, the produce of which

was refined at his works in Devonshire. When King James came to London after his accession, he sent for Mr Bulmer, and after discoursing long and learnedly on the mines of the kingdom, opened to him "a plott" for their working, which was certainly most characteristic of the British Solomon, viz, that twenty-four gentlemen should be moved to advance each £300 for this purpose, "in consideration of which disbursement each man was to have the honour of knighthood, and be for ever called a Knyht of the Golden Mynes or a Golden Knyht." This notable scheme was, however, defeated by the opposition of the Earl of Salisbury; but Bulmer was knighted, and, returning to Leadhills, resumed his operations. He was there when the silver vein at Hilderston in Linlithgowshire was discovered. With his usual versatility, he removed thither, and for some time managed the mine on behalf of the King. He died in 1613 at Alston Muir, in Cumberland, where there existed some years ago a building, on which was recorded, in rude rhyme, that it was erected by Sir Bevis Bulmer,

"Who won much wealth and mickle honour
In Shortcleuch Water and Glengonar."

His pupil and successor, Atkinson, has left a full record of his proceedings at Leadhills. On his first arrival he located himself in Glengonar. Here he built himself a house, and purchased the lands about it, where he kept a large stock of cattle and sheep, and obtained a large quantity of gold. This house was only taken down in the course of last century, and one of the heights above it still bears the name of Bulmer. He then removed his operations to the place known as the Gold Scours, on the Shortcleuch Water, where he got as much gold "as would maintain three times as many men as he did keep royally." Finally, he erected a stamping-mill at the head of the Langleuch Burn, a tributary of the last-named stream, having found there "a little string or vein powdered with small gold." In spite of his manifold adventures he died poor, as we are quaintly told:—"He had always many irons in the fire besides these which he presently himself looked on, and often times intricate matters in

hand to decyde, and too many prodigall wasters hanging on every shoulder of him. And he wasted much himselfe, and gave liberally to many for to be honoured, praised, and magnified, else he might have been a rich subject, for the least of these frugalities (?) were able to robb an abbott. By such synister means he was empoverished, and following other idle, veniall vices to his dying day, that were not allowable of God nor man; and so once downe, aye downe; and at last he died in my debt 340*£* starling, to my great hindrance.—God forgive us all our sinnes.” How true a picture of the career of many a speculator besides Sir Bevis! Atkinson, who had been employed by him as a refiner in Devonshire and Ireland, and finally at Hilderstone, obtained from the Privy Council of Scotland, in 1616, a license “to search for gold, and the Saxeer, the Calumeer, and the Salyneer stones in Crawford Muir.” In this, however, he had little success, having been disappointed in obtaining some acknowledgment from the King which he had been promised. Under these circumstances he, in 1619, composed a treatise on the gold mynes, in the hopes of exciting the interest of the royal James; and “a dainty dish it was to set before the King,” admirably seasoned to his taste by allusions to David and Solomon, by comparisons of the district, with its four streamlets, to Eden and its rivers, “whereby it may be called a second garden, *though not so pleasant nor fruitful,*” and by the relation of a prophecy by two shipwrecked philosophers, in the reign of Josina, King of Scotland, B.C. 160, that there would be a great light and discovery of gold mines, when a King was borne “having a privy signe, marke, or token upon his body, the like unto none shall have” (King James was said to have the print of a lion on his side), “who shall raigne, rule, and governe in peace, and be supreme head of the Kirke, and a prince of mae kingdoms then is Scotland.” This book, however, had not the desired effect, and Atkinson, in despair, abandoned the gold mines, which were let, in 1621, for twenty-one years, to John Hendlie, a physician, who also failed in making anything of them. From this date the search for gold, as an article of commerce, appears to have been abandoned, although small quan-

tities continued to be obtained, even up to the present time, by desultory and unauthorised washings, and sold as objects of curiosity.

In striking contrast with the continuous failure of these ambitious attempts to obtain the precious metals, is the steady progress made by Thomas Foulis in his working for lead. His success was so great that it enabled him to purchase the lands in which his mines at Leadhills were situated. In 1594 he obtained from Parliament a confirmation of his rights, in which it is expressly declared that they include the mines lately possessed by Douglas of Parkhead. In June, 1597, he complained to the Privy Council of the servants carrying his lead being beset by "broken men of the bordures," who robbed them of "horses' armour, clothing, and their hail carriage." A stringent proclamation was issued to suppress these disorders. In October of the same year he accused certain burgesses of Lanark and Glasgow of having possessed themselves by force of a quantity of his lead on its road to Leith. They having alleged that they were the lawful purchasers of the same, it was simply ordered that they should restore what they had taken, or pay its value. He appears to have carried on the works with the same success till his death, which seems to have occurred about 1611. He was succeeded in the lands of Glendorch, in the parish of Crawfordjohn, by his brother David (*Inquis. Spec.*, 3d November, 1612), and in those of Leadhills, with the mines therein, by Robert Foulis, advocate in Edinburgh, with whom his relationship is not so clearly ascertained, although probably he was also a brother. The latter was succeeded, in 1633, by his two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth. Elizabeth, however, having died in 1637, Anne became sole heiress, and in the following year married James Hope of Hopetoun. With this union a little romance is connected. David Foulis, above mentioned, a near relative of the young lady, had usurped her property during her minority, which forced her to apply to the Court of Session for redress. Mr Hope was her advocate, and the result was that this talented lawyer gained not only the cause but the affections of his client. Having thus acquired an interest in the

mines, he applied himself to the attainment of skill in mineralogy, and his endeavours were attended with such success that he brought the art of mining to a perfection unknown before that time in Scotland. In 1661 Parliament ratified a grant of these mines, under the great seal, in favour of Sir James Hope of Hopetoun, and Dame Anna Foulis, his spouse, which contains some very curious clauses. 1st. The King takes the miners employed under his special protection, and exempts them from all taxes, both in peace and war; but this is not to extend "to such proportion of excise for ale and beir brewed in the house of the grantees as shall be payed by other heritors for the ale and beir brewed in their houses." 2d. Heavy penalties are imposed on any person who attempts to seduce the workmen from their employment, or fraudulently removes any materials, lead or lead ore. No person is to be permitted to intronit with the latter without a certificate from Sir James, and the officers of customs are required to take "special notice of the shipping of any such mettals or ore, and to record the quantities thereof, with the names of the pretended owners thair of, and vessells in which the same are shipped. And in default of such wryting or testificat, to make seasure thair of in name and for the use of the the grantees." Lastly, it is declared lawful for the grantees "to cause mend and repare any whatsumever His Majestie's wayes leading from the saids mynes to any heid burgh or seaport within this kingdome, or from any one heid burgh or seaport unto another, by breaking down of the heigh, filling up of the hollow parts of the said wayes, calseying of the myres and lairs therein, and makeing the same passible for carts, straight, plane, and of competent breadth of twelff foots at least, according as His Majestie's hiewayes should be by the lawes and custome of this realme, or of further breadth as the said hiewayes have been pathed and used by His Majestie's leidges in any tyme past."—(*Act Parl.*, VII., 361). From this period the mines have remained in the possession of the Hopetoun family, and have been worked with continued success; to such extent, indeed, that it has been stated by a competent authority that the value of the lead raised under one of the hills at Leadhills would be suffi-

cient to pave its surface with guineas set on edge. The family has also largely increased the property of Thomas Foulis by subsequent purchases. For more than a century, however, it has not worked the mines on its own account, but has leased them to various companies, the partners of which were generally connected with England. The history of these undertakings is devoid of general interest. They are now reduced to two—the Scotch Mines Company, which has been lucky in securing the services of a succession of most eminent men as their managers, commencing with Mr Stirling, the famous mathematician, and is now represented by William Geddes Borron, Esq.; and the Lead-hills Company, originally consisting of a number of gentlemen from the neighbourhood of Darlington, who have been succeeded by a Scotch company, presided over by William Mure, Esq. of Leith. As the present state of these mines belongs to another portion of this work, we may conclude this account with an incident of rather an interesting character. About the close of the last century, when Lord Hopetoun had become proprietor of Glendorch, one of the veins was followed through into these lands. It was there found, in technical phrase, to carry the astonishing and unprecedented width of 18 feet of pure galena. One of the workmen employed in removing this most valuable deposit, accidentally struck his pick against the wall of the adit, when it broke through into an old working. This was ascertained to form a portion of the works carried on by David Foulis above mentioned, which were so unsuccessful that he was ruined thereby. It now appeared that he had only missed this vast treasure by the deviation of a few inches, while it was discovered by the descendants of the orphan girl he had attempted to defraud. A most striking instance of poetic justice.

G. V. I.

THE PARISH OF CRAWFORD.

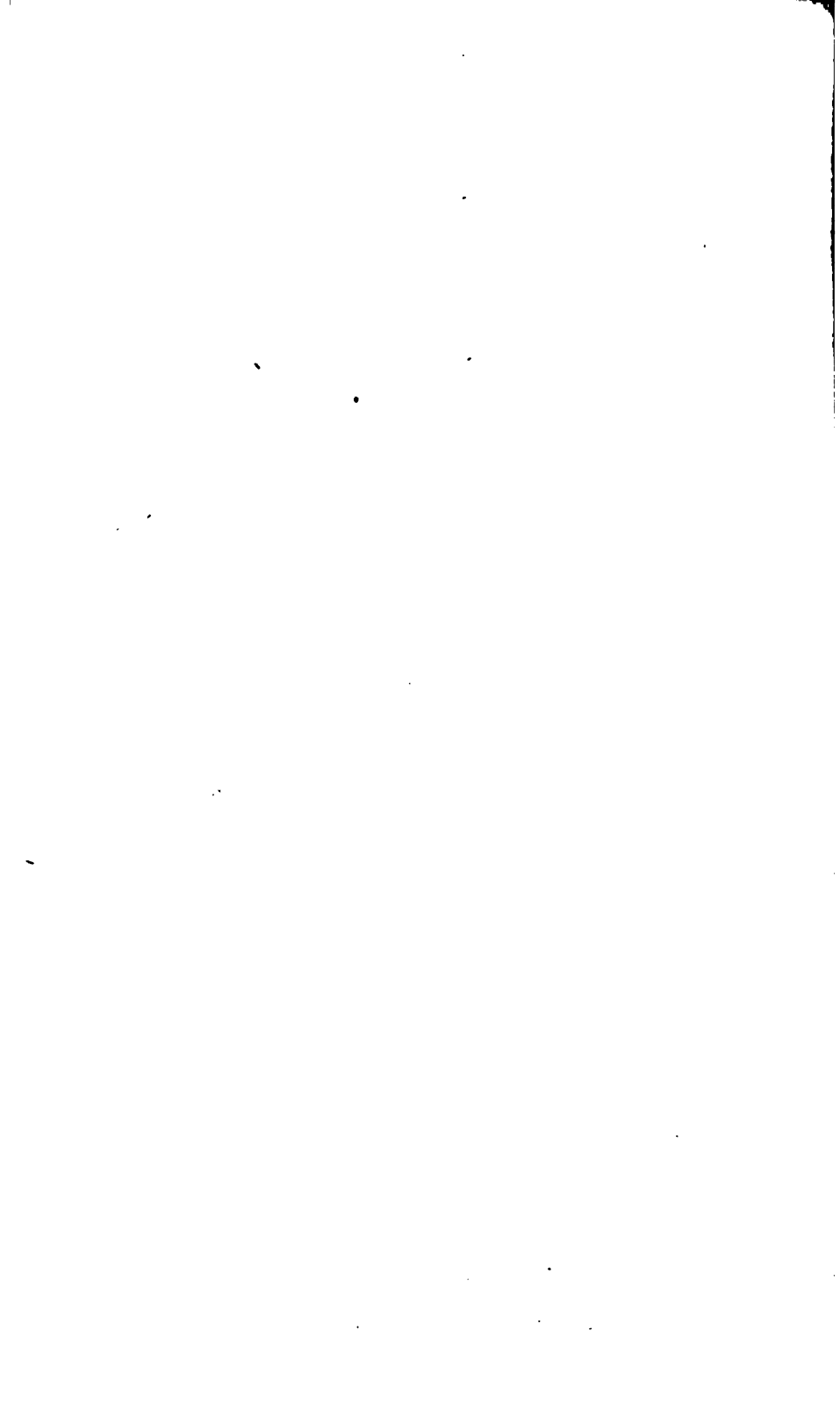
According to the large and excellent Map of Lanarkshire, published in 1816, from personal survey, by W. Forrest of Edinburgh, this parish has an area of 115½ square miles, or 60,153 Scots statute acres, while the Lower Ward of the county only contains 40,978 acres—23 Scots being equal to 29 imperial acres.

The cairn on Queensberry, in the extreme south of Crawford parish, is 2,250 feet above the level of the sea, and overlooks the dales of the Annan and the Nith, and the upper vales of the Clyde. The distance from Queensberry to the Heatherstanehill, in the opposite extremity of the parish, is 18 miles; and, from Annan-Headhill on the east (just west of Hartfell), to the Dodhill, above the village of Leadhills, on the west, is about 10 miles,—the measurements are ordinarily reported as 18 × 15.

The parish of Kirkpatrick-Juxta—abbreviated by the natives as Juxta—marches with the base of Queensberry; nearly east is that of Moffat; then Tweedsmuir, in Peeblesshire; then a section of Coulter parish overlaps that of Crawford. At Heatherstanehill the Wandell division of Lamington comes in. From this point the boundary runs westward to the Clyde, reaching which it ascends the right bank, till it reaches Glengonnar foot, where it crosses the river, and still keeping west, it skirts the kindred parish of Crawfordjohn, until the Wanlockhead section of Sanguhar intervenes; it then bends sharply to the left, and passing the ancient parish of Kirkbryde, now merged in Durrisdeer, which takes up the line south, when the parishes of Closeburn and Morton bring back to Queensberry; showing the march line of the most southern parish of Lanarkshire to be very great.

Northward from Queensberry are Serjeant-Law, Louseywoodhill, Ganna or Wedderhill, Whiteside, Shieldod, Torrs, Earl-





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side, Scald-Law, Bellencleugh, Rodger-Law, Watchman's Brae, Durrisdeerhill, Wellhill, Comb-Law, Hitrail, Mossup, Campland, Cairnhill, Winter-Cleugh-Fell, Brownkneeshill, Penstane, Earnstane, Laught, Kame, Five-Cairns-Louther, Moss-stake-Hill, the Green Louther (3,150 feet), Shawhill, Earnshaw, Dun-Law, Kneesend, Dodinhill, Tomont, Errickstane, Annan-head, Greathill, Windgate, Glenease, Minehill, Dodhill, Broad-Law, Wool-Law, Mount-Bulmer, Wells-headhill, Bodesberry, Tewsgill, Romehill, Reevehill, Windgate-Bank, Coulter-Stane, and Comb-Dod, are hills enough to entitle the parish of Crawford to be designated the 'Southern Highlands of Scotland;' yet the district is neither 'stern' nor 'wild,' the hills being less 'brown' than green; and as for the 'shaggy woods,' where are they?

Crawford Moor is nearly treeless, if the fine timber and young woods at Newton House, the few old trees at the castle, the single row of bare firs around the old kirkyard, with the Colebrooke plantations near Abington, and the trees adorning the mansion of the manager's house at Leadhills, and the older and better class of homesteads be excepted; but as 'shaw' indicates where wood has been, the Caledonian Forest may of old have clothed the district, since Ellershaw, Earnshaw, Hawkshaw, Sweetshaw, and Southwood, now designate well-known localities in the parish.

Greywacke and trap are the geological components of the hills; and high as may be the pastures of Crawford, being, in many places, upon rock, they are pretty dry, covered with herbs, sweet grasses, and often with verdant turf. As to the mineral treasures, they are more fully noticed in the paper on Leadhills, as given in this work. Lime has been found at Campshead, but pays not the labour of working. Slate also has been produced at Bodesberry, Glenochar, and at Troloss, and although at one time in demand, cannot now compete with the imported Welsh. At Campshead exists a spring which turns to stone the moss it permeates; and at Troloss, wells out a stream the properties of which resemble the famed Spa at Moffat. The basin of the Clyde, as seen from Queensberry, the Louthers, Tinto, Coulterfell, or Hartfell, appears to draw its drainage from numerous streams, the course of which is generally from east or west, but due

notice will, in geographical order, be taken, as these feeders of the Clyde are found flowing down through the glens which beautify the Upper Ward.

The mining industry of Leadhills excepted, the tending of sheep, or the work of the farm, forms the chief employment of the inhabitants—there being but one manufactory in the parish, a Waulk Mill, near Glengonar Foot, and its entire requirements are amply fulfilled by one man—the master.

The ancient details, civil and ecclesiastical, of the parish are contributed to this work by another pen; but it may be here stated that the land is now held by the Colebrooke, Hopetoun, Vere Irving, Ewart, Buccleugh, Home, Bertram, and Wilson families—their comparative interests, as to farms, being in the order in which their names appear; the lordship, which the Hopetoun family claim from the mines, being excluded.

There is no mansion in Crawford but that of George Vere Irving, Esq. of Newton, the friend whose contributions under the signature G. V. I. so enhance the value of this work.

The Bellfield estate, a small one, is farmed by its owner, as are some minor properties held by the Goodfellows and Murrays, representatives of the Lairds of Crawford, whose Birley Courts were so famous for the much a-do about nothing they made when their ancient village was a Burgh o' Barony.

In the statistical account of the parish, rendered in 1791 to Sir John Sinclair, Crawford is reported to have been then farmed by fifteen storemasters. The tenants are now double that number; and may, from the Valuation Roll of 1858–59, be given, sinking fractions, as holding for 782*l.*, 602*l.*, 550*l.*, 450*l.*, 420*l.*, 260*l.*, 300*l.*, 260*l.*, 205*l.*, 154*l.*, 130*l.*, 130*l.*, 100*l.*, 75*l.*, 70*l.* or fifteen resident; and for 710*l.* and 300*l.*, 567*l.*, 425*l.*, 421*l.*, 365*l.*, 340*l.*, 280*l.*, 260*l.*, 240*l.*, 225*l.*, 220*l.*, 130*l.*, 98*l.* or thirteen non-resident tenants, the latter paying about 40 per cent. of the farm rental of the parish.

As evidence of the increasing value of land in the district, it may be stated that the farms given as 602*l.*, held by resident, and 567*l.* by non-resident tenants, were let by public advertisement in 1859 for 850*l.* and 1050*l.*; while the mines, the

lordship of which yielded in 1858-59 1427*l.* and 223*l.*, were in 1859-60 rated at 1965*l.* and 414*l.*

The shootings let in 1858-59 appear for 196*l.* The various holdings above 4*l.* and under 10*l.* are valued at 51*l.* 15*s.*; and those at 4*l.* and under at 79*l.* 18*s.* The farms of Harthope, Raecleugh and Whitecamp are, in the valuation rolls, rated for civil objects in Crawford, but for church purposes in Moffat parish.

Having gained the friendship of a farmer, known in and beyond the district for enterprise, intelligence, and hospitality, he was kind enough to gather in, for this work, the agricultural statistics of Crawford, giving 19,500 cheviot, 12,000 black-faced, and 500 sheep as feeding; the shepherds are 56; servant men 18; lads 6; women 46; girls 8; horses—young 3, farm 46, saddle and harness 11; milch cows 302; queys 116; calves 58; cattle feeding 116, and swine 55. These figures are exclusive of the cows, crofts, and kailyards of the villagers at Leadhills, whose interesting locality will have due notice in its proper place.

The oats are reported as 224; potatoes 32; vetches 3; turnip 103 acres imperial; of bone manure 200 bushels; nitrate of soda 1 ton, and guano, nearly 10 tons were used. Of rye-grass, meadow, and croft-land, the acreage was 85, 346, and 365 respectively. There were 13 thrashing mills, 11 of which are moved by water. There are 9 turnip machines, and 1 grubber, and, in 1860, a reaping machine was provided for his tenants by Sir T. E. Colebrooke. Few of the farms are leased under 19 years. Peat is little used since the Caledonian Railway traversed the district; and the sum paid by that line, for poor's rate, is nearly five times the amount in which the heritors fifteen years ago assessed themselves for that object. The stipend of the parish minister is good; but that given to the ordained minister of the chapel at Leadhills is moderate indeed, although the heavier labour does certainly lie there.

The population of Crawford is less than it was a century ago; but, on matters statistical, illustrative of the present state, as compared with the past condition of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, tabular details will be given elsewhere in this work.

A. M.

NAME.

Crauford, Craufurd, Crauforth, Crathoford, Crawford, Crawford-Lindesay, Crawford-Douglas. Several antiquarians have interpreted this as signifying *the ford or passage of blood*, and have conjectured that, in early times, a great battle was fought in the vicinity of the present castle. This derivation, however, appears to be inadmissible, as it attempts to combine a Celtic and Saxon word, which directly contravenes one of the most important rules of etymology. In the peculiar Celtic dialect spoken by the inhabitants of Strathclyd, which is still preserved in the poems of Aneurin and the other intramural bards of the sixth and seventh centuries, *krew* indeed signifies *blood*, and might have been corrupted into *craw*; but the passage of a river is invariably designated by the terms *gwev* or *gouir*, while the word *ford* is pure and undoubted Saxon. A more probable derivation is *craw-ford*, the ford of the crows; a colony of these birds having, from time immemorial, occupied the trees around the castle. It is, however, worthy of remark that we learn from a charter granted by the Abbot of Kelso, between 1180 and 1203 [*Liber de Calchou*, p. 82, No. 112], that there was at that time a place of this name on Douglas Water, all trace of which has subsequently disappeared. The additions of Lindesay and Douglas are derived from the great families of those names who successively possessed the barony.

HISTORY.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The church of this parish appears to have been founded at a very early period, and to have been dedicated to St Constantine. The learned editor of the “*Origines Parochiales*” conjectures that this was Saint Constantine, king and martyr, of whom it is related in the “*Scottish Breviary*,” that he succeeded his father as King of Cornwall, that he abdicated his throne and adopted a religious life in Ireland, that he was a disciple of St Columba and St Kentigern, and was sent by the latter into Galloway, and that he was martyred in Kynntyre A.D. 576. It seems, however, natural to suppose that the church was dedicated to a saint connected with the district where

it is situated. The Constantine above referred to had no such connection, and therefore his claims to the honour of being patron of this church appear inferior to those of another person, who we know was a distinguished chieftain of Lanarkshire, viz, Constantine, son of Roderic the Bountiful, who, in the year 606, succeeded his father as ruler of Strathclyd. It may be objected that he is not mentioned in any Breviary, and that there is no evidence of his canonisation; but we have, on the other hand, the positive evidence of Joceline of Furness, in his life of St Kentigern, that he was popularly believed to be a saint, "*Sanctusque Constantinus usque in praesens solet a pluribus appellari.*"

In 1164 Pope Alexander III. confirmed to the canons regular of Holyrood the church of St Constantine of Crawford, with certain land, and all the rights belonging to it (*Lib. St Crucis*, 169). A similar confirmation was granted to them by William the Lyon between 1175 and 1178, which was accompanied by a charter from Bishop Joceline of Glasgow, and this last deed was again ratified by Bishop Walter in 1208 (*Ibid*, 24, 42, 55; 68). In 1223 Alexander I. confirmed an amicable agreement between the abbot and monks of Newbottle and the canons of Edinburgh, as to the teinds of the lands held by the former in the parish of Crawford [*Act. Parl. I.*, 75]. The church and its possessions continued attached to the Abbey of Holyrood until the Reformation, and after that period belonged to its successive lay commendators. In 1606 the whole possessions of the abbey were erected into a temporal lordship in favour of John Bothwell, Lord Holyroodhouse. This grant includes the church and teinds of Crawford, but always under the condition that the grantee "pay to the minister serving the cure there 400 merks, with the glebe" [*Act Parl. IV.*, 331]. Lord Holyroodhouse subsequently resigned his interest in this church to Charles I., who bestowed it on the bishopric of Edinburgh. When Episcopacy was abolished the patronage reverted to the Crown, with whom it still remains.

The rectory of Crawford was valued, in 1228, at 20 merks annually, and the vicar received 100s (*Reg. Glas.*, 122); and at

£40 a year in the *Libellus Taxationum Ecclesiae Scoticanæ*. In 1561 the parsonage and vicarage were let by the canons of Holyrood for £86 13s 4d, the vicar-pensioner retaining his portion of the benefice at £32 10s (*Book of Assumptions*). The lands in this parish possessed by the Cistercians of Newbattle were made teind free as early as 1223 (*Reg. Newbattle, fol. xxviii.*)

William Clark was vicar of Crawford in 1426 (*Lib. St Crucis, 136, 119*). He was succeeded, before 1435, by John Mason (*Ibid, 128, 114*), who, in 1459, exchanged this benefice with Duncan Zhaluloh for the rectory of Ranpatrick (*Ibid, 140, 149*). Master Patrick Donaldson was vicar-pensioner in 1498, with a stipend of 15 merks, and an allowance of 12 merks for a curate; or, if he chose to serve the church in person, a salary of 27 merks, free from all burdens. He had also a house, croft, and pasture for two cows (*Ibid, 253, 255*).

In November, 1570, Richard Weir held the office of reader at Crawford (*Book of Ministers, 33*). In 1576 Mr William Levingston was minister there, with a stipend of £52 10s, while the reader had the kirk land and a salary of 20 merks (*Ibid, App., 82*). During the great religious crisis in the year 1639 the presbytery of Lanark held a peculiarly formal meeting, at which the parish of Crawford was represented by Mr John Wilson, minister, and George Brown, elder (*Presb. Rec.*); some years later the conduct of the former seems to have given great offence to his brethren. In the records of a meeting of the presbytery on 1st July, 1647, it is minuted that "the presbyterie understanding of the great abuses in the parochie of Crawford-Lindsaye, throw great multituds at brydalls, and pypers thereat, Mr Jon. Wilson, minister ther, was censured for marieing quhen ther was such great multituds gathered, and appointed no to marie any quhen there is so great multituds and pypers at brydals." Mr Wilson was succeeded by Mr Gilbert Hamilton, who was, in 1663, deprived of his benefice on the ground of nonconformity (*Wodrow, I., 326*). Mr John Brown was admitted minister in 1681, and Mr James Hepburn in 1698. The latter appears to have been a person of some substance, as

we find him, in 1707, purchasing lands in the parish of Quothquen (*Shieldhill Chart*).

In the year 1624 there was a general collection in all the parishes of the Upper Ward on behalf of the town of Dunfermline, when that of Crawford contributed £17. In regard to another collection in 1693, it is noticed in the presbytery records, that the offerings at Crawford included "*two bad shillings, a thrie, and a babie.*"

There can be no doubt that the church originally stood on the farm of Kirktoon, where it is laid down on the well-known map by Blaeu. Indeed, this farm appears to have anciently belonged to the benefice. Not only does the name indicate this, but the charter of Bishop Walter, above referred to, conveys, along with the church, two ploughgates of land, which can refer to no other property. These church lands were afterwards absorbed into the lay barony of Crawford-Douglas, and the church, manse, and glebe removed to their present site in the village of Crawford, but the precise date at which this occurred cannot be ascertained. The churchyard, however, still retains its original position. In 1656 we find, in the presbytery records, that "the minister regrattis the incomodious situation of the kirk, being in the outmost corner of the parish, and desires the presbyterie to lay it to hart how it may be helped, and that it might be thought on how a bridge might be builded over the river, sieing the most part of all the people are separated from the kirk by the Clyd, being many times impassable." The same records furnish us with a report of tradesmen as to the condition of the manse, church, and school, made on the occasion of the induction of Mr Hepburn in the year 1698, which is interesting as showing the state of these edifices, and the expense of building, at the period.

"*Imprimis*, we find the fabrick of the manse, as to the timber and stone work, sufficientlie done, and we judge that the expense of workmanship will amount to the value of £286 13s 4d Scots, including the service of the said work.

"2. We find the manse very indifferently thatched with divats (turf), slightlie, and not water-tight. The workman-

ship whereof will cost £10 Scots, in cosnent (wages without food).

"3. As to the office-houses, we find that the manse has no stable, and that it will cost £80 Scots in building, including materials and workmanship.

"4. We find the barn and byre insufficient, in regard they are only built with stone and fail (turf).

"Finally, we find that the manse wants both a kitchen and brewhouse.

"Anent the church, it wants a bell, and is not altogether water-tight, and lykwise *it wants glass windows and seats.*

"Anent the school, *it is reported* that there is a school, and £100 Scots of salarie, but there wants a school-house."

This miserable and neglected state of the sacred edifices appears to have been accompanied by a corresponding disregard for their moral duties on the part of the inhabitants of the parish, for, about the same time, we are informed that "the moderator preached at Crawford, and represented to the presbytery that many gross scandalls is fallen out in that parish. The presbytery appoints application to be made to the sheriff that some publick stigma should be put upon them that are guilty, for the terror of others, the particular aggravating circumstances being first represented."

The same records also furnish us with the details of an interesting case of witchcraft connected with the parish, not the less instructive that it exemplifies the reaction of common sense against this most lamentable prejudice and superstition. Nov. 8, 1649.—The which day there were sent from the Marquis of Douglas eleven poor women delated by Janet Cowts, a confessing witch, now in prison, in Peebles. The presbytery immediately appointed certain of their number to preach at Crawford, and enquire for evidence, but their report was that they could find nothing further in Crawford delated against the accused. On the 6th December, 1649, it is stated that "George Cathie, the pricker, being sent for, did, before the magistrates of Lanark, in the Tolbooth there, *by consent of the women suspected, prick pinnes in every one of them, and in divers of them*

without pain the pinne was put in, as the witnesses can testify." On the 10th January, 1650, the following confession is minuted, "Marion Hunter, one of the suspected persons, compeared before the presbyterie, and declared that the devil appeared *like a little whelp*, between Haircleuch and Clyde, and like a brown whelp at Haircleuch. A good while after, he appeared between Haircleuch and Glespen, and nipped her in the shoulder, and required her to be his servant; and she was in Gallowberrie Hill (Arbory?), and rode upon a *Bunwede*. Five of the other prisoners were with her, especially Mary Laidlaw, who drew her when she was hindmost and could not winne up."

After the result of the popular mode of torture, and the confession extorted by it, one is prepared to find that the whole of these poor women were condemned to fire and faggot; but, fortunately, this was not the case. On the 7th February, 1650, the Government issued a commission for their trial. The commissioners were probably men in advance of the prejudices of the day and acquainted with the rules of evidence, for, on the 28th of February, Mr Robert Birnie reports to the presbytery "that the commissioners found that nothing was delated in Crawford against any of the women but two, and in consequence had liberated them on caution." The charges against the two remaining prisoners are a good specimen of the nature of these accusations—combining the more serious matter of angry and vindictive railing, followed by misfortunes with which there was no reason to connect them except the fallacious maxim, *Post hoc propter hoc*, and circumstances of the most ludicrous nature. They are as follows:—

Against Janet M'Birnie—

"1. That she at one time followed William Brown, sclater, to the house in Water-meetings, to crave somewhat, and fell in evil words. After which, within twenty-four hours, he fell off an house and brak his neck.

"2. After some outcast between Bessy Acheson's house and Janet M'Birnie's, she prayed that there might be bloodie beds and a light house. And after that, the said Bessie Acheson,

her daughter, took sickness, and the lass cryed, There is fyre in my bed, and died. *Item*, the said Bessie Acheson, her goodman, dwyned.

"3. That she was the cause of discord between Newton and his wife, and that she and others were the death of William Geddesse."

Against Marion Laidlaw—

"1. That she and Jean Blackwood differed in words about the said Marion's hay, and after that the said Jean's kye died.
2. That she had her husband by unlawful means, and had a *berd* (heard?)."

Further investigation, however, showed that there was no evidence to support even these accusations, for, on the 24th March, 1660, "the commissioners met to examine the above, and, notwithstanding that they most strictlie examined the witnesses that compeared upon their oaths, they could find nothing proven against them, so they were liberated on caution."

In justice to the presbytery, who appear in the earlier stages of the case to have urged the civil authorities to prosecute the accusation, we may add that, on learning that Janet Coutts, the original delator of these poor women, had confessed that her accusations were false and malicious, they took every means in their power to remedy the wrong which had been done, and directed "Mr Veitch to go to Crawford and preach, and read a paper by Janet Coutts, given before her death, clearing many of the suspected."

Independent of the church, there appear to have been in ancient times several chapels within the parish.

The charter of confirmation by Bishop Joceline of Glasgow, already referred to, conveys to the canons of Holyrood not only the parochial church, but also "the chapel of the castle." That of Bishop Walter ratifies this grant, and states that the endowment of the chapel was "two acres of land near the castle."

By a charter, dated from the chapel of St Thomas the Martyr, beside the castle of Crawford, in the year 1327, David Lindsay gives to the Cistercians of Newbottle the lands of Smethwood, between Daer and Powtrail, on condition that they should cause

the chapel of St Thomas the Martyr to be served by a monk or secular priest, and should uphold the buildings and appointments of the chapel. To the chaplain were assigned, for his dwelling-place and garden, the ancient manor of the Mains, or demesne lands of the castle, together with pasture in Ragardgil (Ragen-gill) for one horse, five cows, and as many calves not a year old; two and a half acres of meadow; as much feal as would suffice, from the place called Leuedymos; and the fishing in the Clyde for a net drawn by one man.

There can be no doubt that this chapel is identical with that in the Episcopal charters. It was apparently in the gift of the lord of the manor, who was thus enabled to transfer it from the canons of Holyrood to the monks of Newbattle. It has long ceased to exist, and no vestiges of its site can now be traced.

The names of Kirkhope and Nunnerie seem to indicate that there were at one time ecclesiastical establishments on the Daer Water, in the upper part of the parish, but no direct mention of them is to be found in the records. It is not, however, improbable that the word chapels, in the plural number, was introduced into the charter by which Queen Mary, on coming of age, confirmed to the Earl of Angus the barony of Crawford, with the "*advowson and gift of the benefices and chapels lie outsettis*," in reference to them (*Act Parl.*, II.; 565-571). The monks of Newbattle had also a chapel on the lands which they possessed in the parish. Its ruins can still be traced in the farm of Glencaple, near the mouth of the Kirkgill, a small tributary of Glengonar Water.

When the mining village of Leadhills rose into importance, about the middle of the seventeenth century, the members of the presbytery of Lanark most laudably and actively exerted themselves to procure for the workmen there the services of a resident clergyman. Their records contain frequent notices of their communing with the Hopetoun family on this subject, which was also on several occasions discussed in Parliament. No definite arrangement was, however, made till the year 1736, when Lord Hopetoun obtained the sanction of the General Assembly to his employing an *ordained* chaplain or preacher

for the benefit of the miners, without providing a permanent endowment, as required by the laws of the church, and retaining the power of employing one or not as his lordship should deem expedient. A wing of the Hopetoun mansion-house in the village was at the same time converted into a chapel.

Towards the close of last century the office of chaplain at Leadhills was held by the Rev. — Sanson, who was usually called Dominie Sanson by the inhabitants. He was very tall and awkward, and with a bashful retiring disposition. He was fond of playing at bowls with the overseers, and, when a good cast was made, was in the habit of exclaiming Prodigious! His eccentricities afforded much amusement to the late Mr John Irving, W.S., when a boy, and were no doubt related by him to his early companion, Sir Walter Scott; thus, in all probability, furnishing the germ of that great novelist's Dominie Sampson, although the details of the character were derived from other sources. Sir Walter also appears to have been indebted to Mr John Irving for a couplet connected with this parish, which he employed as a motto for one of his chapters—

Little kens the auld wife, that sits by the fire,
How the wind blows in Hurl-burl swyre.

Hurl-burl being a wild and elevated pass over which the road from Abington to Elvanfoot was formerly carried.

Civil Affairs.—In the reign of William the Lion, 1165–1214, the greater part of the parish of Crawford was held by William Lindesay, in lordship of Sweyn, the son of Thor. (*Reg. Newbattle, fol. xxx.*) By the middle of the thirteenth century, however, he came to hold in chief of the Crown. Robert II., *intra*, 1370–90, granted to Sir James Lindesay the castle of Crawford and barony of the same. (*Reg. Mag. Sig.* 172–13). Sir James' cousin and heir, David, created Earl of Crawford, 1398, had, from Robert III., a charter of the barony of Crawford, with jurisdiction of regality. (*Robertson's Index*, 141–64). It remained with his descendants till the time of David, the fourth Earl, who espoused the cause of James III.

against the insurgent barons, and was by him created Duke of Montrose. On the fall of that king, the Duke of Montrose, although not formally forfeited, had the barony of Crawford, which was then called Crawford Lindesay, forcibly taken from him, and in 1488 it was bestowed on Archibald, Earl of Angus, better known by his soubriquet of "Bell the Cat," whose son had, in 1510-11, a charter of the same, by which the name of the barony was changed from Crawford-Lindesay to Crawford-Douglas. (*Reg. Mag. Sig.* xiii., 235; xvi., 98). In 1528, the Earl of Angus was forfeited, and the barony annexed to the Crown (*Act Parl., II.*, 326); and this forfeiture was again confirmed in 1540 (*Act Parl., II.*, 361). On the accession of Mary, in 1542, it was rescinded, and the Earl of Angus confirmed in the possession of the barony (*Act Parl., II.*, 415). And this was further ratified in 1567, when the Queen came of age (*Act Parl., II.*, 565). During the interval in which the barony remained annexed to the Crown, James V. appears to have frequently visited the castle for the purpose of hunting, and on one occasion to have entertained the French ambassadors there. During one of his visits he requited the hospitality of the Castellan by seducing his daughter. This barony was valued in the old extent at 200*l.*, and in 1359 paid 20*s.* to the Ward of the King's castle at Lanark (*Chamberlain Rolls, I.*, 335).

The barony of Crawford passed from the Angus to the Hamilton branch of the Douglas family, with whom it remained till the time of the Duchess Anne, who, with consent of her husband, bestowed it on one of their younger sons, created Earl of Selkirk and Lord Daer. It remained with the Selkirk family until the latter part of the last century, when they sold it to Sir George Colebrooke, Bart., whose descendant, Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, M.P. for the county, is the present possessor.

The parish, however, contains another barony, which, although an offshoot from that of Crawford-Lindesay or Crawford-Douglas, appears at a very early date to have equalled it in extent. In 1170, William Lindsay granted to the monks of Newbattle certain lands bounded by Petrenich Daer and Elwyn. (*Reg. Newbattle, fol. xxx.*) Between 1224 and 1232, David Lind-

say granted to them his lands "from the head of Glengonar to the land of the church of Crawford, and by the top of the hill between the said church lands (Kirktown) and Glencaple to the head of Hurl-burl, and so . . . to Glengonarhead." (*Ibid*, fol. xxxi.) By another charter of the same, the remaining lands possessed by the Lindesays between Glengonar and Elwyn are conveyed to the same abbey. In 1327 David Lindsay exempted all these lands from his barony of Crawford, and they were immediately erected into a separate barony by King Robert the Bruce in favour of the abbey, by the title of the Barony of "Friar's-mure." (*Ibid*, fol. xxxiii, xxxiv., xxxv.) It remained in the possession of the monks of this foundation until the Reformation, when it was valued at 111*l.* 5*s* a-year. (*Book of Assumptions*.) In 1587 an Act of Parliament was passed ratifying a charter of James VI., by which there was granted to "our well-belovit counsellare Mark, last commendator of Newbattle and now baron of Newbattle, the barony of Crawfordmure or Friar's-mure (*Act Parl.*, III., 310). It is added that the lands contained therein ly in that part of the kingdom "which is most exposed to robbery, theft, and forays"—*que sunt rapinis furtis et disreptionibus maxime obnoxii*. A description which is fully borne out by the remains which still exist, as every farm-house appears to have been built in the form of a fortified tower or peel, the lower story forming a vault, in which the few cattle they possessed were enclosed, and the upper ones occupied by the family, who, in many cases, must have ascended by a ladder. From several points in the parish the remains of nearly a dozen of this class of keeps can still be counted. In 1609, Robert, Earl of Lothian, was served heir to his father in this barony (*Inquis. Spec.*, 89). In the meantime, however, we find Parliament confirming to Thomas Foulis, goldsmith in Edinburgh, a grant of all the minerals in this barony, which is described as belonging of old to the Abbey of Newbattle (*Act Parl.*, IV., 94). As his feuars are mentioned in the charter, he must also have been in actual possession of some of the lands belonging to it. He was succeeded by a Robert Foulis, whose daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, were, in

1633, served heir to him in the lands of Waterhead or Over-Glengonar (*Inquis. Spec.*, 177). Elizabeth having died, Anne, in 1637, became sole heiress (*Inquis. Spec.*, 195), and shortly afterwards married Sir James Hope of Hopetoun. In 1661 Parliament confirmed a charter of Charles I. in favour of her and her husband in liferent, and their son, Thomas Hope, in fee, by which there was conveyed to them the lands and barony of Waterhead and Leadhills, *alias* Glengonar. By 1683, however, the whole barony, belonging of old to the abbey of Newbattle, had become vested in the Hopetoun family, for in that year Charles Hope of Hopetoun, the first peer, is served heir to his father in the lands and barony of Crawford Mure, Friar Mure or Douglas Mure, all united in the barony of Hopetoun (*Inquis. Spec.*, 356). The enumeration of the lands composing the barony in this inquisition is precisely the same as in that in the charter to Lord Newbattle, and in the service of his son, the Earl of Lothian, above referred to, but with the addition of certain lands in Crawfordjohn.

Minor Holdings.—Although the lands belonging to the baronies are thus enumerated in the charters, it would be a great mistake to suppose that they were all in the actual possession of the lords of the manor; on the contrary, they only possessed, in regard to many of them, the right of superiority, while the *dominum utile* was held by proprietors of considerable importance. Of these, the earliest in date were the Tintos of Crimperamp, one of whom was, according to Blind Harry, the friend and companion of Wallace. This family also held lands in Thankerton parish, and terminated in a female, about the middle of the seventeenth century. The Carmichaels of Meadowflat, in Covington parish, held for a long period the hereditary office of Captain of the Castle of Crawford, and also possessed considerable lands in the parish, including the Castlemains Midlock, Crookedstone, Over-Newton, Southwood, Normangill, etc. They retained a portion of these, till they likewise, in 1638, terminated in an heiress (*Inquis. Spec.* 6, 7, 196). Ultimately, the whole of their property was re-incorporated with the

barony. In 1370 David II. confirmed the grant by which Sir James Lindesay conveyed to William Tailfer the lands of Harecleuch (*Reg. Mag. Sig.* 67, 226), with whose descendants they continued for upwards of three centuries, as we find that Tailfer of Harecleuch had a fine of 2400*l.* imposed upon him in 1662. (*Act Parl.*, VII., 423). The Veres, or Weirs, of Newton originated in a cadet of the Veres of Blackwood, in Lesmahagow, who acquired lands in Crawford, in which parish we find them established early in the sixteenth century. William Vere of Newton served upon an assize in 1512 (*Pitcairn Crim. Trials*, I., 87). In 1528 his widow, and John Weir, his son, entered a protest in the High Court of Parliament, that they should not be prejudiced by the forfeiture of the Earl of Angus. (*Act Parl.*, II., 328). The representative of this family, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, appears to have taken an active part on the patriotic side during the troubles which marked the reigns of the later Stuarts. In 1662, an Act of Parliament was passed, declaring that His Majesty, Charles II., has thought fit to burden his pardon to some (whose guiltiness hath rendered them obnoxious to the law, their lives and fortunes at His Majesty's disposal,) with some small sums. Among this list of these appears John Weir of Newton, for 360*l.* (most probably Scots money). In 1682, the Duke of York having left Scotland, and entrusted its affairs to the Earl of Aberdeen, Chancellor, and the Earl of Queensberry, Treasurer, "A very arbitrary spirit appeared in their administration. A gentleman of the name of Weir was tried because he had kept company with one who had been in the rebellion, though that person had never been marked out by process or proclamation. The inferences upon which Weir was condemned (for a prosecution by the government and a condemnation were in Scotland the same thing) hung upon each other after the following manner. No man, it was supposed, could have been in a rebellion without being exposed to suspicion in the neighbourhood. If the neighbourhood suspected, it was to be presumed that each individual had likewise heard of the grounds of suspicion. Every man was bound to declare to the government his suspicion

against every man, and to avoid the company of traitors. To fail in this duty was to participate in the treason. The conclusion on the whole was, you have conversed with a rebel, therefore you are yourself a rebel. A reprieve was with some difficulty obtained for Weir" (*Hume's Hist. of England, Vol. VII., p. 345, edit. 1759*). The person referred to by the historian is the same John Weir of Newton, and the family tradition as to the manner in which the reprieve was obtained is, that he had a sister who was married to a cadet of the Irvings of Saphock, and that the latter was usher to the Privy Council. By his connivance his wife obtained access to the Council Chamber, and implored the lords to grant a pardon to her brother—at first in vain. Being, however, near her confinement, her agitation brought on the pains of labour. She nevertheless refused to be removed, and continued her frantic entreaties for mercy, until the Chancellor exclaimed, "Take away the woman, and make out the pardon." Upon which Weir swore, that be the bairn lad or lass it should inherit his lands, as its coming had saved his life. The tradition appears confirmed by a deed executed by him about this date, by which he conveys his property to his sister and her husband, on condition that they should take the name and arms of Vere. No sooner, however, was John Weir out of one scrape than he was into another, for we find him, in 1685, forfeited by Parliament for the crime of treason, the accusation being that he, along with others, "went to London, pretending to negociat the settlement of ane Scots collonie in Carolina, but trewlie and realie to treat anent and carie on a rebellion and conspiracy with the Earls of Shaftesbury and Essex, and Lord Russell and others, in England" (*Act Parl., VIII., 490, and Appendix 32-40*). He remained under this ban until the Revolution, when it was removed by the General Act repealing previous forfeitures, passed in 1690. The farms of Harthope and Racleuch were held by branches of the Johnstone family, while the lands of Ellershaw, Troloss, and part of those of South Shortcleuch, were possessed by other sub-vassals.

The Castle of Crawford is noticed in our ancient records as

early as 1175-78. The office of castellan appears to have become at a remote period hereditary in the family of Carmichael of Meadowflat, and to have continued in their possession till the year 1595, in which year John Carmichael of Meadowflat was served heir to his father in the same (*Inquis. Spec.*, 6, 7, 8). It was, however, sold soon after this to the first Marquis of Douglas, "who added much building to it." He certainly resided there occasionally, as one of the ecclesiastical monitions, in the long struggle between the Marchioness and the Presbytery of Lanark, is noted in their records as having been given at "Crawford Kirk." In Hamilton of Wishaw's History of the County it is described as "a square court, with much lodging in it." It was used as a farm-house till nearly the end of last century, but is now entirely ruinous.

The village is said to have been erected into a burgh of barony in the time of William the Lyon, and it certainly possessed burgh privileges in the reign of his successor, 1214-1249. Gerard Lindsay, in a charter granted about that period to the monks of Newbattle, reserves the right of his burgesses of Crawford, according to their common charter, to the easement of the woods of Glengonar, but for building purposes only at the sight of the abbot's forester (*Reg. Newbattle*, fol. xxxii., xxxiii.) The constituency of this burgh, if we may use the term, appears to have consisted of those holding so many acres of infield land, with a right to a share in the common pasture. They were called lairds, and their wives leddies, but in this there was nothing peculiar, although some writers have thought it a singularity confined to this burgh (*Old Stat. Account*). The common custom in Scotland was to style all proprietors, under the rank of knight, laird, and their wives leddies. In the case of the larger proprietors this was generally combined with the name of the property; but in small holdings and commonties it was affixed to the name of the person, as Laird Smith, etc. The affairs of the burgh were settled in a Birlaw Court, where each laird, or, in his absence, his tenant had a vote. The principal business was to settle the amount of stock each was to put on the common land.

In the old Statistical Account it is stated that this Court was held once a week. It is, however, improbable that it *formally* met anything like so often, although its members might congregate weekly on what might be considered the market-day, and talk over matters of common interest. Independent of the lairds there was another class of inhabitants, who merely occupied houses and gardens, and had no seat in the Court. This burgh and commonty was judicially divided towards the close of last century. The office of bailie of the town and barony of Crawford appears to have been at one time of considerable importance. About the middle of the fifteenth century it belonged to James, Lord Hamilton, who, at the same time had a lease of the Dower lands of the Dowager Countess of Crawford. It would, however, appear that John Lindesay of Covington had usurped both the office and the possession of the lands, as, in 1479, he was decerned to account to Lord Hamilton for the rents of the latter, and also for the following profits and escheats of the bailiery, taken up him during the time he used that office: "fourteen seisin oxen, four cows, twelve wedders of a bloodwyte, five cushions out of the castle, eleven pieces of pewter vessels, three score stone of wool, a cow of a deforcement, a salt mart, a mask fat, three mete gudis, three oxen hides, two crooks also out of the castle, and £6 for fines of green wood muirburn, deforcements, and others (*Act Dom. Con.*, 33; *Act Dom. And.*, 89). In 1478 John Hunter, bailie of Crawford, was ordered by the Lords of the Council to restore to Master John Maxwell eight oxen and a cow, which he had taken from Maxwell's servants in the town of Crawford. He attempted to evade this decree by restoring the cattle, and immediately afterwards seizing them a second time; for which he was, in the following year, adjudged guilty of contempt of court, and committed prisoner to Blackness Castle (*Act Dom. Con.*, 11, 32).

As to historical events occurring within the parish, but unconnected with its inhabitants, there is only one worthy of notice, for this reason, that although the district was often traversed by important armies, such as that which Queen Mary led into Dumfriesshire in 1565, and that of Prince Charles Ed-

ward on his retreat from Derby, nothing influencing the result of the campaign occurred in this district. The exception is the battle of *Biddis Burn* in 1593, which was occasioned by a foray made by the Johnstones of Annandale upon the Crichtons of Sanquhar, who were allies of the Maxwells of Nithsdale. It led to the renewal of the feud between these two powerful clans, which resulted in the battle of Dryffe Sands, where Lord Maxwell was killed. The battle, or skirmish, of the Biddis Burn forms the subject of an old ballad, which is preserved in the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Borders*, Vol. I., p. 211, under the title of "The Lads of Whamphray."

Back to Nithsdale *they** have gaen,
 And awa the Crichtons nowt hae taen,
 But when they cam to the *Wellpath*† heid,
 The Crichtons bad them light and lead.

And when they cam to the *Biddis Burn*,‡
 The Crichtons bad them stand and turn;
 And when they cam to the Biddis strand,
 The Crichtons they were hard at hand.

But when they cam to the Biddis law,
 The Johnstones bad them stand and draw.
 We've done nae ill, we'll thole nae wrang,
 But back to Wamphray we will gang.

And out and spoke Willie o' the Kirkhill,
 O' fechtin' lads ye'se hae your fill;
 And from his horse William he lap,
 And a burnished brand in his hand he gat.

Out through the Crichtons Willie he ran,
 And dang them down baith horse and man.
 Oh, but the Johnstones were wondrous rude,
 When the Biddis Burn ran three days blude.

G. V. I.

* The Johnstones of Annandale.

† The Wellpath leads from Durrisdeer, in Dumfriesshire, into Lanarkshire. The head or summit of the pass is the boundary between the counties. Through the Wellpath runs the vicinal Roman road which joins the great north and south Iter at the village of Crawford.

‡ The Biddis or Bidhouse Burn is a feeder of the Evan, and falls into it not far from the summit of the Caledonian Railway, at a point several miles above that where it leaves the county of Lanark.

THE PARISH OF CRAWFORD,

As before stated, runs southward to the cairn on the summit of Queensberry (19), whose height is given as 2285 feet, by Ordnance Survey Report, being 25 feet higher than previous authorities stated it to be. Queensberry shows well to the traveller from the south, approaching by the Caledonian Railway; and being within a moderate distance from Moffat, and easy of ascent, is the resort of pic-nic parties of the valetudinarians residing at the popular spas in the upper vale of the Annan. In Fullarton's Gazetteer, Queensberry is stated as being in Closeburn, Dumfriesshire; but the maps by Ross in 1773, Forrest in 1815, and those recently issued by the Ordnance, place it within Lanarkshire, as it should be, seeing that the greater portion of the waterfall runs northward into the upper feeders of the Daer—the water of the district, although soon misnomered the Clyde; Clydesburn being but a rivulet where it flows into the united volume of the Daer and the Pow-trail. The writer employed by Fullarton, in a style characteristic enough, describes Queensberry as in form, "fine, majestic, sombre—amid a congeries of noble heights, queening it over them like a sovereign among courtiers, and prosaically as well as practically the 'queen hill' of a large and superb district." The hills on the north-west, which divide the middle vale of the Nith from the parent basin of the Clyde, are but a few feet lower than Queensberry; that of the Louther overtops it; and Hartfell, on the verge of Dumfriesshire, Lanarkshire, and Peeblesshire, is nearly 400 feet higher. Queensberry has the Louthers about 8 miles on the north-west, Hartfell is about 11 miles north-east, Tinto 23 miles nearly due north, and between Tinto and Queensberry there is no intervening height to compete with them. From Queensberry the noble family of Buccleuch take

NOTE.—The reader is requested to turn to p. 33, Appendix, Vol. III., where a corrected version will be found of the matter given at p. 80, line 23, to page 82 of preceding article.

title of duke, and the Douglasses of Kinmont also claim from it as marquis.

Looking eastward from Queensberry, the farms of Harthope and Ræcleugh, to west and east of Evan-water, appear, and are *quoad civilia* in Lanarkshire, *quoad sacra* in Dumfriesshire—having, as the natives naïvely put it, “Lanark law and Moffat gospel.” Harthope and Ræcleugh are on sheet 51 of the Ordnance Survey maps, and the entry of pasture, rough pasture, and rough heathy pasture—the latter large—is frequent in the index-book supplied to the map. Harthope homestead, garden, etc., are given 696 thousandths of an acre, No. 695; and at No. 680 appears the entry of 411 as Harthope cottages, garden, etc.—the latter shepherds apparently. For Ræcleugh, No. 712, 882 is given for homestead, garden, etc. Neither farms appear in the valuation roll for Crawford; and in the census tables for 1841, 1851, and 1861, the population is reported as 25, 26, and 26, the sexes being nearly equal in numbers. Evan-water-head, one of the chief feeders of the Annan, rising from “æ hillside” with the Clyde, wells out between Clydeslaw and Pinstane hills, 1789 and 1695 feet in height, and the former on the verge of Peeblesshire, but nearly three miles north-west of Tweed’s-well—the source of the Tweed, so that the rhyme—

“The Tweed, the Annan, and the Clyde,
Rise from æ hillside”—

is more poetically than topographically true; but certainly they flow from one group of hills, neither far apart nor unlike in appearance. About two miles west of its source, the Evan runs north of Clydesnap—the Nap hill given as 1433 feet—and eastward of, but near to, the summit level of the Caledonian Railway, before which it absorbs a streamlet, affirmed by the natives to have been the veritable Clyde, but diverted south-west by drainage operations. On the Ordnance map Clydeburn is laid down as flowing west and south, as does the Evan, the latter not being named; while the Little Clyde, to be afterwards noticed, holds its brief course west and north. Westward

from Clydesnap, across the narrow strath, is Ringhill, 1332 feet, but sending its water-flow northward; south of Clydesnap, the Evan flows past the farm-steading of Upper Howcleugh (825), a considerable farm on the Kersewell estate, placed in sheet 50 B on the Ordnance plans, and the extent for house, etc., given as 393, and No. 621. On this farm-steading there is a school for the instruction of the younger members of the families in the near district, and properly placed, as, across the Caledonian Railway, on the place marked on Ordnance Index as No. 621, 393, is given as being occupied by cottages, gardens, etc., named March, and held by the servants needful at the summit level of the trunk line which connects England with Scotland. South of Upper Howcleugh, the Evan receives the water brought eastward from Tomont, 1652 feet high, by the Bidhouse-burn, the streamlet near which the Crichtons were slaughtered by the Johnstones—the “thieves of Annandale,” according to the “Fair Maid of Perth”—and which has been noticed in prose and verse at page 84 of this volume. Nearly opposite to influx of the Bidhouse, the Evan absorbs the waters brought eastward by the Fopperbeck—burn the natives add, but beck and burn are synonymous. This beck or burn springs from Hazelbush-hill, 1675 feet, on the Peeblesshire border; has Middlerigg, 1408 feet, on the north; on the south, Errickstane, 1527 feet; crosses the Roman road, the Moffat turnpike, the highway from Carlisle, and the modern railway, when it brings to the Evan a flood little less than that of the water into which it flows.

Near to the junction of the Fopperbeck and the Evan-water, a sad accident occurred in 1810, when the mail-coach, running on the old road from Carlisle by Moffat, broke down the bridge there, resulting in the death of three of the passengers and serious injury to more, and the spot is indicated on Forrest's map as the Broken Bridge. Glenthirstane-burn brings into the Evan the water-fall of Wintercleugh-fell, 1804 feet, about three miles to the west; and farther on, Harthope-burn brings from the west the drainage of a hill, not named, height noted as 1858 feet on the north; and south, that of Mossupbank, 1670 feet, on the verge of Dumfriesshire. Nether Howcleugh and Bedholme

farm (778), of considerable size and value, on the Colebrook estate, are east of the Evan, near where the March-burn and Rowantree-grain join that river, and north of the Raecleugh-rig, 1363 feet, and not far from where the Evan leaves the parish of Crawford to cross that of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, on its course to the Annan. The bed of the Evan is well scooped out, in many places over a rocky channel; the stream runs rapid, and in flood dangerously so, having, in autumn of 1863, carried away the larger part of a cottage, understood to have been placed beyond the reach of its waters. The vale of the Evan was traversed by the Roman road, formed the track of the old route from Moffat northwards, through it runs the magnificent highway carried out by Telford in 1824, and along it now speed the trains on the Caledonian line; the hills to east and west are green and high, the vale is narrow, the population sparse; and soldiers, road-makers, or engineers could ill deviate from the course traced out by the Evan.

Having glanced at the section of the parish of Crawford on Evan-water, the plan of this Work leads back to the south-west of the district, whence spring the burns and waters which form the Clyde—the river of Clydesdale. Burns are synonymous with rivulets, waters with rivers, in the Scottish and the English dialects; waters designating rivers of second-class size—river, the Clyde—here. From Queensberry, west and north, rise a range of heights, but a little lower, and forming the water-shed between Mid Nithsdale and Upper Clydesdale. Serjeant-law, 2257, Gana, 2125, Wedder-law, 2187, Rodger-law, 2257, Bel-lenclough-law, 2267, Well-hill, 1987, and the Five-cairn Louthers, 2377 feet, crowd within the short distance between Queensberry and the Green Louthers; are not scant of soil on surface, nor over-dry at base, and send down, east and north, the burns which rapidly form the waters of the Daer—the “oak” river, oaks may be found buried in the moss, but do not rise here “to brave the breeze,” in the “hopes” and green hill-sides which render this district so visit-worthy. The Crook-burn (31) holds its devious course from Queensberry and Serjeant-law, north-east by Lamb-hill, 1777, Overlaw, 1574, on the west, and Tupknowes,

1457, on the east, when it flows into the Daer at Kirkhope. The Daer-water appears to spring from Gana-hill. Thickcleugh-moss, 1812, Shiel-dod, 2190, and Ewe-gair, 1833, drawing an access of water from Carshope-burn, the drainage of Scald-law and Bellencleugh; Rodger-law, on the west, sends a feeder, and a large one, on the north by Kirkhopecleugh; the White-burn, after uniting with the Black-burn, bring their contribution from Whiteside-hill, 1817, Torrs, 1598, and Mosshope-fell, 1567, hills almost within the Dumfriesshire border; Sweetshaw-burn drains Hod's-hill, 1858, from the east; Wintercleugh-burn, on east, brings down from Mid-height, 1362; Hitrail-hill, 1608, sends its burn; Meikle-burn flows north-east from Comb-law, 2107; Smithwood-burn from Coomrig, 1329, south-west, and Pinstane, 1253, west; Nunnerie-burn has Tomont, 1652, on east, where the well-fed Daer unites with the Powtrail at Water-meetings, and their streams form the river Clyde.

Powtrail, surely misnomered Pottrail on the Ordnance map, as Ross, Forrest, Black, Blackwood, and Johnston give the former; the natives so pronounce it, and affirm that its meaning—is the stream from the border. Pow, Jamieson gives as a slow-moving river; trail, is Scotch for drag, and although, in such a hilly district, no stream can “drag its slow length along,” still, compared with the nobler and more rapid sister stream, the Daer, the aborigines may have named it slow. The Powtrail has its water-head north of Scaldlaw, Wellhill on west, the Cleugh-burn, from Troloss, west; the drainage south of the Louter-hill, 2577, by the Pitrenick-burn; streamlets from Upper and Nether Fingland to north and south; gets in the Padin-burn from Feugh-hill, 1906, and, as before noticed, flows into the Daer at the farm, well-named Water-meetings. Before the streams of the Daer and Powtrail get merged in the Little Clydes-burn, they receive Glenochar-burn, flowing east from Dun-law, 2216, and White-law, 1941; and, on east, Blackhouse-burn comes in from Crookedstanerig, 1319, and Crookedstane-burn flows from an unnamed height of 1621 feet.

The Clydes-burn has its well-spring on the slope of a hill, of no great elevation when near it, some two miles west of the

march or boundary of the county of Lanark, from a spot unusually green and marsh-like, but considerably north of Clydeslaw, whence springs the Evan-water, as before noticed. Harleburnhead, 1776, rises to the north, and a height of 1550 feet, given by Forrest as Tippet-hill, rises to the south, their drainage being the beginning of the river which, at Glasgow, not sixty miles north, floats vessels of 2000 tons burthen. Clydes-burn, ere yet a mile in length, has got within steep banks, and tumbles over linns in miniature, as it does in reality when dammed-up above Lanark. When the Caledonian Railway was opened for traffic throughout, in the spring of 1848, many were the parties who started from Glasgow to "explore the source of their river—the Clyde;" who, leaving the Rail at Elvanfoot station, had a stiff walk up hill, north-east; few went without a fair supply of bottles, to be emptied, and filled with the pure water of the Little Clyde—it may be, to be tested at home as to its virtues in the mixing of toddy, so well made on the Molendinar. Flowing past the farm-steading on its northern bank, named Little Clyde, the burn enters a flat meadow of considerable extent, near a cothouse called the Ring, and so close is it there to the Evan, and so slight is the elevation between the infant streams, that, when in flood, no little portion of the waters of Clydes-burn descend into the Evan-water; indeed, some years since, an effort was made wholly to divert the Clydes-burn southward, but the natives of Crawfordmoor got up in arms to resist this attempt to filch their Clyde from their parish, although the Douglasses of Selkirk might have had no objection, as the Daer gives title of baron to their family—the "noble Daer" being one of the earliest aristocratic friends of the poet Burns; and the "Daer"—Dare—"wha daur meddle wi' me"—might have rung as well at home and abroad as doth the Clyde. The Little Clyde, when flowing under the Moffat road, the Carlisle highway, and the Caledonian line, is but a tiny stream, although, before its influx into its proper bed, it receives a streamlet from the Langcleugh to the north, another from Bodesberryend farther north, and on the south a burn through Smiddycleugh from Greathill, 1621, and from the Guilend,

1366, above Crookedstane. For the last mile, the course of the Little Clyde is pretty straight from the south-east, and, looked at from the turnpike road near Glen-Geith, glances in the sunlight, neither broad, deep, nor characteristic in any way, other than, it may be, like a deep and well-banked drain.

The Daer, the Powtrail, and the Clydes-burn, form a river of considerable width, and the Clyde soon approaches the policies of Newton House, which is the only mansion in Crawfordmoor, and represented in this Work, from the copper and from the stone, as a house and as a picturesque feature in the otherwise bare landscape of Upper Clydesdale. The pool at Newton is long, deep, broad, well stocked with trout, and so staked, that the poacher may have trouble in drawing his nets there. The Caledonian Railway is carried across the Clyde by a wooden viaduct, near where the Elvan flows into the Clyde, and a station, named Elvanfoot, is placed there for the traffic, westward from Leadhills five miles, or north from the village of Crawford three miles. The Elvan, so named when it flows into the Clyde, is known as the Shortcleugh-water at Leadburn, not two miles west.

The Shortcleugh has its well-spring in the south-west from the Five-cairn Louthier (11), and the Green Louthier (13) in the south, the highest of the heights in what Heron well named the "Southern Highlands of Scotland," and a district where Ross notes on his map that "these verdant hills are stored with gold and lead;" gold was sought, lead found, and is the well-known staple industry of the Friar's-moor section of the parish of Crawford. From this burn the noble family of Selkirk claim title of baron, as they do of Daer. Between the Green Louthier and Dungrain-law, 2186, Forrest lays down four hills; the whole are high, and each sends burns to the Shortcleugh. At Windgatefoot, on the Shortcleugh, there is a pass on the hills by which a bridle-road may be found from the Lower Daer to Leadhills. The view south-west from the road between Elvanfoot and Leadhills is attractive at this spot, as the strath or vale of the Shortcleugh is well defined; and on the near side to the road is the snug cottage of the gamekeeper on the Hopetoun estate, with quarters for sportsmen, when the "Hall" at Leadhills may

be 'over full. The fields are green, the exposure warm, the shelter to north and west good, and some young wood is rising around. Eastward of the Hass Cottage, and beyond the Shortcleugh-water, rises the hill of Glenease, as Johnston has it; Glenea's, as Forrest and the Ordnance render it; but neither reading is topographic, *i.e.*, instructive. From this hill a burn joins the Shortcleugh—Shortly-water, as the natives term it.

To the north-east of this section of the valley, there lies a considerable stretch of comparatively level ground, locally known as the "Gold Scours," and marked by numerous heaps of marl-like soil, where those "prospecting" for gold may have of old worked their "cradles," in Australian phrase, when sifting for the grains of the glittering ore. In Ross' map, he notes on this locality, that "great quantities of gold were found there in 1533;" since then the work of searching for gold has not been over-lucrative. The height of the Gold Scours is given as 1043 feet on the north-east, 1106 on south-west, and the height north 1441; which is on Ordnance map, quaintly named Howkwood. North-east of the Scours, there runs a considerable breadth of holm or flat near the water at one spot, laid down by Forrest, and still known as the Wheelholm, and explained that there the Shortcleugh wheels so abruptly, and when in flood, so strongly, that it is perceptibly carrying off the bank on the southern side, where it is high and scaur-like, *i.e.*, bare of surface. Within the present century there was one of the strong farm-holdings, with vaults below and shelter above, to ensure safety when forays were ripe in the district; and this thick-walled house has been undermined and swept Clydeward by the Shortcleugh-water; which is soon after joined by the Leadburn, which drains, to the north-east, Whitelaw, 1941, the Lousiewood-law, 2028, and Leadburn-rig, 1527 feet. As the Daer with the Clyde, the Shortcleugh is for the rest of its course named the Elvan, understood to mean the clear stream; it is of moderate size, and before losing itself in the Clyde is crossed by the bridge along which runs the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries.

Northward of Newton House and plantation, the river Clyde rolls on between banks bold and high, more friable on the

west, more rocky on the east, and where comparatively most narrow, the fine bridge was thrown across by Telford, to carry northwards the highway from Carlisle to Glasgow, in 1824—a triumph in roadmaking. Some petty burns join the Clyde from the west, between Elvanfoot and Crawford; but from the east the larger accession of water comes down.

Nearly opposite to the school-house of Crawford the Midlock-water comes into the Clyde; its well-springs are known as East and West-waters, and rise from the northern slope of the hill whence issues the Little Clyde; West-water, draining Hurleburnhead, 1776, on the south, and Mid-hill, 1540, on north-east; East-water being fed from the Harecleughhead, 1691, on the verge of the county; at Whelphill, a burn of that name flows into the Midlock from Yearngillhead, 1804; opposite Whelphill a burn comes in, having, to east and west, hills named the Dod, 1561 and 1599 feet high.

Opposite to the kirk of Crawford, the Camps brings to the Clyde a flood larger than any of its tributaries since it became a river. The length of Camps-water proper given at six and a half miles, but its feeders to north and south extend much nearer to the water-shed of the county—the hills which form the boundary between the shires of Lanark and Peebles. Furthest south, the Blackshaw-burn comes down from the Broadhill, 1776; east is the Risingclaw-burn from the Greathill, 1757; these, uniting at White Camp or Camps-head, soon receive the Fair-burn from Cultercleughshank, 1801, Slate Brae, 1661, Fairburnrig, 1612, Middlerig, 1613. At Grains, the Camps receives Grains-burn from the north-east from Hillshawhead, 2141, on the border; Dunlaw, 1669; Pinnacle, 1819; and, at Crimp-Cramp, the Cramps-burn receives Whitelaw-burn from the Comb-dod, 2082, on the border. South of Grains is a height, Midge-hill, 1613, and west rises Greathill, 1476—the figures transposed surely. At Cowhill, 1457, a burn comes in from the north; at Normangill, 1172, the gill to the north brings in the water-flow of Romehill, 1862; and west comes in the streamlet from Tewsgill-hill, 1887, and, passing Castlemains, the Camps laves the rocky base of the ancient castle of Crawford, and gets lost in the Clyde. In

the Index-book given with the Ordnance maps, the acreage is reported which the respective burns or waters may cover, but without local knowledge these figures are not over-instructive. The Camps, a stream ordinarily not one foot deep or twenty feet broad, showing a range of channel acres in breadth, and that throughout a large portion of its course. The stream runs fast, the soil is loose, and the loss the sheep-farmer must even, as best he may, submit to.

The Clyde, after flowing round the base of Wellshot-hill, above Newton House, bends slightly eastward, until joined by the Midlock-water, where a sandy-holm-like level space intervenes between the Medlock and the Camps, the Clyde making a horse-shoe-like turn there towards Crawford; and at the apex of this delta of land, covered by the Clyde, the Medlock, and the Camps when in flood, a chain foot-bridge was thrown across the Clyde in 1833, at a cost of £76, raised by subscription; it was carried away by the river in 1835, replaced by an outlay of £47, and is upheld by joint contributions from the proprietors and tenants who use it. The bridge is 90 feet in span, narrow, and swings eleven feet above the ordinary level of the river; the bank on the west is steep and high, on the east the long level before referred to extends; and heavy must have been the weight of the flood when it rose within six inches of the floor of the re-erected bridge, as marked upon it.

The Gonnar—said to mean “gold-bearing”—has its source from the northward slopes of the Louthier hills, about three miles south of Leadhills, through which mining village it flows, a mere burn, crossed by stepping-stones or rudely-built bridges, but large enough to separate the “hie toun frae the laigh toun”—the high town from the low one. The young Glengonnar gets considerable access to its stream from feeders which had been diverted under ground to keep in motion the mining machinery in operation there. On the Newton estate valuation roll, there appears an entry of £20 for water-power, payable by the mining company, whose lodes run farthest south, nearest the Minehill, and when past their underground workings, the rival company took leave to intercept the

stream, making it also turn their machinery; and upon this questionable use of the feeder of the Glengonnar, arose a lawsuit, carried on for many years at a cost fabulously great, to the grievous injury of the miners, and but recently settled by the affair being brought to a "buy-me-out," or "I-buy-you-out," settlement, resulting in the older company being bought up by the younger, the defendants in the long-pending suit. The district immediately surrounding Leadhills is so burrowed under by workings, made in the course of centuries, that, although the hills are neither few nor low, the burns are scarce and small; even water, until last season brought into the village, as to be afterwards noticed, was hard to get and far to bring for domestic use. Broad-law, 1683 feet, immediately to the north of the village, divides the Glengonnar from the Shortcleugh; Wool-law lies north, and near its base are the smelting works of the mining company. East of the Waterhead toll-bar is Wellgrain-law, 1813 feet, and a short way south lies the Bulmer-moss, given in Forrest as Bulmer-hill, whence flows a burn to the Glengonnar, and where the smelting mills of the rival company, now the possessing one, used to be. Blackhill, 1343, is south of the Glengonnar, and at its base is the division of the parishes of Crawford and Crawfordjohn. A small level-field extends from the north base of Bulmer-hill, and the few trees—the only ones in the glen—mark where the abode of Bulmer stood. North and east of Lettershaws, a Crawfordjohn farm, opposite but farther down the water than Bulmer-field, there are a cluster of hills, each sending their burn to the Gonnar. The Laggan-gill, Kirk-gill, and Glenchapel-burn run into the Glengonnar, which, after keeping in motion the wooden mill near the highway, gets lost in the Clyde.

Situate in the centre of southern Scotland, and so large in extent, the parish of Crawford has been in all times traversed by important lines of communication; by the Romans, as very fully noticed in the pre-parochial history of the district, and afterwards by roads leading from Moffat northwards; the latter laid out, it may be, before wheel-carriages were much in use, the traffic of the county being carried by the pack-horse—the road rough, the

burden light, crossing a hill was a small matter, and it may have been more easy than floundering through a morass; hence the route of travel, as shown in Ross' map for 1773, kept the high level of the Clydesnap, situated to left of the Evan, and, crossing the Clyde near foot of the Elvan, by a bridge, of angles sharp enough and piers of unequal height, it held over the hill-route known as the Hurleburn-road, above the ancient village of Crawford, and descends to the vale of the Glengonnar, near Abington, and where the parish of Crawfordjohn is entered. Forty years ago, when locomotion became more a habit of the people, a better highway was desired, and one from Carlisle, northward, was laid down by Telford, which traversed Crawford nearly on the same level afterwards selected by the Caledonian Railway for their route, and is crossed and recrossed by the line between the summit near Clydesnap and Newton; the road crossing the Clyde above that mansion shortening the distance and saving the awkward descent and angle at the old bridge of Elvanfoot. The new inn at Crawford was a first-class one in its day, enjoying not a little of the honeymoon patronage of the young couples, who now journey by rail to Beattock. At Crawford, the railway is carried across the Clyde, and, by cutting and embankment, keeps the eastern bank of the river until it reaches Southwood, in Crawford parish—but, in the time-bills, given as Abington, a village in the parish of Crawfordjohn. Besides the roads referred to, another good turnpike diverged from the Carlisle route at Elvanfoot, and held westward for Dumfries by the beautiful pass of Dalveen, and was opened in 1815-16, a coach running that way. The turnpikes should even now be well kept, seeing that four bars are placed within an area of one mile from Newton. The road from Abington for Leadhills enters the parish of Crawford above Lettershaw, has a toll-bar at Waterhead, near where the hill-route turns off for Crawfordjohn, and was, before the Dalveen route opened, the line of travel from Clydesdale eastward, to Nithsdale and the south-west.

The hill features, the river courses, and the means of travel in the district, having been fairly noticed, it remains now to describe farms, homes, and habits of the people located in the

district. Two farms in the parish are on the estate of the Duke of Buccleuch (252), that of Kirkhope on the south-east and of Campshead on the north-east. Kirkhope (777) is a led farm, that is, rented by a non-resident farmer; it is of considerable extent, requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ shepherds, keeps first-class black-faced sheep, the best ling moss being on the hill-tops, and there is but little grassy land on the farm. The Survey index gives, LIII. D., No. 754, Kirkhope "homestead, garden, etc., 1.258;" and on the locality, No. 750, reports "7873.122 as rough heathy pasture, moss, rough pasture, road, slope, rocks, footpath, slate-quarry, gravel-pit, shingle, old sand-pit, sheep-rees, sheep-fold, old mine (lead), trees, house (Daerhead), garden, pool, Thick, Kirkhope, Evergreen and Ballencleughs—Kirstanegreen, Gana, Carshope and Yardstill burns, and parts of Daer and Powtrail waters." The farm-steading of Kirkhope is at the junction of the Crooked-burn and the Daer; and, Hope meaning a glen through which there is no thoroughfare, and Kirk, church or cell, the inference is that such may have been there; and ruins exist, understood to have been those of a church, but no burial-place is near. In pre-protestant times, cells or chapels were placed where population existed—the structure small and the priest not hard to keep; and tradition of such locations exists in many places in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. Near the base of Queensberry, the Daer is got access to through a pass, green, high, and well defined, and known in the district as the "Capel-yetts"—*i.e.*, chapel-gates. The sea-gull, in holding his way from the frith of the Clyde to that of the Solway, wheels westward by the Daer-head for Nithsdale. In *Inquis. Speciales*, "Kirkhoip et Quhytcamp" (Campshead) are, No. 102, Sept. 6, 1615, given as belonging to Dominus Robertus Hamiltoun de Grinleys, milles, A. E., £13 6s 8d; N. E., £26 13s 8d. Again, at No. 200, Maii 20, 1640, "6 mercatis terrarum de Kirkoip et 14 mercatis terrarum de Quhytcamp," are rated as belonging to Jacobus, Comes de Queensberie, A. E., 20 m.; N. E., 60 m.; and, in No. 309, Sept. 8, 1668, Jacobus, Marchis de Douglas, Comes Angusie, etc., has Whytecamp et Kirkhoipe enumerated as of his estate. A. E., *i.e.*, auld extent, old valuation; N. E., new extent.

£13 6s 8d Scots money, when abolished in 1707, was but one-twelfth the value of sterling—£1 Scots being equivalent to 1s 8d sterling; and the mark was 13s 4d Scots. Kirkhoip must have been less in extent than Kirkhope now is, as 6 mercatis terrarum are given it, and 14 to Whitecamp, the relative rental value in 1859 being £280 and £425.

Campshead (813-252) has the Grains section of Normangill on the north, and the Harecleugh division of Whelphill on the south and west, with the water-shed of Peeblesshire to the east. It is, like Kirkhope, a led farm, the present tenant residing on one of greater value at the head of Glenfalloch, Perthshire; his father before him was tenant, and the present respected chief magistrate of Greenock was raised at Campshead. The farm seems one good to come from, as, four generations back, the Macqueens, whose head sat on the Scotch bench as Lord Braxfield, owned the tenant of Campshead as his grandfather. Whitecamp, locally known as Campshead, and the more descriptive of the two, is placed on the Ordnance Map as No. 258, Sheet XLVIII. A., and '950 is given as extent of homestead, garden, etc.; and at No. 409, Sheet XLVII. D., there reads an entry of "15523·001 acres," slumping "Fair, Hillshie, Blackshaw, Whitecamp, Straightstep, Black and Fopperbeck-burns, part of Clydes, March and Redshaw-burns, Upper Mosscleugh, and parts of Camps and East-waters, as rough heathy pasture, rough pasture, moss, slope, rocks, road, footpath, sheep-rees, sheep-folds, cairns, quarries, shingle, ruins, trees, old gravel-pit, camp (remains of), and cairn (remains of);"—verily, it must "grieve" the worthy tenant to find his ancient holding so indistinctly described. Campshead maintains black-faced sheep of fair quality, and requires two shepherds. There is lime-stone on the farm, and slate, it is to be presumed, at Slate-brae, but neither will remunerate the risk of working.

Troloss—Trailhous—the house on the trail, is a farm on the south-west of the parish of Crawford; on the Ordnance map the homestead, garden, etc., is No. 734, Sheet LIII. A., extent '320; and at No. 730, there are 2416·257 acres described as "rough heathy pasture, moss, road, sheep-folds, footpath, sheep-rees,

rocks, slope, ruins, and Meikle-burn." Again, at 725, for Troloss cottage and pasture there appear 7·298 acres; the cottage is that of a shepherd, the homestead was of old the mansion of the Menzies family of Troloss, who were of sufficient importance in the district to have for themselves a private burial-ground, which has a few small trees upon it, and an obelisk—the top broken down. The house of Troloss is of the last century, or more early, and on the bleak hillside beyond the Powtrail, the Dumfries road by the Dalveen pass, running on the north, and to the south-west lies the Wellpath, a bridle-road now, but the track of the Roman road from Nithsdale to Clydesdale. The Brothers Wilson, from Douglasdale, are occupying proprietors of Troloss (310), who farm, largely and prosperously, from Nether Dalveen, in Durrisdeer, to Nunnerie, in Crawford parish; the house being occupied in the season as shooting quarters. Troloss is a very high farm, but the moss pastures upon it are of superior quality, and maintain cheviot stock—shepherds, two.

There is a mineral spring, of virtue like those so thronged to at Moffat, but it would need something more to attract the ailing to seek renovation of strength in a district so wild as Troloss appears to be; but, close at hand, just beyond the march of the shire, lies the pass of Dalveen, which is of singular beauty and easy access, and few drives, for a summer day, could be more pleasant than that from Thornhill, in Nithsdale, to Elvanfoot, in Clydesdale. Of the wild district whence spring the Daer and the Powtrail, the natives relate that the storms used to be long and severe; in one instance, that thirteen drifty snow-storm days fell out, when neither sun, moon, nor stars were seen. At that time much of the grass in Upper Annandale was taken by the flock-masters in Crawford Moor.

The farm of Nunnerie (274–757), on south bank of the lower Daer, appears in valuation roll for 1859 as owned by R. Ewart of Ellershaw, the title taken from a section of this farm, which is so extensive, that, prior to 1859–60, it was the largest in rent in the parish. Nunnerie, so named, does not appear in the *Inquis. Speciales*, but Southwoode et Cayman, sections of the farm, are given at No. 7, Jan. 30, 1595, as being "infra

dominum de Craufurd Douglas," and belonging to "Joannes Carmichael de Medowflat." Again, at No. 309, before referred to, Ellershaw is noted as on the estate of "Douglas, Comes Angusianæ." The name Nunnerie is suggestive of a convent having been there, but if so, no vestige remains, neither is it easy to suppose what nuns could be placed there for. At Eller or Aldershaw, there were remains of an old and strong house, and something of the like sort near the present homestead of Nunnerie, but no tradition of occupation or incident connects with either place. The trees on the Nunnerie homestead are of hard wood, old and fine, though few, and the inference is, that it may have been long the place of residence of some proprietor of influence in the district. In the index to places supplied to the Ordnance map of the parish of Crawford, Nunnerie, Sweetshaw (Nether and Upper), have the like designation, that of a "farm-steading;" no distinction appearing to be made between what are mere shepherds' cottages and the homestead of the leading farmer in the parish, and few houses are there where the virtue of hospitality is more generously exercised. Sweetshaw has been so named from the nutritious character of the pasture found there, it being the best sheepland in the parish, and the cheviot stock from Nunnerie stands high as prize-takers in the district cattle-shows. There is said to be stock enough on the farm to need the care of seven shepherds, and thirty score are ordinarily assigned to each man, whose cottage, if one is allowed him, is usually near the centre of the pasturage. The section of Crawford parish, noticed at page 79 of this volume as lying north of the Pitrenick, Daer, Elwan, and Glengonnar, was early known as the Friars' Moor, and has been long held by the Hopetoun family, who have the lordship of the mines in the district.

Of the farms on this estate (253) of the Hopetouns, that of Watermeetings and Smithwood, between the Daer and the Pow-trail, is the most extensive, and is (769) held by one of the proprietors of the conterminous estate of Troloss. The occupying tenant spends but the good-weather season on this farm, having been prosperously engaged in trade on the lower Tyne, and can

show a piece of plate, large as the shield of Achilles, presented to him by his "fellow-tradesmen," as the modest Southrons term it; in Crawford-moor he who may trudge through the district, with his stock packed on his shoulders, calls himself a merchant. The farm is described as pasture-land, with a very little cropping; the meadow near the junction of the Daer and the Powtrail is of considerable extent, and the stock is like that of the adjoining farms of Nunnerie and Glenochar. Watermeetings homestead, Sheet L. c., No. 644, appears to be 1·915 acres in extent, and the house is a warm one within.

The extensive farms of Glenochar (754) and Glengeith (796), as also that of Crookedstane (752), are now held by non-resident tenants, and, since 1859, the latter has been let to a stranger to the district. The homestead of Glenochar is excellent, that of Glengeith but a shepherd's abode; the former stands between the Clyde and the Dumfries road, the latter on the hillside above Elvanfoot. At No. 568, "rough heathy pasture, road, slope, rocks, quarry, ruin, sheep-folds, sheep-rees, and part of Glengeith-burn," are put down as 1107·870; the ruins may be those of huts. Glengeith is locally reported as the best quality for sheep-grazing in the parish, each acre maintaining a cheviot of first quality; the holm land on the Clyde, keeping sixty Highland cattle, and the sheep tended by one man to the thousand. On Glenochar the cheviot stock is superior, the shepherds three, and the grazing-land is excellent, the sheep fed there growing to a large bone. A short way up the Glenochar there was one of the vaulted holdings, nearly entire within the last generation; on the verge of the turn-pike road, south, there appear to have been extensive slate-quarries, abandoned about 1837, the stone being over-heavy for use.

The sheep-pasture farm, described on the valuation roll as one-fourth of South Shortcleugh and North Shortcleugh (1137), is held as a led farm by the tenant who also rents that of Lead-burn, adjacent to it. South Shortcleugh, as its name appears to indicate, is on the southern side of the Shortcleugh-water, and of no great extent. Opposite to South Shortcleugh is the farm of North Shortcleugh (1049), known locally by the name of Hole, but why so, seems hard to divine, as the home-

stead is placed well up the hill, above the road, and nothing like a hole to be seen near it. When Forrest surveyed this section of the county of Lanark, the belle of Crawford-moor was the daughter of the tenant of the farm; she was generous to the draughtsman, so much so, that frequent visits were paid to the Shortcleugh-water, and the result was that scarce a hillock thereabouts but is faithfully laid down in his map—justly reputed a good one. The tenant of the Hole died lately, under circumstances so sad that it is chronicled in the Upper Ward Almanac, published at Lanark, as an event of the year. Thomas was near fourscore, intelligent, observant, and well read; had spent nearly all his life in the district as shepherd, then clerk to the farmer who at that time paid nearly half the rental of the parish, afterwards he became, and has long been, the occupying tenant of South Shortcleugh; was a well-conducted and a steady man, but, trusting to his local knowledge of the hill track, he went homeward, from near Abington, by the direct path, on the night of Saturday, was missed from his pew on the Sabbath, asked after, the “country raised,” and his body found, stark and cold, in a quarry near his own home, into which the worthy old farmer had stumbled in the dark and stormy night. He was full of information, willing to communicate, and much that appears in these pages was drawn from poor Gibson. Hole has 15 acres of meadow on the bank of the Shortcleugh-water, but the hill pasture is not over-excellent.

Glencaple (805), the other farm in this parish on the Hoptoun estate, lies on the north-east section of the Friars' Moor, having Glengonnar on the west, Hole on the south, and Kirkton on the east. As seen from the turnpike road between Abington and Leadhills, the homestead, nearly east of Lettershaws and under Craig-dod, seems pleasantly situated on a level-like strip of land, very considerably above the bed of the Glengonnar. It is locally described as “a large extent of hard, black land—rent considerable—black-faced sheep.” High as the farm appears to lie, yet, in 1860, the tenant had upwards of eight acres under crop with oats, near half that in turnips, and twice the extent in meadow and grass respectively, and that was large compared

with like farms in the parish. It was a privilege of the feuars in Crawford village, conceded to them by the monks of Newbattle, their superiors, that they had "easement"—liberty to hew in the woods of Glengonnar; there does not appear now to be half-a-dozen trees there—a few excepted, around the farm of Lettershaws, but on the north side of the Glengonnar-water, and in the parish of Crawfordjohn.

Next in value to the Hopetoun, on the roll of 1858–9, appears the estate of the M.P. for Lanarkshire, the proprietor of the Colebrooke estate (255); and who, although residing in the season at Abington, in Crawfordjohn, is addressed as of Crawford. Nether Howcleugh and Bedholm (778), in the Evan district of Crawford, is, as before noticed, on the east of the parish, and near the "*ultra sacra*" farms of Harthope and Raecleugh. Nether Howkly, as it is locally named, is of considerable extent, maintains four shepherds, has cheviot stock of good quality, and fair grazings, and the homestead shows well on the eastern side of the vale of the Evan.

Crookedstane (752) comes next on estate 255; it is held as a "led" farm, and remarkable for the advance of rent obtained for it, as, on valuation 1858–9, it appears for £557 3s, and in 1860 it was let for £1050, and to a tenant who has prospered on the farm he resides upon. The extent of meadow and grazing land on the upper Clyde, which are enriched by the debris deposited by the Daer and the Powtrail, gives the great value the farm deserves. The sheep stock is cheviot, and on the holms by the Clydes-burn and the Clyde a great number of Highland cattle are fattened. Crookedstane farm lies west of the Clydes-burn and the Evan, east of Nunnerie, and south of Glenochar.

The farms of Elvanfoot (894) and Stoneyburn (1050), now held by the enterprising tenant of the farm of Castlemains, come next in order on estate 255; they lie north of the lower Elvan, and westward on the Clyde below Newton House, are traversed by the railway, the Carlisle road, and the Dumfries turnpike. The valley of the Elvan was of old farmed by seventeen tenants, now there are only four. Stoneyburn, in Forrest's map of 1815, has — Hamilton, Esq., as its proprietor. At the

division, in middle of last century, of the extensive common of Crawford, some of these minor farms and lairdships were created. The chief value of Stoneyburn appears to lie in the arable land on the western banks of the Clyde. The hamlet of Elvanfoot, being the meeting-place of the roads from Moffat, Dumfries, and Leadhills, was, in coaching times, of some local importance—horses being changed there, and entertainment found, in Scotch phrase, for man and beast; the railway has now changed all that, and the place has now little of the village character, except that there is a side school, and recently the old inn has been transformed into the comfortable home of the energetic young clergyman, appointed, and not too soon, to assist and succeed, the aged minister of the parish.

Midlock farm (255-785), on the water of that name, is of considerable extent, and in possession of a non-occupying tenant. Since 1859, the farm has been relet to him at an advance of rent similar to that of the other farms on the well-managed estate of Sir T. E. Colebrooke. Little grain being now grown in the district, the mill once there has long ceased to work, although it may have been useful in its time to the small farmers, as the road by Glespin from Newton, the track of the old Roman way, is still well defined, and, from its crossings at the water-courses, must have been much used. Loch being apparently more topographic than lock, the natives allege that, in ancient times, this was the central of three lochs; the upper being near the Elvan, the lower below Duneaton, and at both places the bed of the Clyde is contracted, rocky—broken water, as it is termed. When the deep cutting between Stoneyburn and Elvanfoot was made for the Caledonian Railway, the moss showed such deposits as led to the inference that it had been at one time covered with water. The ford as now used enters the Clyde above the ruins of Crawford Castle, and the village street—vennel it is called—is affirmed to have been the Roman way to the river. Midlock is wholly a sheep farm, the stock cheviot, quality fair, shepherds two, and meadow about 12 acres.

Northward of Midlock extends the farm of Castlemains (255-764), with the Clyde on the west, the small farms of Murdoch-

holm and Southwood on the north, and eastward lies Normangill. Situate so near to Castle Lindsay or Castle Crawford, in all local history this holding has been of relative importance; and the occupying tenant is one of the most experienced and energetic of his class, breeding dairy cattle profitably for the continental market, and being a frequent prize-taker both at the district shows and the national exhibitions of stock—such is his repute as an agriculturist; as a friend, he is fast, sure, and untiring in his efforts to promote the interests or objects of those who look to him for aid. “Castle,” he is called at kirk and market—for it is the custom of the country to call each other by the holdings they tenant, names sometimes of awkward construction—Shallow-head, for example, in an adjoining parish—but such soubriquet could not apply to “Castle,” whose old home was near the back of the ancient ruins, low in ceiling, two-storied, and not over large, but recently replaced by a house, in the parish, second only to that of Newton, having plate-glass windows, etc. The dairy arrangements are superior, as are all the byre and stable accommodation, proper on an improving farm. About one-sixteenth part of the farm is arable, level on the Camps, the Clyde, and the south-western slope of the hill, quaintly named “Ritchie’s Ferry,” but why so seems unknown, as there are many ferries on the Clyde in the Upper Ward, at places named Coblehaugh, etc. Milch cows are kept in considerable number, the milk sent by railway to Edinburgh or Glasgow, or converted into cheese—the lady recently come home there being, if not a notable maker of cheese, of the name and the family of those that are so.

The Castle of Crawford, of which a plate appears in this volume, is noticed at page 81, and the ruins of the “square court with much lodging in it,” are indexed in the Survey map as, No. 111, extent 142; the plantation, road, moat, and slope being, No. 112, given as 3302; and they form together a pretty feature in the outlook from the windows of Castlemains, lying a stone-cast to the south and being prettily enclosed and well cared for by the present proprietor. At the close of last century, part of the “old lodging” was habitable, the old banquet-hall having

been used for the dancing-school ball—the parochial assembly of the natives; and it is said that, when then the Crawford-Douglas estates were sold by the Earl of Selkirk to Sir George Colebrooke, he sent down marbles to the castle, with the intention of rendering it again tenantable. Tradition makes this castle the scene of one of the many gallant acts of the patriot Wallace, but there exists no warrant in history for the tale. As the site is commanded by higher ground on north and south, it must have been selected before the power of gunpowder was known; and, placed on a somewhat isolated and rising spot by the brink of a river, often hard to cross, centuries ago it might have been a good place, where the way might be barred should the chieftain at the castle so will it.

Eastward of Castlemains lies the extensive farm of Normangill (255-756), having the Wandell section of Lamington parish on the north, the farm of Crimp-cramp and the Peeblesshire border on the east, on the south is Campshead, Harecleugh, Whelphill, and Midlock. The Camps-water, with its feeders, run nearly their whole course in this farm, which is pastoral. The land is described as hard and dry; the stock, two-thirds cheviot, one-third black-faced, good and well looked to; the arable land being small, but the intook or enclosed land is considerable. Within the marches of Normangill are included the ancient holdings of Blackhouse, Cowhill, and Grains, all of which appear on the estate roll of the Lords of Crawford-Douglas. Sholto has long been a family name in the house of Douglas; if Norman stood in like favour with their predecessors, the Lindsays of Crawford-moor, then some one so called may have planted his spear in the pretty gill, or little vale, down which the burn from Tewsgill flows. The tenants of Normangill and Castlemains hold on their second tack of fourteen years; they came there as very young men, rode together, bought together, sold together, and proved excellent neighbours to each other, although the one has faith in cattle shows and the other ignores their value—showing that difference of opinion and taste may even cement friendship. Normangill steading is not a new one, but the walls of the homestead were strong, and the

roof was raised high enough to allow of handsome rooms being built under it; and well remembered are the visits which friends are privileged to pay there. There are few shepherds' houses in the Upper Ward more sweetly placed than is the cottage of the lucky "wight" at Cowhill; the shelter is good, the level between the hillside and the Camps considerable, the house new, the enclosed garden of fair extent, and under the overhanging eaves—Swiss-cottage-like—all is so snug, so full, and so tidy within. At Grains, head proper of the strath of the Camps, there is another shepherd most comfortably located, and report says that he could buy out some of the neighbouring farmers, as he holds considerably in railway shares, investing in them no inconsiderable amount, left by a brother who tended sheep in Australia. Within the walls of Grains cottage there is included a school-room well furnished with desks, maps, and globes, and attended by the families at Cowhill, Crimp-cramp, and Campshead; the young teacher having a fair salary, and boarding three months alternately with each of the shepherds he is placed among.

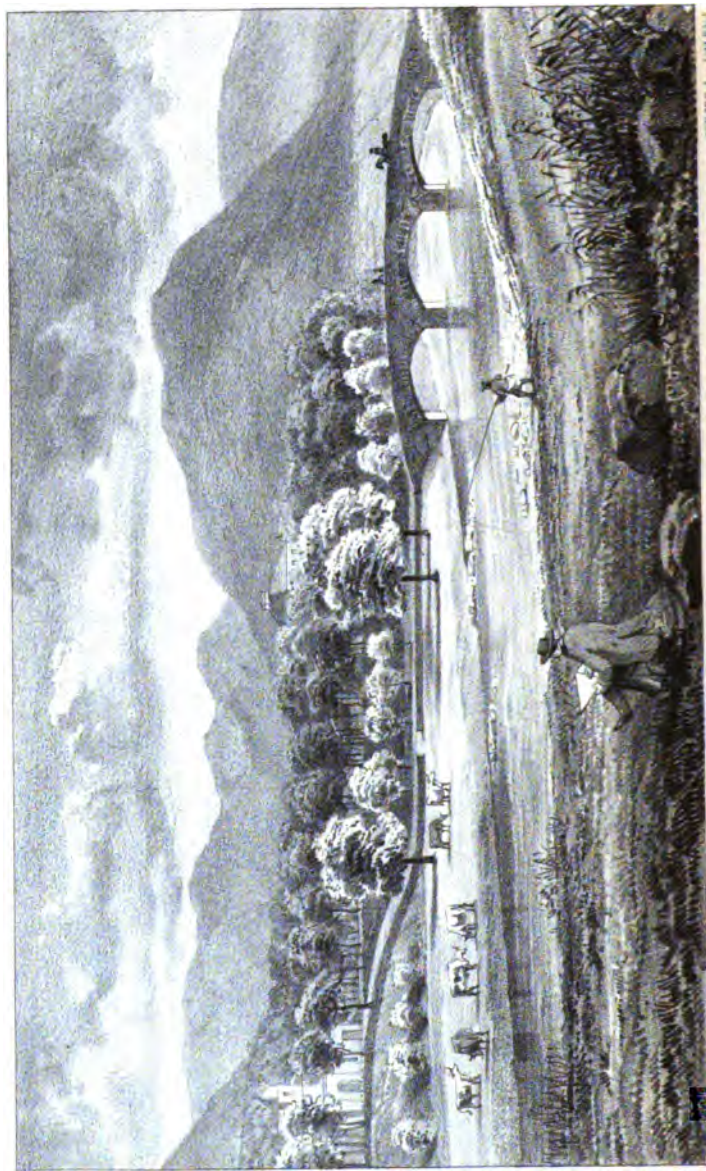
Kirkton farm (255-965), is on the west bank of the Clyde, north of Crawford village, south of Abington, and east of Glen-caple. The homestead, which is placed within shadow of the row of old fir-trees which rise outside the ancient burial-place of the parish, which is of considerable extent, somewhat square in form, and has within its bounds the broad but soil-covered walls of the ancient chapel placed in consecrated ground, and northward may be traced a causeway, which is understood to have led to the house occupied, in pre-protestant ages, by the priest of Crawford. On Kirkton farm there may be sixteen acres under crop, twice that extent of meadow, and grass and hill-pasture land enough to need one shepherd; the stock is cheviot, and good.

On the valuation roll for 1858-9 there appear the farms of Little Clyde, Whelphill, and Harecleugh, the latter two united, and belonging to the trustees of the late Lord Archibald Douglas (243). Little Clyde (1126) the locality of which has been before alluded to, lies south of Upper Howcleugh, east of the Ring section of Crookedstane farm, south of Newton and Harecleugh, and west of the Peeblesshire boundary. Little Clyde

appears in the Roll of Farms in the *Inquis. Spec.*, 309, before referred to, and the present homestead, by Ordnance measurement of very considerable extent, is placed within what was a Roman camp, and the site may have been good for defence, as within memory of the neighbours, the trees which shade the house windows to the west used to shelter an ancient peel or tower, and from thence the view down the vale of the Evan, up that of the Daer, or westward by the Bidhouse for Queensberry and Serjeant-law, would be good. The farm of Little Clyde is of moderate extent, and the family there are said to be the only one in the parish who have been there for three generations; the larger store-masters, with low rents and war prices, lived well, rode well, drank well, and spent so fast, that when their leases run out they had to go elsewhere for farms. In small farms a wife proves usually a helpmate indeed, but of the large store-masters, many are bachelors, who care more for the sheep without, than to have a "ewe lamb of their own in their fold;" and if the housekeepers of old were as careful and respectable as are the "Marys" and "Katies" of the present day, small wonder is it that, cared for so well, their masters should love their gun and their rod, and feel independent of all else.

Harecleugh and Whelphill (243-770) have been let as one for the present lease or tack, although held separately before, by members of the same family. Whelphill is the homestead, and a comfortable one, of the occupying tenant, and lies on the upper half of Midloch Water, having the farm of Midloch on the west, that of Newton on the south, of Normangill on the north, and Campshead on the east; the Harecleugh steading lying westward and up the Midloch, or the Harecleugh Burn, as it is called there—the east and west waters being feeders of these streams. Across the hill there is a bridle path from the Harecleugh to Little Clyde, and on the summit of the bleak waste there is a well-piled cairn erected, which is useful to mark the track when snow lies heavy; and on a height near the cairn is a castle-like erection, of no great height or extent, but built and strongly wedged together with slate-like stones, no lime being used. As to when the singular structure was formed, or for what purpose,

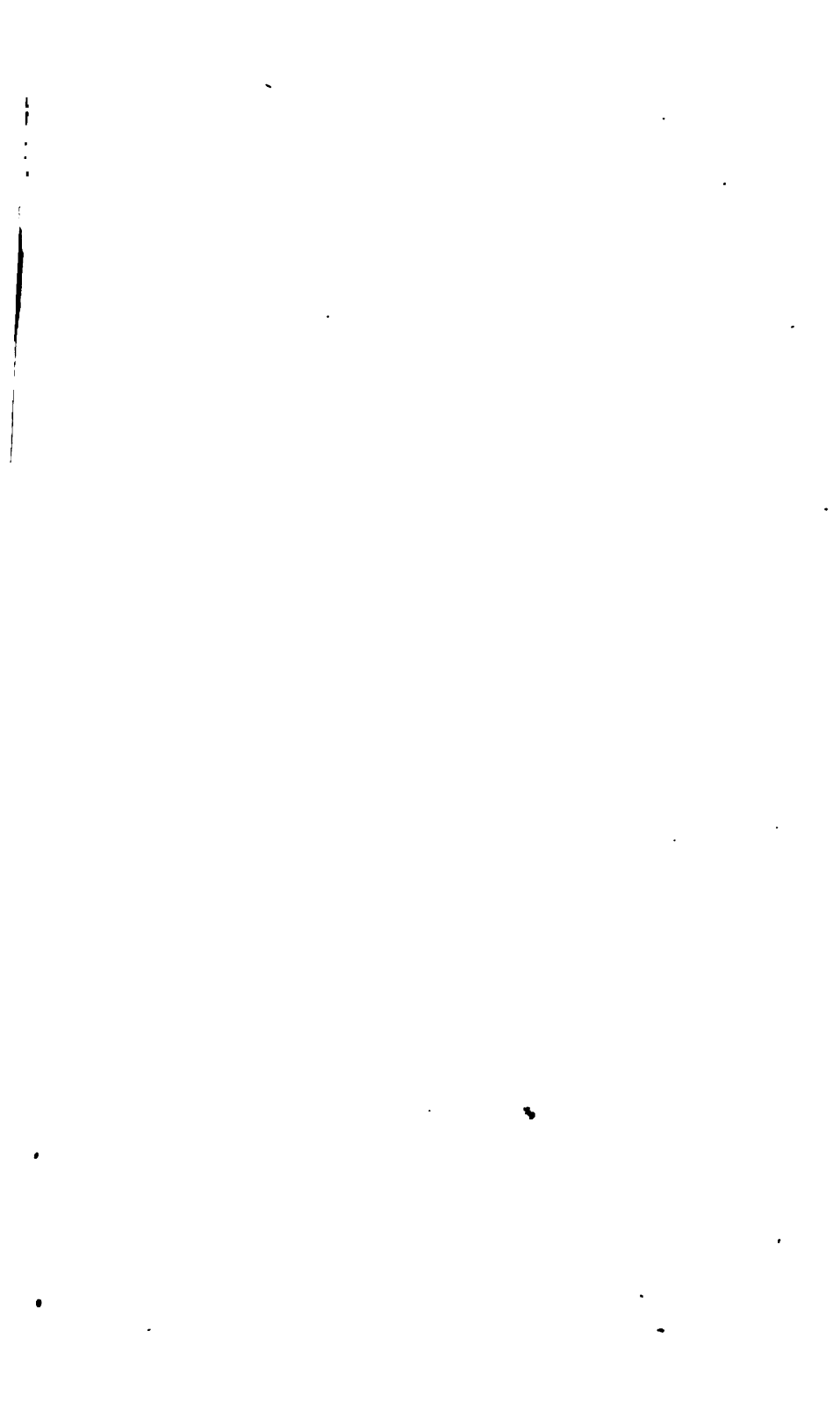
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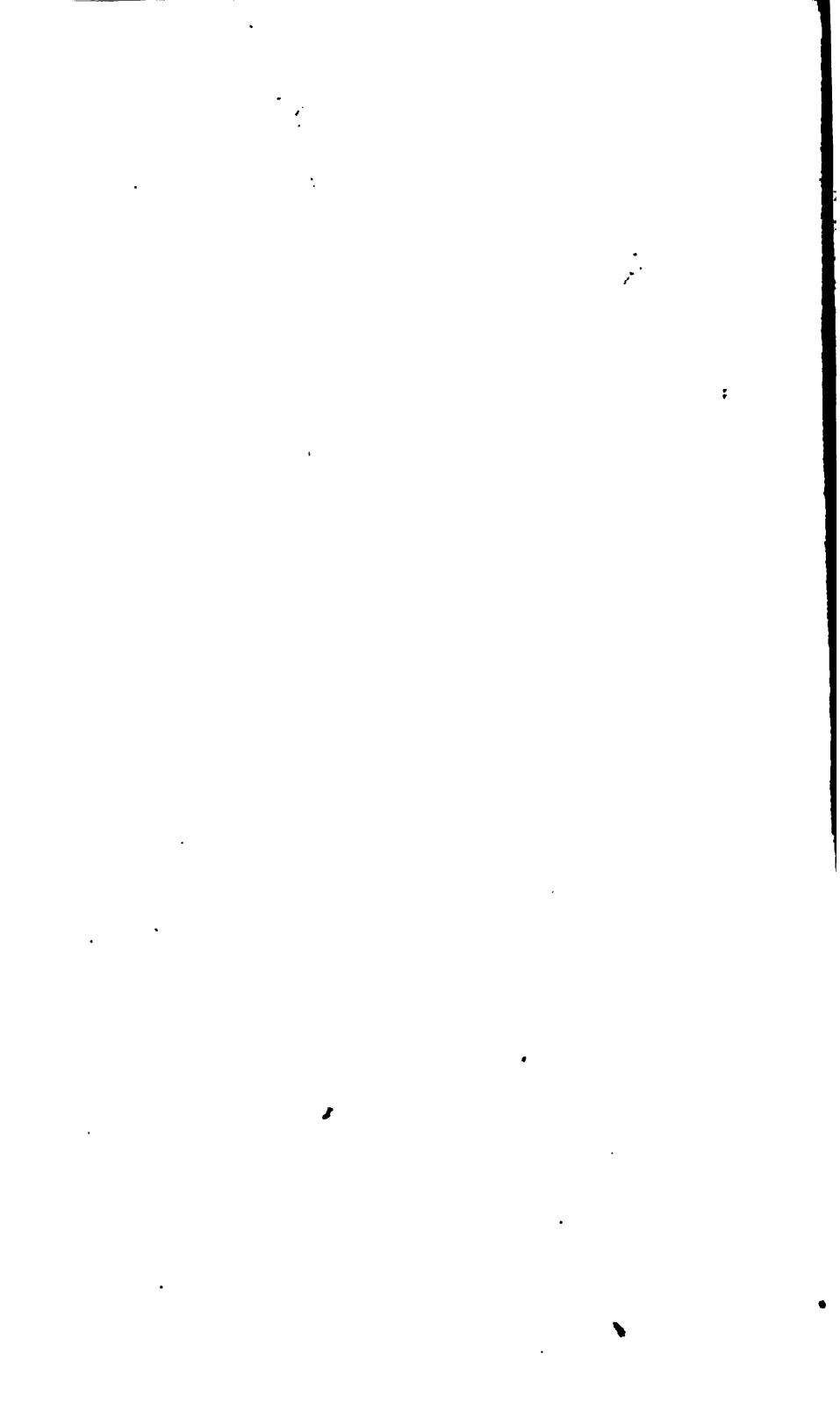


W. H. W. Eastman, London, 1864

J. J. Murray del.

Newton House & Bridge over the Clyde.





no traditions exist, but the stones are held sacred—*i.e.*, no considerations would tempt the tenant to disturb them. Harecleugh and Whelphill appear on the Douglas Roll, *Inquis. Spec.*, 309; the former written Harmecleugh—a literal error it may have been. Whelphill and Harecleugh maintain three shepherds; the land is high and not over grassy; the stock is cheviot, and few farmers are more able than the present tenant to look well to them. Whelphill has some fine old trees about the house, and a garden with flowers in it, as there are ladies to look to them.

Reference has been made before to Newton House, and it will please the passenger by the Caledonian Railway to see such a dwelling in a district so scarce of clear proofs of the locality being a warm one—*i.e.*, those used to it well liking it. Newton may have been so named in contradistinction to the old castle “with much lodging in it,” there having been a house of size and pretension at the former place for many generations; the late proprietor, a Lord of Session, built the present mansion, which is of considerable extent, and the public rooms on the south have a fine outlook on the young Clyde. What is rare in Crawfordmoor, the plantations around Newton are of considerable extent, and within the grounds are some fine old trees, and a large garden, well walled and well kept. The old house of Newton stood above the steep bank of the Clyde, a little way to the west of the present mansion, and when the latter was built, the old coach road, from Elvanfoot, was diverted.

Newton farm (256-1037) lies east of the Clyde, is held by a non-resident tenant, maintains cheviot sheep, raises lambs—half Leicester, has nice smooth grass, and has one shepherd. Shortcleugh, or Leadburn (256-848), has been before alluded to as a “led farm” of considerable extent—maintains black-faced sheep and three shepherds. Fingland (256-873) lies south-east of Leadburn, below the Louthers, near the Powtrail; is a “led farm,” and is reported to be fairish black land, the stock black-faced sheep, and requiring two shepherds. The Inches (256), on the Valuation Roll £22, refers to some fertile meadow land on the Clyde; and Boghead (256-1213) is a small farm near to the village of Crawford, occupied by a resident tenant; cows and

the plough maintain him. Bellfield (437), occupied by the proprietor, lies east of the Carlisle road, and west of the Clyde, oats and the dairy being its value; the extent is small, but placed in the centre of large game preserves; the shooting is excellent at the close of the season, when the "grouse come down to the stooks." Bellfield, in Forrest's map, has Macqueen as the proprietor. Crimp-cramp (259-865) lies in the north-east corner of Crawford parish, and is held by the proprietor of Birthwood, on the adjoining farm, at the head of Culter-water; the stock is black-faced sheep, of average quality, and requiring one shepherd.

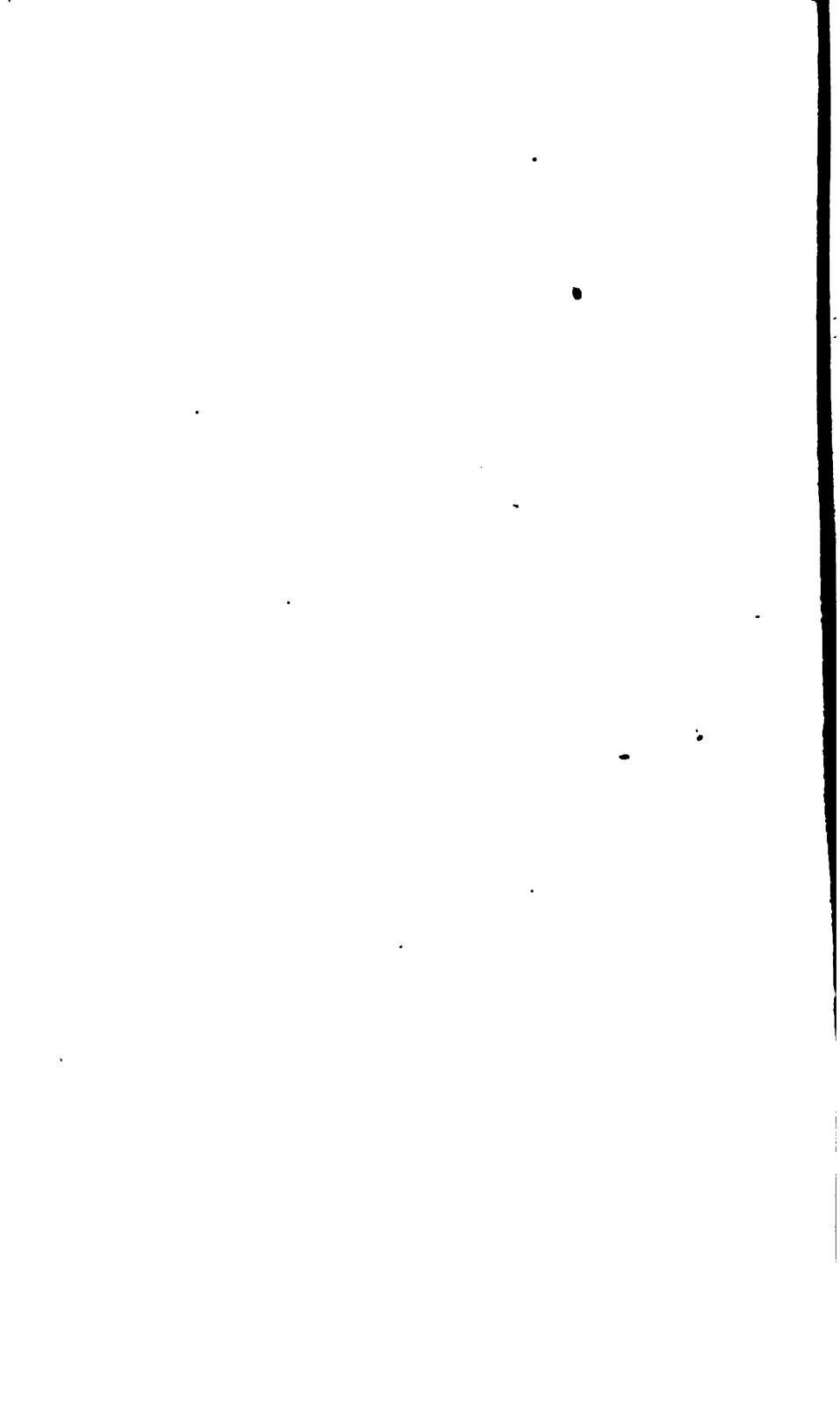
Few of the old lairdships of Crawford now exist, but the largest is still held by "a good fellow," of whom there used to be more in the district. To be called a village, Crawford is irregularly scattered, the one-storied houses straggling along the Carlisle road from the inn to Bellfield. The school-house, recently erected by the railway, whose line ran through the old one, is excellent in size and arrangement, and the present teacher is an exemplar of intelligence and of hospitality; whether the latter virtue be in odour at the manse is doubtful, as the occupants of such superior dwellings seem to have small affection for "chiels among them takin' notes." The kirk of Crawford has no beauty without, and not much elegance within; the stipend is good, and improved by the interest of £600, paid by the Caledonian Railway for traversing the glebe.

The village of Leadhills, in the south-west of the parish of Crawford, will, along with a valuable paper on the present and future prospects of the mines, be found fully noticed at page 35, Vol. III. of this Work.

A. M.

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THE PARISH OF CRAWFORDJOHN

Has, by Ordnance Survey, 26·251 land, 106 roads, 103 water, —in all, 26·400 acres statute are reported as its extent. From the Hownick at the southern base of Cairntable on the north-west, to the junction of Glengonnar with the Clyde on the south-east, may be about 13 miles; and from the Sowen-Dod, 1784, above Leadhills on the south, to the Middlemuir-Cairn, 980, on the verge of Douglas parish, on the north, will be nearly eight miles. Crawfordjohn has Wandel and Crawford on the east and south, Sanquhar and Kirkconnell on the west, and Douglas and Robertson on the north; and the parish, from west to east, is traversed by the Duneaton, the chief tributary of the Upper Clyde. Cairntable (4), 1942, is just beyond the march of the parish, and Panbreck-hill, 1771, lies one and a-half miles south, the Hownick, or hollow gap between them, being the march before referred to; two miles south is Mountstuart. To the north-east rises Cairn-Kinney, 1616, and is conspicuous from the Wiston border; Roughflow-moss, 1216, is west of Whitecleugh; Common-hill (7), 1370, rises above Glespin, 875; Cairnhill, 1261, above Birkcleugh; the Windy-Dod, 1391, east of Nether Whitecleugh; Snarhead, 1643, in the south; Snar-law, 1346; Glendorch-hill, 1336; Rake-law, 1620; Glendouran-hill, 1543; Drake-law, 1584; Black-hill, 1343; the Beam, 1260; and Mountherrick-hill, 1400, show a range of hills of considerable elevation, but much below those that rise to west, south, and east of Crawford.

The Duneaton and the Douglas waters appear to rise from the slopes of Cairntable; the feeder-burns which flow into the Duneaton are numerous, as are the hills which rise there, chiefly to the south-west, the Laird's-burn, coming down from the Three Shire Stone-hill—*i.e.*, on the march of Dumfriesshire, Ayrshire,

and Lanarkshire. From near Cairntable to the Sheriffcleugh, the Duneaton forms the boundary on the north between the parishes of Douglas and Crawfordjohn. The Snar-water (42-25) flows southward from the Sowen-Dod to the Duneaton, at Eastertown; and north is the Black-burn (43-1), which falls in above Gilkerscleugh; besides these, the streamlets are many, every gill, small strath, sending down its burn. The Caledonian Railway has its station at Abington, just across the Clyde, but in the parish of Crawford, so that the parish of Crawfordjohn gets nothing for its poor rates from that source, and the good folks grudge it, seeing that Crawford draws nearly five times the amount of aid their heritors were used to pay for their paupers. The highway from Carlisle to Glasgow enters the parish of Crawfordjohn at Glengonnar-foot, and leaves it near Wildshaw, in Douglas parish; and, just north of Abington, the great road for Stirling forks off, and the road from Leadhills by Biggar for Edinburgh.

In noticing the roads in Crawford parish, reference has been made to that leading up Glengonnar for Sanquhar—a toll or turnpike road, as it is called. The parish roads are upwards of 40 miles in extent; and, the main line from Abington to a little west of the village of Crawfordjohn excepted, they are but indifferently maintained, hilly enough, and narrow. The valuation roll 1858-9 gives £9753 for Crawford, exclusive of the mines, and £7326 4s 2d for Crawfordjohn, so that the land rental, allowing for the difference in extent, is comparatively greater. In 1859, it was calculated that there were in the parish 6000 cheviot, and 5500 black-faced sheep; shepherds, 25; cows, 538; queys, 212; calves, 162; servants, 135; and horses, 102. The proprietors in 1858-9 appear for 3441*l.*, 1832*l.*, 342*l.*, 160*l.*, 285*l.*, 395*l.*, 240*l.*, 131*l.*, 125*l.*, 80*l.*, 24*l.* 10s, and under, the "led farms" being few. In the valuation roll, 1858-9, the rentals were, sinking fractions,—412*l.*, 395*l.*, 300*l.*, 292*l.*, 275*l.*, 275*l.*, 264*l.*, 232*l.*, 231*l.*, 230*l.*, 215*l.*, 210*l.*, 199*l.*, 181*l.*, 184*l.*, 180*l.*, 176*l.*, 166*l.*, 160*l.*, 160*l.*, 150*l.*, 145*l.*, 140*l.*, 131*l.*, 130*l.*, 100*l.*, 100*l.*, 80*l.*, 75*l.*, 70*l.*, 60*l.*, etc.

NAME.

This is very singular. There is no other parish, or even village, in Scotland which is designated by a family and Christian name, joined together in the unusual and apparently awkward construction which places the former before the latter. This peculiarity, however, appears to be accounted for by the circumstances attending the foundation of the church and the creation of the barony.

HISTORY.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—There is preserved in the chartulary of Kelso (270, 336), a deed by which Wice or Wicius, the lord of the manor of Wiston, conveyed to that abbey the church of his town of Wyston, with its two dependent chapels, namely, that of the town of Robert, the brother of Lambin, and that of the town of John, the stepson of Baldwin. The latter was, without doubt, the church of the village of Crawfordjohn. Chalmers, and the learned editor of the *Origines Parochiales*, assume that the Baldwin here mentioned was identical with Baldwin of Biggar, Sheriff of Lanarkshire, who is a witness to this and many other charters of the same period, and that his stepson John was the same as *John de Crawford*, who, undoubtedly, possessed lands in Crawfordjohn parish, and attests the charter of Abbot Arnold of Kelso, by which certain lands were granted to Theobald the Fleming. This, however, to say the least, appears to be exceedingly doubtful, and it seems probable that these learned authors have here been led away by the too common error of confounding separate individuals through a similarity in their names. The charter by Wice is in these terms,—“Wicius of Wiceston greeting. Know all men that I have given and granted to the church of St Mary of Kelchou, and to the monks there serving God, the church of my town of Wyceston, with its two chapels, namely, the town of Robert, the brother of Lambin, and the town of John, the stepson of Baldwin.” The grant is stated to be made for the soul’s weal of Lord Malcolm the king and his brother William, and for that of the granter and his wife, before these witnesses, Baldwin the Sheriff,

Waldeve his son, Herbert, Bishop of Glasgow, and others. Now, nothing can be more unusual in the charters of this period, if, indeed, an instance of it can be produced, than to find the full designation of a person inserted in the list of witnesses, while in the body of the deed he is referred to only by name. Had the same person been intended, the body of the deed would have run:—*the town of John, the stepson of Baldwin the Sheriff*; and, in the enumeration of the witnesses, the latter would be styled, *the AFORESAID Baldwin*. Still more improbable is the identification of John of Crawford with John the stepson of Baldwin. We cannot fix the date of the charter of Wice more nearly than during the time when Bishop Herbert held the See of Glasgow, 1147–64, and in the reign of King Malcolm, 1153–65. As, however, it is granted not only for the soul's weal of that king, but also for that of his brother and heir apparent, we may not unreasonably suppose that it belongs to the later years of his reign, probably between 1160–64. The charter to Theobald the Fleming was, however, granted when Arnold was Abbot of Kelso, *i.e.*, between 1147–60. The presumption therefore is, that it preceded that of Wice, or, at all events, was contemporaneous with it. Under these circumstances, we can hardly suppose that John de Crawford would be designated by his full name in the deed, which was probably the earlier of the two, and only referred to in the other by the round-about phrase of the stepson of Baldwin. Again, Baldwin the Sheriff is a witness to the charter of Abbot Arnold as well as John de Crawford, and no hint is given of their being in any way related. The only reason which could have led Wice to describe John de Crawford as the stepson of Baldwin was, that at the time the deed was granted he was under age and in the ward of his stepfather, which is inconsistent with many of the charters of the period still preserved, and also with the minor having founded and given his name to the church and village. Supposing, moreover, that John de Crawford was under age at the time of the original grant, he became a person of such importance that his proper title would naturally be adopted in all subsequent renewals and confirmations of it; but this we find

not to have been the case, the village being still described in these as that of John, the stepson of Baldwin, as for instance in a charter of confirmation by William the Lyon, 1165-1189; in a similar charter by Joceline, Bishop of Glasgow, 1175-1199; in a charter dated 1200, in which Sir Walter, son of William of Wycestown, confirms the grant by his grandfather; and in a confirmation by Walter, Bishop of Glasgow, in 1232 (*Lib. de Cal.*, 316, 429-319, 413-333-229, 279). Under these circumstances, the most probable conclusion is that John of Crawford, although he possessed the larger portion of the parish, was not the founder of the village or church which owed their origin to a *John, stepson of Baldwin*, the latter being a different and older person than the well-known Sheriff of Lanark; that this John and his descendants held the church, village, and a part of the lower part of the parish in the reigns of David and Malcolm the Maiden, but his family having become extinct by the time of Alexander II., their property passed to that of Crawford, which then came to hold the whole. The date when this chapel was erected into a parish church does not appear, but it probably came to be an independent cure by the middle of the thirteenth century. Henry, Lord of Wysten, in 1260, confirmed to the Abbey of Kelso the advowson of that church without making mention of the dependent chapels (*Lib. de Cal.*, 272, 339).

In the Rental of that Abbey, compiled about the year 1300 (*Lib. de Cal.*, 471), it is inserted as a rectory, the dues of which, payable to the monks, amounted to £6 13s 4d. The cure was served by a vicar appointed by them, who drew the lesser tithes. In this rental it appears under its present name of Crawfordjohn. By the middle of the fifteenth century the monks had transferred their rights in the benefice to the lords of the manor (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, VII., 253), with whom they still remain. In Baiamond's Roll the living was rated at £10 13s 4d, being one-tenth of its spiritual income, and in the Taxatione Eccles. Scotiæ, at £9 12s (*Reg. Glas.*, LXVIII., LXXVI.)

Robert de Glendonwyn, rector of Crawfordjohn, attested in 1450 a charter, which is preserved in the archives of the diocese

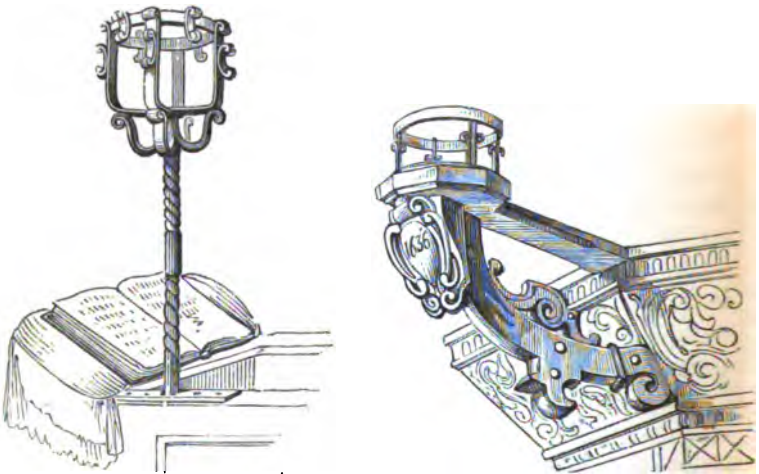
of Glasgow (*Reg. Glas.*, 379, 357). In 1567, Mr William Levingston was minister, his stipend being paid by Sir James Hamilton. He was assisted by Charles Forest as *exhorter*, who had a salary of 40 merks (*Book of Ministers*, 33). John Hamilton, parson of Crawfordjohn, was included in the general Act of Restitution passed in 1583 (*Act Parl.*, III., 383). He appears, however, to have belonged to the church militant, as he and his servant were, in the year 1605, indicted "for the hurting and wounding and mutilation of Alexander Lockhart, tutor of Wicketshaw, of his left hand, and dismembering of him of his mid finger nearest his little finger of his said hand, and bearing and wearing of pistolettis" (*Pit. Crim. Trials*, II., 474). At the important meeting of the Presbytery held on the 18th of July (see p. 70), the parish was represented by Mr Robert Lindsay, minister, and John Hamilton, of Bagra, as elder.

The parish of Crawfordjohn appears to have contributed most liberally to a collection made in 1624 throughout the Presbytery of Lanark on behalf of the town of Dunfermline. Indeed, the sums contributed in the adjoining parishes bear no proportion to that received from it. They are recorded in the Presbytery books as Crawfordjohn, £93 13s; Crawford, £17; Lamington, £10 13s 4d; Robertson, £9; and Wistown, £9 6s 8d.

A fertile source of disputes between the heritors of the various parishes in the Upper Ward and the Presbytery, was the attachment shown by the former to the ancient practice of burying within the church, while the clergy, under the sanction of an Act of General Assembly, were as zealously determined to prohibit it. In 1631, Hamilton of Gilcherscleuch was accused of burying his child in the kirk, and ordered to attend the next meeting of Presbytery. On the 20th July, 1647, it is minuted, "that sundrie of this parochie appeared before the Presbytery, desyryng that they might remove the through stones that lyes above their predecessors when they were buried; and seeing that they have not now libertie to bury in the kirk, that they might transport them where they were at libertie to bury. The Presbytery, considering the same now inexpedient, appointed that these stones should remain still quher they were." On the same

day, the Presbytery, "considering that the kirk of Crawfordjohn has long time been without a kirk box, and how hurtful that might prove unto the poor, ordained the minister and elders to get ane box, and that the poor moneyes in safetie might be kept therein." At this meeting they likewise ordered that a man who, along with his mother, had been convicted of having used scandalous words, "should stand at the kirk doore with a paper on his browe, in sackcloth, and efterward with her in the place of repentance." There was also presented to them a petition from "sundrie gentlemen of the paroch, complaining that they were in the kirk without accomodation, for want of seates to sit in, and that diverse who had less interest in that part kept use of seates, whereupon they appointed that seates should be set up in an orderly way in the kirk, and that this should be done according to the interest thereof" (*Pres. Rec.*) In September, 1666, the miller and his wife were cited for Sabbath breaking, *by grinding of meale on Sabbath after the sunset.* On October 30, 1667, it is noted that the session book of Crawfordjohn was not produced, it being in minutes, therefore the session clerk was ordained to fill it up *in numero.* It was found, in 1696, to be even in a less satisfactory state, several of the entries being declared to be illegal, while in 1704, two members of the Presbytery, into whose hands the session book was given to be revised, report that they found the same exceedingly ill spelled and ill worded, whereby it is unintelligible and nonsense in some places. This volume of the session records is still in existence. It begins in 1693, and ends in 1709. The oldest register of births and marriages commences in 1690. On the 27th June, 1704, the Presbytery made inquiry as to the furniture of the church, when they found it possessed, "Two silver communion cups, table cloaths, a pewter basin and stoupe for baptisme, communion tables, and a *sand-glass.*" Although this latter article is unknown in our modern churches, it appears to have been almost universally, both in Scotland and England, an appendage of the pulpit during the time of the Commonwealth, when the taste was prevalent for sermons of several hours' duration. Indeed, it appears to have been introduced as

a check upon the preacher, affording ocular demonstration to the congregation that they were not deprived of their due allowance of discourse. In the engravings of the period it is often found represented as placed on the edge of the pulpit or in a stand by its side. Among these, there is a satirical portrait of the famous Hugh Peters, in which he is represented as preaching to a large congregation, before whom he is turning an hour-glass and saying, "I know you are good fellows, stay and take the other glass." From Hogarth's plate of "The Sleeping Congregation," published in 1735, we learn that the custom was retained as late as that year. As, however, the stands of these pulpit glasses are now rarely to be met with, the subjoined examples may be interesting to our readers.



During the time when the Act of 1690, which vested the patronage of the parish churches in their respective heritors and kirk-sessions, was in force, the appointment of a clergyman to the parish of Crawfordjohn was the occasion of much angry contention, and even riotous proceedings. From the Presbytery Records it would appear that Lord Selkirk and his dependants wished to elect a Mr Wilson, but another heritor and his adherents were desirous of having a Mr Wood; while another party proposed to reconcile these by giving a call to a third

gentleman. To complicate matters still further, a motion was made in the Presbytery on the 1st November, 1704, the *very day* on which the six months from the death of the prior incumbent expired, to the effect that they should exercise their right of *jus devolutum*, and appoint a fourth clergyman who had not been previously mentioned. Protests were the consequence of these unfortunate proceedings, and the business was carried before the Synod and General Assembly, whose decisions were adverse to the views of all these parties. At last, Mr Robert Lang was appointed to preach at Crawfordjohn, 26th December, 1708, but his reception was by no means a cordial one; for certain of the parishioners represented to the Presbytery that Lord Selkirk's bailie, his chamberlain, and the kirk officer, "went into the church with candles on the Saturday night, and nailed such doors as wanted locks, and put the key in the chamberlain's custody, so that Mr Lang had to preach in the churchyard, and caused the officer to go to several of the tenants' houses, and discharged them to hear Mr Lang preach (albeit little obedience was given to his commands)." Even after Mr Lang had been ordained, when asked by the Presbytery on the 9th of March, 1709, five years after the vacancy had occurred, as to his peaceable possession of the manse, he replied that "he had none at all, for the aforesaid chamberlain had taken off the old locks and put on new ones, and refused to give him the same." The Presbytery thereupon appointed a letter to be written to the Lord Advocate, who answered, "He was full satisfied that the chamberlain was guilty of a ryot in what he had done, and that application should be made to the Justices of the Peace to make open doors and re-possess Mr Lang in the manse of Crawfordjohn." On receipt of this opinion, the Presbytery advised the latter to cause these steps to be taken.

The *church* and village appear to have always occupied nearly their present site. As a yearly fair is held on the 26th of July, it has been conjectured in the *Origines Parochiales* that this might indicate that the church was dedicated to St Anne, the mother of the Virgin. The first grant, however,

which authorises this fair to be held is a charter in favour of Anne, Duchess of Hamilton. If the coincidence is anything more than accidental, might not the day have been selected in compliment to this noble lady? At all events, there is no evidence of the church being dedicated to St Anne, a circumstance which would hardly have escaped notice in the numerous charters relating to it.

Civil Affairs—Barony.—We have seen that, in the time of Malcolm the Maiden, the greater portion of the parish of Crawfordjohn was possessed by John de Crawford. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Reginald de Crawford, who was Sheriff of Ayr, and a person of great importance. Dalrymple, in his *Collect. Hist. Scot.*, p. 65, states that he held the lands of Loudon in that county, and from certain charters in the possession of the Earl of Loudon, thinks it probable that he obtained them by marriage with the heiress of James, the son of Lambin from whom the parish of Lamington takes its name. Sir Reginald appears as a witness in many important charters during the reign of William the Lyon, 1165–1214, and that of Alexander II., 1214–1249 (*Lib. de Mailros*, 72, 73, 81, 193, 194; *Lib. de Cal.*, 153; *Chamberlain Rolls*, I., 142). He appears to have died shortly after 1228, and to have been succeeded in his Ayrshire lands by his son Hugh, while those in Crawfordjohn came into the possession of John de Crawford, another of his sons. There is in the Chamberlain's Rolls (I., 104), a charter by David, son of David Lindsay, granting to the Abbey of Newbattle certain lands in Crawford parish, which cannot be of a later date than 1232. In it the lands conveyed are described as bounded "by the lands of John, the son of Reginald of Crawford," which, from the context, must have been situated in Crawfordjohn. John de Crawford is a witness to this deed.

Between 1232 and 1249 the same John de Crawford, for the soul's weal of himself and his wife Ossanna, granted to the Cistercians of Newbattle his lands "from the place where the burn of Lauercatsalanue falls into the stream of Glengownar,

upwards by the said burn to the top of the hill, thence westwards, as the waters descend into Glengonar above the mine, to the march between my lands and Nithsdale" (*Reg. Newbattle*, XXXII, fol.) The burn referred to is that at Lettershaws, and the lands conveyed consist of the portion of the modern parish of Crawford which lies on the left bank of the Glengonar. It is mentioned in the *Origines Parochiales* that, from the marginal notes on this grant in the Newbattle Chartulary, it is probable that these lands then belonged to the parish of Crawfordjohn. Of the truth of this conjecture there is no doubt, for it appears from the retour of Charles, first Lord Hopetoun (*Inquis. Spec.*, 356), that as late as the year 1683 the stream of Glengonar was during its whole course the boundary between the two parishes.

The fact that John of Crawford does not in this deed describe the lands he conveys as belonging to any barony, seems to be conclusive evidence that those of Crawfordjohn were not erected into a barony previous to the year 1250. In 1255, however, Henry III. of England, at the instigation of Alan Durward, Justiciar of Scotland, dispatched the Earl of Gloucester and Maunsel, his chief Secretary, to that kingdom, with the view of counteracting the influence of Walter Comyn, Earl of Monteith, and his party. In the instructions of these ambassadors (*Foed.*, II., 326; *Tytler*, Vol. I., *App. B.*), they are directed to co-operate with certain barons in Scotland, among whom are enumerated Johannes de Crawford and his brother Hugh. As this intrigue was successful, there can be no doubt that those engaged in it were suitably rewarded, and it seems probable that the guerdon of John de Crawford was a grant of barony in his favour. At all events, the lands of Crawfordjohn were erected into a barony before the close of the century.

Our readers are now in a position to understand the manner in which the name of Crawfordjohn originated, which, we may add, does not appear in the records before the fourteenth century, although we have frequently used it for convenience in describing transactions of an earlier date. The church and village did not owe their origin or name to the family

of Crawford, but to another. From their founder they were known as *the church and ville of John, the stepson of Baldwin*. The latter part of this description would inevitably be soon dropped, and the village become known as the *ville de Johannis* or *Johnstown*. Its superiority passed at an early period to the Crawfords, but they had then no grant of barony. When they obtained this in the latter part of the thirteenth century, it was necessary to give the erection a distinctive title. The barony of Crawford was not sufficient, because the barony of Crawford-Lyndesay had been previously established in the next parish. Some adjunct was therefore necessary. What could more naturally furnish this than the name of the only village in the barony where its courts must necessarily be held? The barony would therefore be described as that of *Crawford ville de Johannes*, and the village as the *ville de Baronia de Crawford ville de Johannes*, or, more shortly, *ville de Crawford ville de Johannes*. This would at once strike every one as tautological, and the second *ville* would be left out, the name becoming the *ville de Crawford-Johannes*—the modern *town of Crawfordjohn*. When the contraction was thus adopted for the village, it would, as a matter of course, be very soon extended to both the church and the barony.

The last mentioned John de Crawford appears to have been succeeded by a son of the same name, who died in the first half of the fourteenth century, leaving two daughters and co-heiresses, who divided the barony. One of these married Thomas de Moravia, and the other David de Barclay. In the year 1359, the Sheriff of Lanarkshire reports that he had collected 20s from one-half of the barony of Crawfordjohn-Barclay, which, however, included what was due from the other half, from which he had obtained nothing, as it was in the hands of Thomas de Moravia, who was a hostage for the King (*Chamberlain's Rolls*, Vol. I., p. 355).

The latter moiety appears to have consisted of the lower portion of the parish, while David Barclay and his spouse took the upper part as their share.

Thomas de Moravia was the second son of Christian, the

sister of Robert Bruce, by her third marriage with Sir Andrew Murray of Bothwell. In 1352 he succeeded his elder brother as Lord Bothwell and *Panetarius Scotiae*. In 1357 he was one of the commissioners for negotiating the treaty with England, and became hostage for the fulfilment of the conditions on which King David was liberated. He died of the plague at London about Michaelmas, 1361, leaving a daughter Jean his sole heiress, who carried the Lordship of Bothwell and the half-baronry of Crawfordjohn to her husband, Archibald the Grim, Lord of Galloway, and Earl of Douglas. This moiety of the barony remained with the Douglasses till the defeat of James, the ninth Earl, while in rebellion against James II. at Arkinholm in 1454, and his subsequent forfeiture. In 1558 Sir Walter Scott of Kirkurde had a grant under the Great Seal for his good service in that battle, of the lands of Albintoune and Glengonaryg in the barony of Crawfordjohn; and in 1464 the king bestowed on James, Lord Hamilton, whose defection from the Douglasses was the chief cause of his success on that occasion, the whole of this half of the barony (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, VII., 253). James, second Lord Hamilton and Earl of Arran, obtained, in 1512, a confirmation of this grant to his father, with remainder to his legitimate heirs male, whom failing, to Sir James Hamilton of Fynart, his illegitimate son (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XVIII.; *Douglas' Peerage*).

David de Barclay, the husband of the other co-heiress of Crawfordjohn, was succeeded by his son Hugh, who, in 1397, acquired the lands of Kilbirney, and subsequently by his grandson John, who is sometimes styled of Kilbirney and sometimes of Crawfordjohn. The latter left an only daughter, Marjory, his sole heiress, who married Malcolm Crawford of Greenock. The house of Kilbirney kept its half of the barony of Crawfordjohn till 1529, when Laurence Crawford of Kilbirnie exchanged it for the estate of Drumry in Dumbartonshire with Sir James Hamilton of Finnart and Dame Margaret Livingston his wife, who was the heiress of Drumry (*Nisbet's Heraldry, Appendix; Ragman Roll*, 34). On the death of his father, the Earl of Arran, in 1529, Sir James Hamilton of Fynart, who had been

declared legitimate in 1513, took possession of the whole of the barony, which he soon afterwards exchanged with James V. for the territory of Kilmarnock. Crawfordjohn now became annexed to the Crown, and continued to be so till the next reign. Hamilton of Fynart, whose career is too much a matter of general history to be repeated in a work of this kind, was forfeited in 1539-40. In 1543 his son James petitioned Parliament to have this forfeiture rescinded. He obtained this boon, but only under the condition of entering into an agreement with his uncle, the Regent Arran, by which he bound himself, in the event of being restored, "to assist to the retreting of the excambion maid be umqul our Sovereine Lord and the umqul James his father, of the lands of Kilmarnock, with the landis and baronie of Crawfordjohn, quilk being retretit, he incontinently thereafter shall enter into the said lands and baronie of Crawfordjohn, and resign the half of the same in the hands of the said Earl (of Arran), *ad remanentiam*. And specialie because it is clearly understood that the seisins and infetments made to the umqul James of these lands (which had belonged to the first Earl of Hamilton, and his legitimate heirs), war fynzeit, as he confessit, little before his deceiss" (*Act Parl.*, II, 429, 438). This arrangement appears to have been fully carried out. The excambion with the Crown was rescinded; the half of the barony which had been bestowed on James, Lord Hamilton, in 1464, was restored to the main branch of the family; while Sir James of Fynart retained the other moiety, which had been acquired in exchange for lands belonging to his mother. In 1565 he obtained a grant, by which this was attached by *annexation* to his barony of Evandale (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXXII, No. 420; *Inquis. Spec.*, 97). In 1574 he was appointed one of the Commissioners for collecting the musters of the Waping Shawings, at which "every nobilman, sic as an erl, knyht, or baroun, and every landit man havand 300 merks of rent or above," were bound to appear, "enarmit in harnes licht or havy, as thay pleis, and horsit according to thair honour and estait, and all uthers of lawer rent and degree with brigantinis, jakkis, steilbonettis, sleeves of plait or mailzie, swerdis, pikkis, or

speirs of sex elnis lang, culveringis, halbertis, or twa-handit swerdis," under the pain of £5 for every landit man, 40s for every unlandit gentleman and substentions zeaman, and 20s for every common zeaman (*Act Parl.*, III., 90). His grandson, having no male heirs, disposed it, in 1611, to James, second Marquis of Hamilton, in whose person the whole barony of Crawfordjohn became re-united. It remained in the possession of this ducal house till 1693, when Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, and her husband conveyed it to their younger son, the Earl of Selkirk. It continued in the Selkirk family till late in the last century, when they sold it, along with the adjoining barony of Crawford-Douglas, to Sir George Colebrooke, Bart.; the right to the minerals being, however, reserved in both cases. Sir George's grandson is the present proprietor.

Minor Holdings.—The Hamiltons of Gilcherscleuch descended from a cadet of the family of Hamilton of Crawfordjohn. In 1632, James Hamilton of Gilcherscleuch gave 10 merks to the library of Glasgow College (*Mun. Univ. Glas.*, III., 470). In the following year he was appointed one of the Committee of War for the county, and again in 1643 (*Act Parl.*, VI., 51, 53). In 1644 he was nominated by the estates one of the two Commissioners for putting the Acts against "run-aways and deficients to execution in the Upper Ward" (*Ibid*, 117). On the 2d of October, 1645, he was personally thanked by the Presbytery of Lanark, for his "commendable adherence to the covenant, and resolute resistance to the enemy in this difficult tyme." He was appointed one of the Committee of War for the county in the years 1646 and 1648. The Presbytery of Lanark, having received information that there was a discord between the Laird of Gilcherscleuch and William Carmichael, ordained, on the 16th May, 1650, that the said Laird be not admitted to the communion till agreement be made. On the 10th of January, 1656, the same Reverend Court ordained Mr Thomas Laurie to baptize the Laird of Gilcherscleuch's children, in regard "that he subjected himself to tryall and censure before the Presbytery."

In 1661 he joined in the petition for the erection of Clyde's Bridge (*Act Parl.*, VII, *App.* 19). His wife took a great interest in the ministers who were ousted by the government of Charles II., and by her hospitality to them, and the holding of conventicles in their house, subjected her husband to more than one severe fine. In 1685 he was appointed one of the Commissioners for collecting the Cess of the county (*Ibid.*, VIII, 463). He died in the year 1700, and was succeeded by his son James, who at that time was only twelve years of age (*Ibid.*, XI, 459). The latter was appointed a Commissioner for Supply in 1706 (*Ibid.*, 318). This family has now sold all their property in the parish, but is represented by Colonel Walter Hamilton, who so gallantly distinguished himself in the last Indian campaign and the relief of Lucknow by Sir Henry Havelock.

Hamilton of Wishaw, writing about 1710, mentions the following as heritors holding extensive lands under this barony: Mackmoron of Glespin, Somerville of Birkcleuch, and the Maxwells of Calderwood, who possessed the lands of Abington. Great changes in the ownership of these properties have, however, occurred since that date.

Castles and Fortalices.—There is a tradition that there was originally a castle close to the village of Crawfordjohn, which furnished part of the materials for that of Boghouse in the immediate vicinity. This latter was a building of considerable importance, and was erected by James V., at the time when both this barony and that of Crawford-Douglas was annexed to the Crown, as a residence for his mistress, Elizabeth, daughter of Carmichael of Meadowflat, heritable keeper of Crawford Castle. Hamilton of Wishaw further informs us that she continued to live there until she was married to the Laird of Cambusnethan. That event having left the castle without an occupant, the king appointed a Thomas Crawford castellane, who was, however, in 1540, indicted on a charge of treason, for "abiding away from the army at the Solway" (*Pit. Crim. Trials*, I., 254). In the following year the king made it his head-quarters in a hunting expedition, in which he was accompanied by the queen, as is

proved by the following entry in the books of the treasurer:—
 “Item deliverit to George Carmichael, son of the Captain of Crawford, for 3 ounces of gold, which he delivered to the Queen’s grace, the time she was in Crawfordjohn, price £6 8s the ounce” (*Ibid*, L, 311). From the same record we also learn that the preparations for the entertainment of the royal pair were on a most extensive scale. The following entries relate to this visit:—

“5th July.—Item deliverit to George Steel, to send to Crawfordjohn to hang betwixt the tapescherie and the walls, for saving thereof, 6 score yards of beltane cannes (canvas or sailcloth), £8. Item to bind the tapescherie with, 30 fathoms cord, 5s.

“6th July.—Item to Malcolm Gourland, to mend the pailzonis sent to Crawfordjohn, a stane of small cords, 14s. Item to mend the said pailzonis, 4 elns beltane cannes, 5s 4d.

“9th July.—Item to John Cob, to pas with an writing, with diligence, to the King’s grace at Crawfordjohn, 22s.

“13th.—Item for carriage of tapescherie furth of Edinburgh to Crawfordjohn, 30s 6d.

“22d.—Item to the French tapeschter, for thre horse carriage of tapescherie furth of Stirling to Crawfordjohn, and for crukis, nails, and other expenses, 42s 6d.

“26th.—Item for the carriage of the pailzonis to Crawfordjohn, the 6th day of July, and remanit furth 11 hors to the 25th day of the same, takand ilk horse at the day 2s, £19 16s.”

The royal party went from Crawfordjohn to Craignethan Castle, and thence to Peebles (*Ibid*, 310).

Unfortunately, all vestiges of the castle of Crawfordjohn have disappeared, within the memory of persons still alive. Several instances of the small border peels or towers, so common in the south of Scotland, are met with in this parish, and it is possible to trace the remains of those at Glendorch, Mosscastle, and Snar. The latter was once occupied by a mosstrooper of more than ordinary notoriety from his strength and determination, whose memory is still preserved in local tradition as “Jock of Snar.” The name of “The Priest’s Hole” still given to a pool in the water adjoining his fortalice, seems to verify an anecdote still current about him. The circumstances appear to have been

very similar to those Sir Walter Scott relates in *Marmion* of Friar John of Tillmouth—

“When on the vigil of St Bride,
In evil hour he crossed the Tweed
To teach Dame Alison her creed,
Old Bughtrig found him with his wife,
And John—an enemy to strife—
Sans frock and hood, fled for his life.”

Only the catastrophe was more serious; we had almost said tragical. But although there seems no doubt that John of Snar pitched the unfortunate ecclesiastic into the pool which still bears his name, there seems no reason to suppose that the latter actually lost his life. A sound ducking would be quite as reconcilable with the legend, and more consistent with the actual depth of water at the place. The old house at Gilcherscleuch, now the property of Sir Edward Colebrooke, is a well-preserved specimen of the class of mansions which, in the seventeenth century, succeeded the fortified strengths of an earlier period. The walls are much thicker than those now in use, but much less so than those of the peels. The ceilings are low, the windows small, the gables high and stepped, and the staircase carried up in a projecting turret, surmounted by a spire-shaped, slated roof, the outline of the whole possessing a considerable amount of architectural beauty, although the details are very rudely executed. It is situated immediately to the north of a high hill, in consequence of which there is a period of some days in winter during which the sun does not strike any part of the building. It is currently reported that within the memory of man this interval has considerably diminished. A similar statement is made as to the house of Troloss, in the parish of Crawford. Some years ago the writer of these pages made investigation as to the truth of these reports. At Gilcherscleuch, owing to the change of proprietors and occupants, he could find no positive evidence of the fact, although a belief in it was prevalent. At Troloss he, however, obtained most trustworthy and convincing testimony that the period of the sun's absence had very sensibly diminished.

G. V. I.

THE PARISH OF CRAWFORDJOHN

Is separated from that of Douglas on the east by the Duneaton water, on the upper portion of its course, and the breadth there, from Sheriffcleugh to near Panbreck, on the west, seldom exceeds two miles; while the character of the district is more moorland than that on the south-west of Crawford. Of the 12,538 acres, rough heathy pasture, and 8327 of heathy pasture, given from Ordnance figures, as in the parish; 5409 of the former, and near 503 acres of the latter, are on Sheet XLV,—that referring to this section of Crawfordjohn; and 53½ acres are given for arable, garden, homesteads, etc.—*i.e.*, if some measurements slumped as heathy pasture and arable be excepted.

Greenburn (242-866) is the farm on the extreme west of the parish, and held by a gentleman (829), the most extensive flock-master in Lanarkshire, and who has even larger stakes of a like class in Perthshire and Argyleshire, and one with such energy, experience, and means will be sure to have his stocks superior. Greenburn lies under Wedder-Dod, and is watered by the Laird's-burn. Shawhead (242-888) farm is on the Bain's-burn, south-east of Greenburn, north-west of Cairn-kinney, and between Duneaton-water and the march at Mount-stuart. The farm is stocked with blackfaced sheep, requiring one shepherd—it has little meadow, and less arable land. In the Ordnance Report, the homestead on this moorland farm, is described as a cot-house, the tenant residing at the village in the adjoining parish of Douglas; but under that thatched roof has been reared a family respectable and prosperous. "The troubles that afflict the just in number many be," may be the rule of experience in life; yet there are exceptions, and many still live who remember the late tenant of Shawhead, an elder in his parish church, living full eight miles west, the road rough, the weather often wild, but rare was it that the good man failed to find his way to his place of worship—staff in hand, plaid over shoulder, his daughter on a pony, his boys following after; the former found a comfortable home in Canada

West, and of the latter more than one have risen, in the commercial centres of east and west Scotland, to place and position. The name of French is a prevailing one on Duneaton-strath, and families of that name have there held farms for generations back.

Eastward of Shawhead, under the Ewehill, 1301, and where the burns from the Buchthill on the west, and that from the Roughflow-moss, *i.e.*, heathy quagmire, 1216, of Upper Whitecleugh, flow into Duneaton-water, is the small farm of Sheriffcleugh (242-1227). As with many of their neighbours, the family who hold it have long dwelt there, and their homestead, although indexed as a cot-house, shows 18½ acres for house, garden, etc., when that on the adjoining farm of Stonehill has but 736, *i.e.*, three-fourths of an acre assigned to it, although on the valuation roll their relative values are as £70 to £395. On Sheriffcleugh there may be about six acres of meadow, and four hundred of hill pasture, the stock on which is sheep of the black-faced breed. At Sheildholm, a little to the south-west of Sheriffcleugh, the outline of a Roman camp can be traced.

Across Duneaton-water, from Sheriffcleugh, lies the extensive farm of Stonehill, now held by the tenant of Glentaggart, the farm adjoining it on the north, but in the parish of Douglas. The Commonhill (7), above Glespin, is green, and affords sweet pasture to the cheviot stock kept, while the extent of meadow and grass-land is so considerable as to maintain a large dairy establishment. Some years ago Stonehill was held by a tenant of considerable energy, who did well in it, and was no light weight on the horse he rode to kirk or market. In his time Douglas was more important as a meeting-place for farmers than it may now be; and the road from Stonehill lay through Glentaggart-moor—devious, broad as the rider might please to make it, but needed wary choosing of the way—"to the market," but, from the market, the worthy farmer declared "he held on without finding even a moss-hag on the way."

Netherhill lies eastward of Stonehill, north of Duneaton-water, and south of Mosscastle, having of late years a considerable extent of grass-land, known as the Glespin parks, added to it. The present tenant has been long there, and has usually upwards

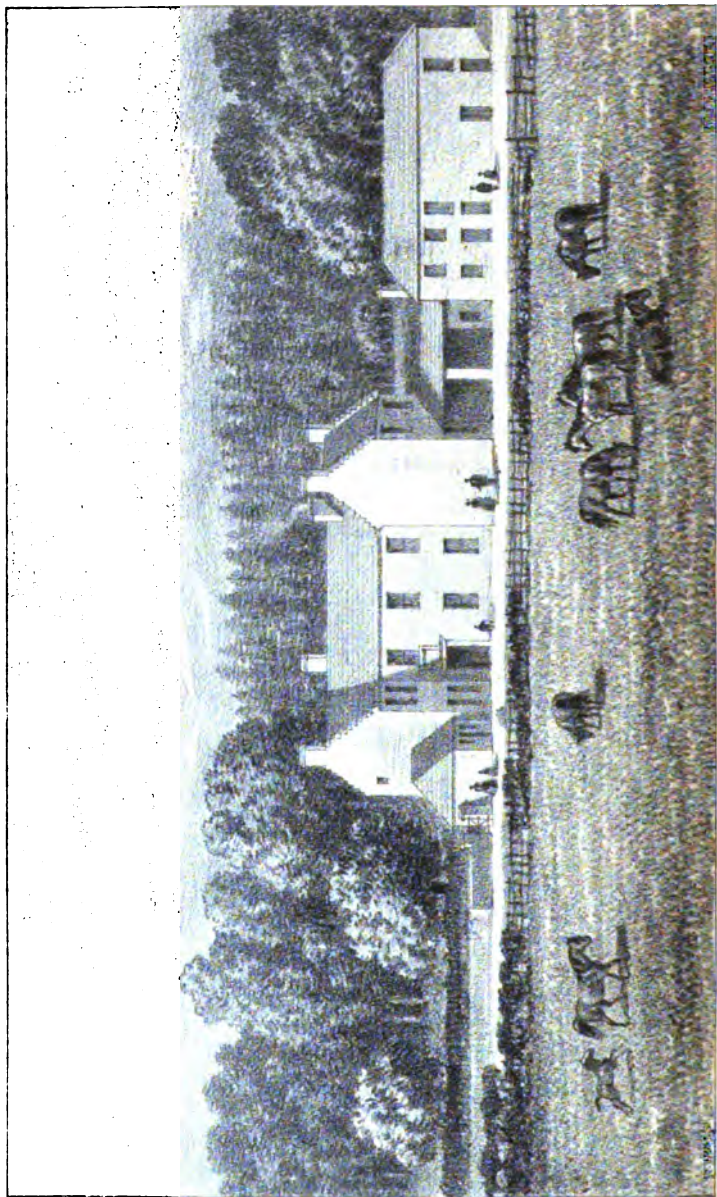
of twenty acres under crop as oats, with vetches, potatoes, and turnip in proportion; his dairy establishment is large, and the sheep are those kept for feeding, there being no hill pasture.

The portion of Crawfordjohn contained in the Netherhill, Stonehill, Sheriffcleugh, Shawhead, and Greenburn farms, of old belonged to the Macmorrans of Glespin, to whom reference is made in a preceding article. In the *Inquis. Speciales*, 250, February 27, 1654, "James Macmorane of Glespin, heir of James Macmorane of Glespin, his father, in the 9 merk lands of Glespin, O. E. 9 m., N. E. 36 m.; the ane merk land of Cairnecureshaw, within the barony of Crawfordjohn, O. E. 1 m., N. E. 4 m." Glespin—in Ross's map, Glasben, *i. e.*, Greenhill—is found in names of places in Crawford, Douglas, Crawfordjohn, and elsewhere in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire; and the Macmorran family are noted as one of the county gentlemen who mustered to capture, at Lamington, the wreck of the Pretender's followers on their rout from Preston battle-field. The old house of Glespin, as it stood but a few years ago, was one of considerable extent, and apparently coeval with the quotation given above from the *Inquis. Spec.* of 1654. The family passed away in the beginning of this century, the estate being then purchased by a merchant in Glasgow, sold by him to a legal firm in Edinburgh, whose names are given on the map by Forrest; but, upwards of twenty years past, it has been incorporated in the Douglas estate, appearing on the valuation roll for 1858-9 as belonging to Lady Montague of Douglas, the late sister of the present Countess of Home. The Macmorrans have left no trace behind them, excepting that Glespin was long held by them; a miser and a spendthrift alternating. Before the old house was demolished, the lawyers in Edinburgh got a fair rate for the right of shooting over the moors on their estate, and out-houses, stables, and barns of considerable extent were erected for their horses and attendants, and these alone remain. At the foot of the Commonhill; and, south of that of Mosscastle, the extent of grass-land is good and great, and sheltered by a plantation—*i. e.*, belt of fir-trees; but, older far there were many

fine trees surrounding the garden; and in the fir park, to the south, were trees of great height and girth, and on a spot where tradition asserts a castle had once been.

About the period of the Revolution in France, a landholder in Lower Nithsdale got his eldest son put on the quarter-deck of a frigate, and sent the younger to push his fortune in a manufacturing district, near to the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire. When, taking a prize into port, the sailor was captured, kept in France for some years before the short peace; and, for more than fifty years after, drew his half pay, annually declaring his ability and desire to serve his country. The brothers married sisters, and each had a numerous family. The "Captain" launched his boys abroad as they grew up, and their fortunes were various; the artist plies his pencil at home; a second was in Buenos Ayres, Havana, St Domingo, and is now in Caffraria; a third was trading in Montreal, but is now at Chicago; a fourth, after being a hunter in the far west, has long held an important post in Hudson's Bay; the fifth died early in Canada West; and the sixth was last heard of, now many years ago, as discharged from an hospital on the Mississippi; the ewe lamb of the fold, long the belle of Duneaton, is now settled down as a comely matron in Cowal. The Captain was reputed the best shot in the three counties, had the Glespin estate to range over, and at the rod he was without an equal, so that he appeared to lead an easy life. The brother, the manufacturer, may have had less of apparent comfort, but he enjoyed the grand advantage of a town settlement, in rearing a large family, all of whom found occupation near to, and in positions able to assist each other. The Captain subscribed for the *Dumfries and Galloway Courier*, which was duly sent to the Douglas post office, and the papers usually reached Glespin when a week, it might be two weeks, out of date. The newsmonger of the district was "bowl Tammie," who carried crockery about to barter for hare-skins, etc.; and, the gossip was Bauldy Gaw, the tailor—a little man, but a wondrous talker, and shrewd, as his counsel to his apprentices when employed with him at the farm-houses was, "tak' the kail, lads; if it's guid, it's worth the supping, and if no, there is sma'

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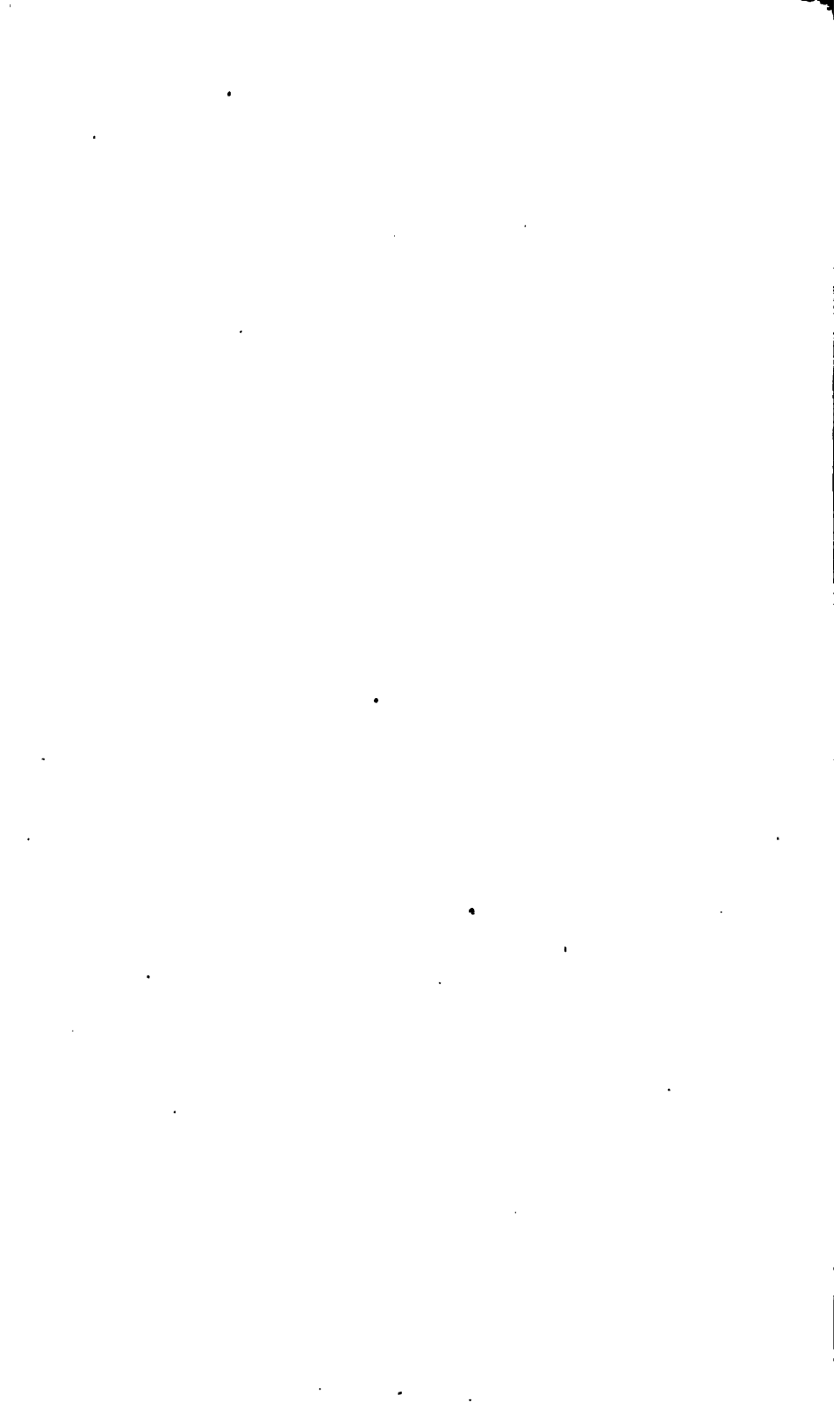


J. J. Karry del.

W. H. P. Perkins Lith. 35m.

Glespin House.





chance o' ocht better coming after." The clothing of the youngsters was of the stoutest, not home-made, but probably from the loom of the "customer weaver" of the district. When friends came to visit—it might be once or twice a year—some of the young ones were sent to Douglas on the east, or Sanquhar on the west, for "loaf-bread," and what was left from the feast was carefully put past and kept moist for the next stranger. Porridge, barley-meal scones, oatmeal cakes, ham, the salted mart, trout, or game, was the feeding of the family, and it certainly produced hale and hearty lads.

The barn at the Glespin being longer, better floored, more frequently empty than any other for miles round, was most convenient for the dancing-master to hold his balls in; and sometimes the rustics made an effort to get up the play of the "Gentle Shepherd"—the Captain's eldest son, doing the part of Peggy, well. In the shooting season, quarters were needful for the servants, and at other times the outhouse apartments, above and below, were given rent free—the upper to Mary, a widow, and a reputed descendant of the old laird's. She was apparently of a gentler breed than those about her, had a smooth tongue, and an eye that, not over young as she was, yet made half the shepherds' wives look well to their men when she "cam' about the toun;"—she smoked, and learned the boys to smoke. Will, who was in possession of the lower room, was a hulking lout, jobbing about, working easily for his employer, but, when on piece-work, hard for himself. When middle-aged, he wedded Jean, who was as tall and ungainly as himself, but pushed her man about, and made him to show more energy than was believed to be in him. Their wedding was a penny one, that is, each comer contributing to the cost of the feast; and the "bruise"—the race on cart-mares—with the bridal party was a good, if not a fast one.

The minister of the parish, in his annual visitation, used to muster the neighbours in the Glespin barn to "say their questions;" and the after part of the day was pleasantly spent at the "house," where some of the more respectable of the neighbours were asked to meet him. There was a spinnet, an

antiquated sort of piano, rarely tuned, at Glespin; and afterwards, when a lady was brought home to the manse, a piano came with her; now there may be a score of pianos in the parish, and twice that number of smart girls who have been sent to finishing schools, in Edinburgh usually, before settling down at home; and some of the bachelors in Crawford-moor allege that wives now-a-days are more burdensome to keep than they used to be in their mothers' time.

In the Ordnance sheets, the cot-house of Dalebank is placed south of Glespin; it lies north, beyond the dyke, and outside "the planting," which extends to 13 acres, and gives the place a warm look. Dalebank was a long, low-roofed cottage, for the shepherd and ploughman of Stonehill farm.

Upper Whitecleugh (252-830) lies on the west side of Dun-eaton-water, is a "led farm," held by the tenant of Parish-holm, Douglas, and has upwards of 2000 acres of hill pasture, on which cheviot sheep, sufficient to employ two shepherds, are kept; while the grass and meadow are so extensive as to maintain a larger dairy than any other farm in the parish. At page 500 of the New Statistical Account of Scotland, the late incumbent of Crawfordjohn, in an article which compares favourably with the other contributions to that work, remarks "that the mining operations at Whitecleugh lime works were brought to an end abruptly," etc. Some reference to this may be allowable. The estate of Whitecleugh was purchased, about fifty years ago, by Andrew Russell, who had realised considerable means as a surgeon in Glasgow, being at the head of his profession, when, his health failing, he retired to Crawfordjohn; and, with money, but without experience, became an improving farmer—a *rara avis* at that time, on Dun-eaton-water. He limed largely, ploughed extensively, speculated in cattle, etc., and within five-and-twenty years had to abandon Whitecleugh, and soon after emigrated to Illinois, where he died, in 1862—a wealthy man. Dr Russell was the son of a Relief minister at Mearns, and, as a dissenter, was not in favour at the manse. The tale is, that as a resident—an intelligent and influential heritor—he now and again went contrary to the wishes of a minister who dearly liked to have

all his own way. The family of Whitecleugh was large; and so little did the accomplished surgeon think on sanitary subjects, that one bed-room, and that a low-roofed one, held for years, six to eight sleepers—the parents and their children; but, as the latter grew up, it was imperative that more accommodation be found, and attics were raised. Still, the house was built on the sloping hill-side, and, when the rain came down heavily, the water oozed out under the floors. The “doctor,” as all the people called him, was tall, narrow in chest, and the most delicate-looking man in the parish, yet no subscriber to the dogma that “early to bed and early to rise, was the way to be healthy,” etc. The practitioners around were, few of them, possessed of diplomas, and, in serious cases, the advice and aid of the Laird of Whitecleugh were eagerly sought, cheerfully and freely given, and without fee, although the worthy man was reputed to be “near.” Teetotalism was not an ism in those days, but Doctor Russell was temperate; *eau suore*—sugar and water—his drink, yet he pushed well the bottle to the friends who sat at his board, and sung “*Dulce, dulce domum*” *con amore*. One of his daughters lies in the kirkyard at Crawfordjohn; his eldest was married and is buried in South Carolina; a son was lost in the woods; but the others have multiplied, prospered, and the memory of the Russell family is still dear to many.

Mosscastle (255-957) farm is on the hill of that name, eastward of Glespin, and tradition tells of a castle having been there at one time, but, the spot indicated, is on the dry hill-side. Forrest has, on his map, a castle in ruins, and many of the most popular maps, published since then, have repeated his entry; but in the Ordnance Survey no note is made of ruins, neither were such visible thirty years ago. The hill pasture on this farm is little more than may keep about five score of cheviot sheep; but the grass and meadow land is enough to maintain a score of milch cows, with the proportional number of queys and calvea. A fair breadth of oats is sown, with turnips, rye-grass, vetches, and potatoes, likely to be required on a farm of its class. This farm was held, on two long leases, by a family from Upper Nithsdale, the tenant himself less managing than his elder

sister; but the family, brothers and sisters, were considerable—one an army surgeon, two merchants in Canada, and so prosperous, that the farmer-brother became ambitious to be rich also, left this farm, which he could well look to, and became an improving tenant in Kilmartin, to the advantage, it may have been, of his landlord, but not to his own; as, finding it unprofitable, he gave it up, and retired into less active life.

Mossbank (255-1036) farm lies on the eastern slopes of Mosscastle-hill; it is rather less in extent, and in character and stock like to that last described, of which it used to be a part.

Mountherrick (255-884) farm lies eastward of Mossbank, and has been, for many tacks, in the family now holding it. Of old the homestead lay in the hollow to the south, near to Duneaton-water, and it is an improvement in appearance, and must also be so in a sanitary sense, to have the new farm-steading placed well up on the hill-side, on the green slope of Mosscastle-hill, and above the burn of its own name. The hill pasture on Mountherrick being one-half larger, as is the rest, the cheviot stock is proportionally so; and the breadth of low land near Duneaton makes it good for sheep for fattening. Oats, potatoes, etc., sown, and cows kept, as on the adjacent farms.

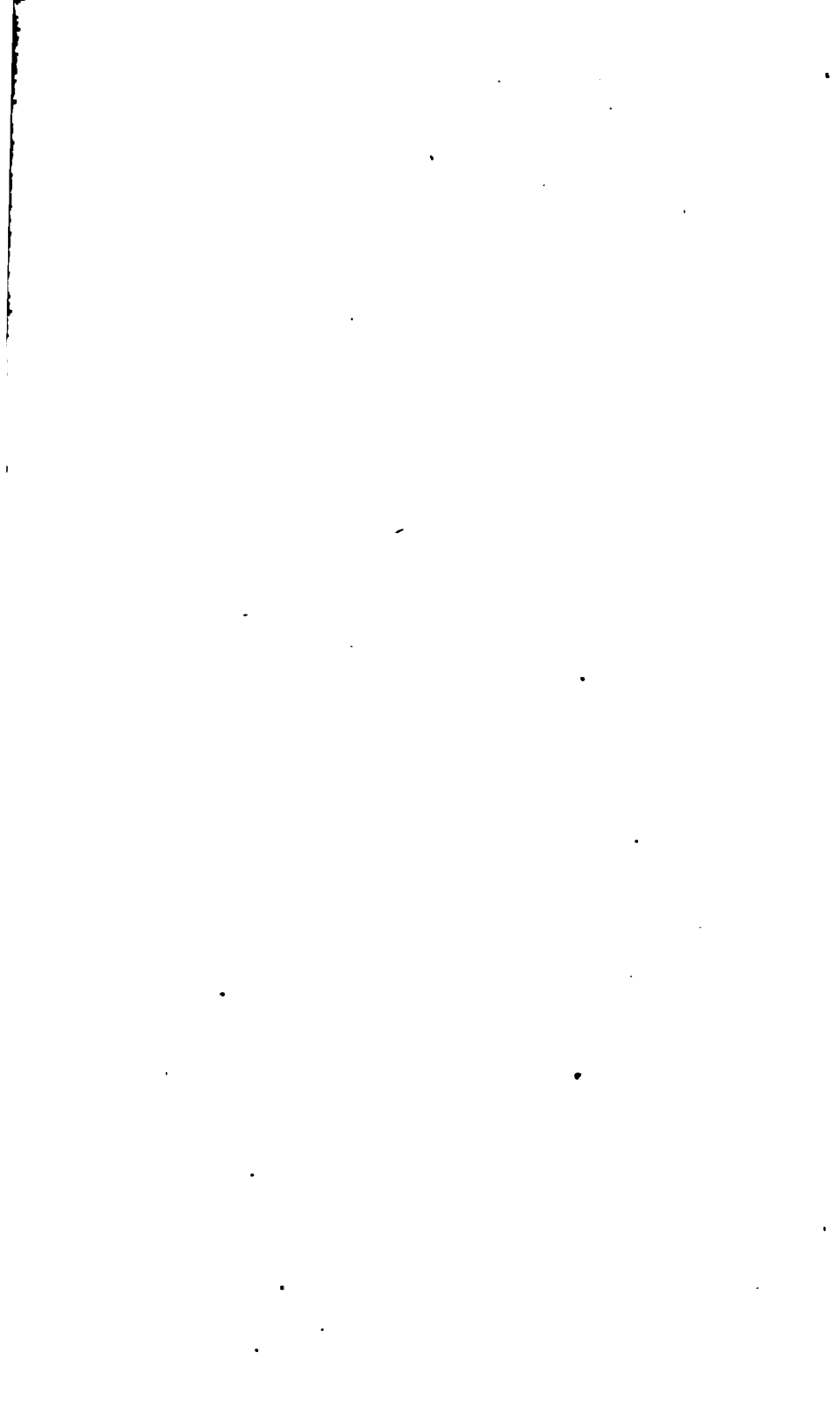
Eastertown (255-904) is, like the last named, another farm held by the clan French, and long in their possession; it stretches from Mountherrick-hill southward to Duneaton-water, the parish road to the village crossing it, as does that for the coal-works in Douglas parish, from which there used to be considerable cartage to Leadhills, now lessened since the Caledonian Railway was opened. The hill pasture on Eastertown is small, and the sheep those kept for fattening—feeding it is called; the extent of land ploughed is considerable, the dairy good, and, the swine fed, many. The farm, as it now appears, is well fenced and sheltered; as it was years ago, the stone dykes were bare, and the location cold. Eastertown, in the Ordnance Report, is indexed as a new farm-steading; there are many such on the Colebrooke estate, and the tenants well deserve them, as they are noted for industry, and being able to satisfy the factor.

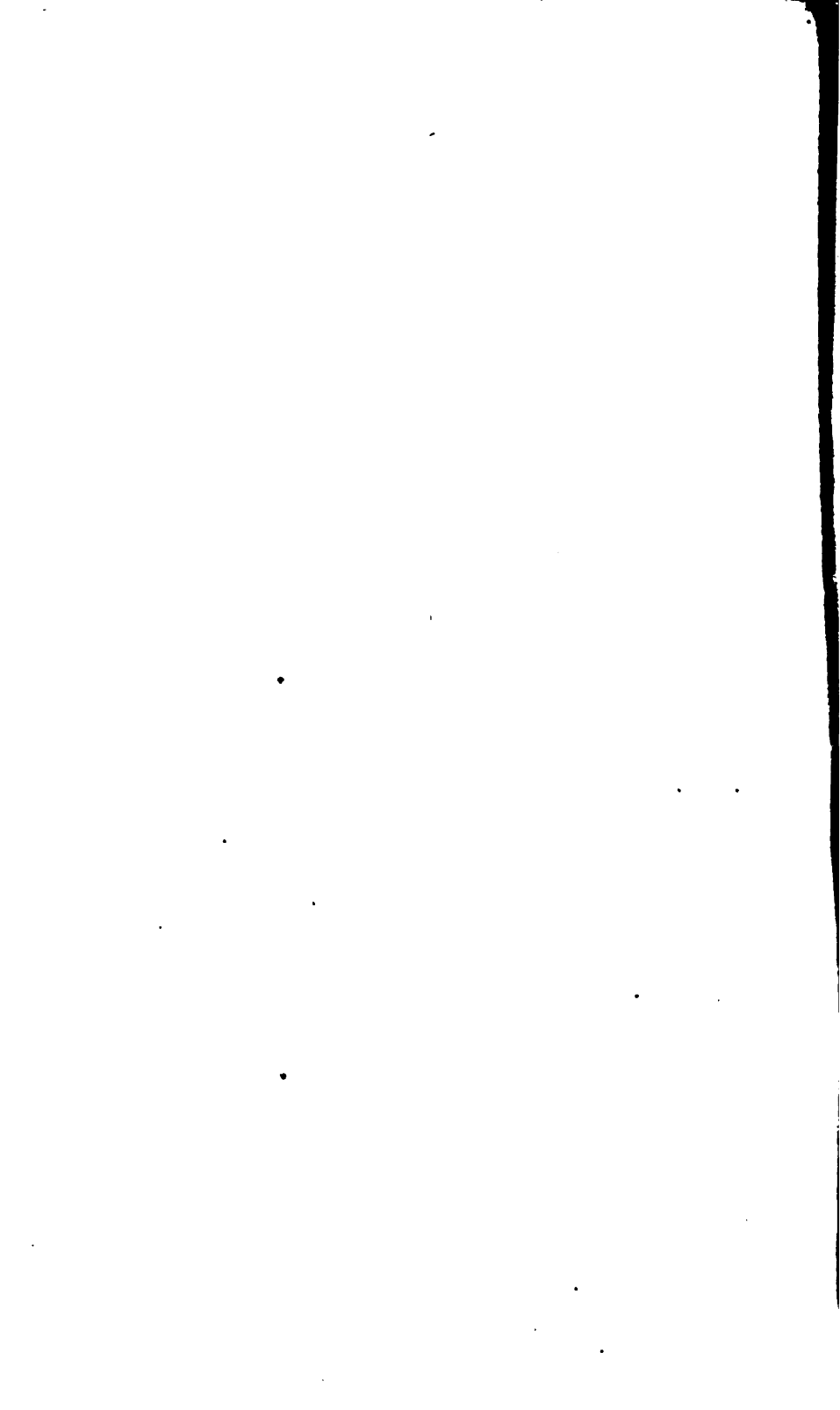
Eastward of Eastertown, Shuttlefield and Springfield appear

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on the Ordnance map, and are indexed as three cot-houses and a cot-house; but the farm of Boghouse (255-863) finds no place, although one of the oldest holdings on Duneaton-water, and the homestead is indexed as a superior farm-steading. In Forrest's map, a castle in ruins is given as at Boghouse; the site is historic, and has been noticed as such in these pages; but as for the ruins being now visible, they are not, nor have been for very many years past, neither are any measurements given of them in the Ordnance sheet. When the royal hunting-seat at Boghouse was so named, the dwellings of the natives around may have been little better than huts, and the level above the Duneaton-water been even boggy—marshy enough. Boghouse is placed on Sheet XLII, 15, and has 1·922 assigned for houses, yards, and garden; the land above the river is fertile.

The farm (255-823) given in the valuation roll as Crawfordjohn, appears in the map by Forrest as High Boghouse, and is so near to the village that no separate report of its particular extent appears in the Survey Index. The farm is north of the village, of considerable extent, and the present tenant is one of energy and influence in the district. The hill pasture is about 1000 acres, and the stock black-faced sheep; upwards of 100 acres are under crop in grass and meadow, and the dairy is large in proportion, as on farms of its class.

The village of Crawfordjohn has been gathered round the parish kirk for many centuries past; never large, but the houses, as in these ancient clusters of dwellings, are closely huddled together, as if the acres about were of great feuing value. In the Ordnance Index Crawfordjohn is reported as a small irregular village; but narrow as is the main street, as the natives call the thoroughfare east and west, it is widened of late years; and, to the west and north, some cottages have been erected for the widows of some of the "well-to-do-in-the-world farmers." The kirk is in the middle of the kirkyard, very close upon, but to the south of the village; and more must lie under the turf there than breathe now in the strath of the Duneaton, seeing that it has so long been the place where the "rude forefathers of the hamlet" were laid to rest. The tomb-stones are many, but few have any tale

to tell of those who sleep under them; indeed, such records of the past are rare in the burial-places of the Upper Ward, the stones used being soon acted upon by the weather.

In the account given of the parish in 1836, the reverend statist refers to an individual, then in the 95th year of his age, who had seen the four clergymen who had, within 122 years, been in the parish. For fifty years and more this nonogenarian had been known as the "King of Crawfordjohn," being in good circumstances, well connected, of the parish, and so strong-willed that, even at home, he would have his way. Anecdotes many are still rife about him. No one was more determined to have his own way, and his wife knew this so well that, if she wished her sons to have a holiday, she would broach the subject thus:—"John, the morn's Douglas Fair, and the lauds 'ill be wanting to gang, but ye maunna let them." "What for shuld nae I let them?" "Weel, hae yer ain way; but at least ye maunna gie ony siller to clod awa." "What for shuld nae I gie them some siller?" "Weel, weel; saxpence or a shilling a-piece is plenty." "Na, it's no' plenty; they shall hae a crown." On one occasion he appeared most anxious that a friend should stay supper, although the latter said he was unable to do so; his wife afterwards asked him, "John, why did ye press the man sae sair to bide, when ye kent he couldna?" "Whan else wad ye hae me to press him?" The Black breed of this pressing sort is rare in the Upper Ward, yet thrive abundantly lower down the Clyde. John made a point of cutting a stook of his corn, ripe or not, before a certain day, in order that his neighbours, and strangers passing, might be able to say he had commenced his harvest. This day had some reference to a fair at Douglas, Biggar, or Skirling, or to the Sunday on which the preachings were held at Crawfordjohn. A brother of this eccentric old man was more than fifty years teacher at Leadhills, and respected always; and another became a prosperous manufacturer in Glasgow, and his son was one of the richest of calico-printers there.

The school of Crawfordjohn is not far from the kirkyard, and has, for many years past, been one of the best attended and most creditably conducted in the Upper Ward; the teacher is

a native of the adjoining parish of Robertson (Wiston), and brother of the Rev. John Robb, parish minister of Dunkeld, who perished, in 1838, at the wreck of the steamer "Forfarshire," and nobly distinguished himself by pouring in religious consolation and inspiring Christian courage into his fellow-sufferers, until engulfed in the wild waste of waters. A monumental stone, in the old cathedral burial-ground there, has engraven on it the sad story of his end. The house of the teacher is contiguous to his school, and the accommodation within is good, as is usually the case in the Upper Ward, at least in the recent erections. There is no bank in Crawfordjohn village; but the agents of the two companies who do business at Douglas visit the village each week alternately, making, for the while, the teacher's dining-room their bank-parlour.

The manse of Crawfordjohn is about a quarter of a mile eastward from the school-house, and has been a troublesome one to the heritors, year after year, for near a generation past, something must be done for it; and an effort is making to make it wholly right for the young clergyman who recently succeeded the minister who had been nearly half a century incumbent there, and one whose memory is good in the estimation of the poor, whom it was his pleasure to patronise. The garden, fields, hedges, trees, and enclosures are all warm-like, and show that the good old man, recently departed, well liked to have all things snug at home. His library was considerable, and he was hard-working out of doors, and could ill bear dissent in any form, so that it must have vexed him not a little to find first one and then a second mission-station of the Free Church planted in his parish, the one at Abington, the other at Crawfordjohn. The minister did many good turns to those about him, and one of the last was characteristic. When the salary of the parish schoolmasters was recently increased, and the rate fixed at three grades of emolument, the heritors deciding which to give, a meeting was called, and a motion made that one of the oldest and best liked of the teachers of the district should be placed on the lower rate; the minister opposed, and when votes were offered, demanded production of his mandate from one, popularly

supposed to be the greatest man present, but he represented another, did not anticipate being gainsayed, could produce no authority, and was outvoted by his reverend opponent. When the New Statistical Account appeared, the minister of Crawfordjohn affirmed that five articles, of the twenty, on the Ward lauded over-highly their heritors, remarking that "it was strange that the writers were all the sons of tailors."

The session records, as kept by the parochial authorities, ought to be trustworthy, correct, and, if so, valuable. In reference to that of Crawfordjohn, the minister reports, in June, 1836, "that the oldest volume commences 1693 and ends 1709, apparently entire and regularly kept; the next volume commences in 1714, and the records from that period are uninterrupted till the present day; and after perusing most of them, I would have said they are correctly engrossed and well kept, had I not come upon the following entry:—'16th May, 1764. That the above register was revised by appointment of Presbytery, and, with recommendation of more accuracy, appointed to be attested by Robt. Thomson, P. C.'" The Lanark Presbytery records have, of date September 6, 1704, "Crawfordjohn—Mr John Bannatyne and Mr Jas. Hepburn, into whose hands the session-book of Crawfordjohn was given to be revised, report that they find the same to be exceedingly ill spelled and ill worded, whereby it is unintelligible and nonsense in some places. Session-clerk summoned to attend next meeting." On turning over the present volume of records, the staple of the entries which appear to occupy the pages are those of women and men brought up for laxity of morals, etc. In fact, it is said that, in the village east of Sowen-Dod, and not far from Crawfordjohn, a former minister of the chapel there, on leaving for a parish farther west, offered to give a silk gown to the first woman who had nine months of matrimony before she became a mother; and the story goes that it was seven years before the gown was claimed. Of a pair recently proclaimed in Crawford parish, the remark was made, the lad and lass are young enough and poor enough; "they are," said the session-clerk; "but—it is time they were married." Breach of promise cases are scarce known.

Of the Rev. W. Millar, minister of Crawfordjohn for 50 years, and who died in the beginning of this century, the statist of 1836 records that he had been a "Nathanael indeed, in whom was no guile; who would not be misled by the fashions of the world to gloss over iniquity by giving it false names," etc. But he does not record that, when this excellent man was offered an augmentation of his stipend by his heritors, he declined it; a fact it might be difficult to parallel out of Crawfordjohn. In 1836, it is recorded that more attempts than one have been made to get a parish library permanently established, but in vain; the reverend writer lived to see a library maintained, of upwards of 1100 volumes, well selected—subscribers 85; and, not long before his death, increased by 1100 volumes, bequeathed, in May, 1859, by Dr Proudfoot of Kendal, who had been born in the parish—there was a full set of Voltaire's works in the lot, but, being in the original, they may do little harm to the Crawfordjohnites. On July 26, "there is an assemblage of all the inhabitants, who subscribe for horse and foot races, indulge in social intercourse, and treat their children with toys and sweetmeats." In 1836 there were eight public-house or inns in the parish; in 1864 there are only three—two minor in the village, and another, a superior one, at Abington.

Balgray, Nether (255-1112), farm, Sheet XLII, 15, is of moderate extent, has little hill, a fair extent of low land—on which oats, turnips, potatoes, and rye-grass are grown; the dairy is large, and a few score sheep are kept for feeding.

The mill and land of Crawfordjohn farm (255-953) lies east of the Black-burn, which drives the mill; has Duneaton-water on the west and south, a very considerable turn taking place there; above it is the Black-hill, and north-east the farm of Netherton. There being no mill in Crawford parish, and a fair breadth of oats grown in that of Crawfordjohn, employment for the grinding-stones is found; and this mill privilege must be valuable, as, although showing respectably on the valuation roll, the acreage is small, but two-thirds arable.

Greenfield (255-916) farm lies west of the Black-burn, north of Balgray, and north-westward to the Middlemuir-cairn on the

Douglas border. The hill pasture is considerable, the lower ground on Black-burn of fair extent, about 25 acres of meadow, near twice that of arable ground; keeping about nine score of sheep for feeding, two ploughs, and a fair byre full of cows.

Netherton and Blackhill (242-779 and 802) farms, on the Douglas estate, are conterminous, held by one tenant—who resides at Netherton, in what the Ordnance Survey designates as a very superior farm-steading; and, together, they bulk in the valuation roll for a larger amount than appears under any other name in the parish. The sheep on Black-hill are cheviot, on Netherton they are black-faced, and on the latter farm there is a fair extent of grass, meadow, and arable ground, and the dairy is large. Blackhill and Netherton are on the extreme north-east of the parish, and southward, across the Duneaton, is the Abington district of Crawfordjohn—so named, it may have been, when the abbots of Newbottle were the lords of Friar Moor.

Abington, Nether (255-811) farm is of considerable extent, and lies chiefly in the lower ground between Upper Abington, Duneaton, and the Clyde; but on the slope of Craighead-hill, to the west, there are acres enough of hill pasture to maintain upwards of twenty score of cheviot sheep; the dairy is considerable, and the arable land is about eighty acres.

Craighead (255-914) farm was so named because of a remarkable craig or rock which overhung the Duneaton-water there, but which has in part been undermined, quarried, or carried away. It stretches from the Duneaton south by the western slope of Craighead-hill, and above the village of Abington. There is hill pasture sufficient for upwards of sixteen score of cheviot stock, with a fair breadth of arable and meadow land; a pair of horses and a shepherd being kept.

Abington, Over (255-861) is a "led farm" of considerable extent, above the village, and between the Glengonnar, Duneaton, and the Clyde. The hill pasture maintains about twenty-five score of cheviot stock, one shepherd, two horses, and twelve cows.

Abington (192) is rated in the Ordnance Index as a "considerable village;" in population it was, in 1841, nearly the same as Crawfordjohn; since then it has been made the station



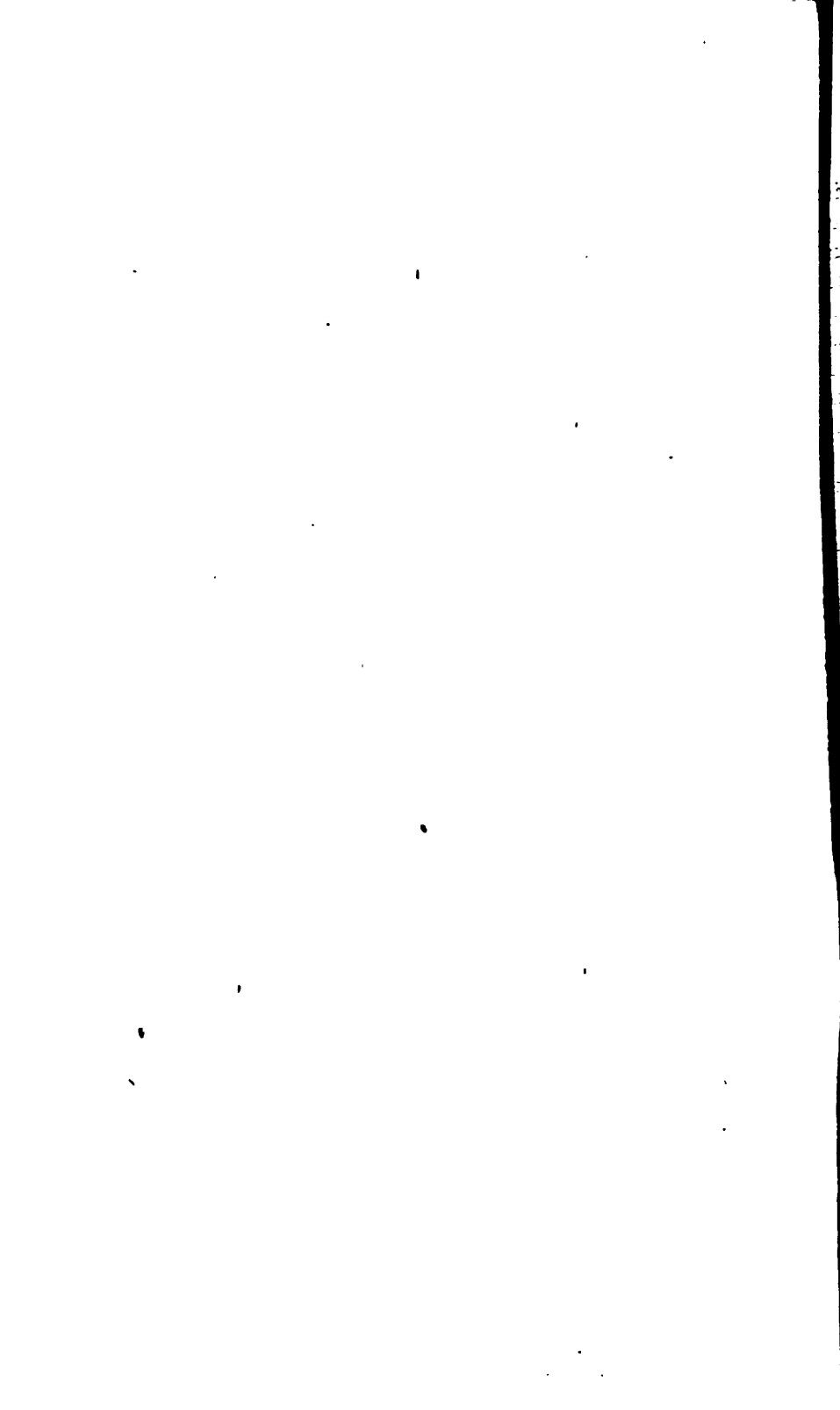


W. H. W. Parsons, Lith. & Engr.

Abington House.

J. J. Murray del.





of a Free Church missionary, has a handsome building erected by the Commercial Bank for the business done there, an excellent inn, a railway station, and the seat of Sir T. E. Colebrooke, M.P., at hand. Abington was long noted as the meeting-place of the coursing clubs, the sport somewhat spoiled by the vicinity of the railway; and a successful attempt in the rearing of "graylings," wherewith to stock the Upper Clyde, has been of late years made there. The post-office for Crawford and Crawfordjohn is at Abington, and there are some shops of fair appearance, even in the valuation roll. The feuars in the village are nearly all tenants-at-will on the Colebrooke estate; and Sir T. E. Colebrooke spends some weeks, in the season, annually at his mansion, and liberally supports a school in the village. There is a subscription library of 600 volumes, and forty members, and in winter and spring a course of popular lectures are given by the schoolmaster and the more intelligent members of the small community. The parishes of Crawford, Crawfordjohn, Lamington, Wiston and Roberton, have an annual exhibition of stock, etc., in the first week of September; the prizes being numerous, and given by the proprietors and the richer of the farmers in this thriving district. The proceedings of the day wind up, as should be, by—to quote from the bill of 1859—"a dinner at 3 p.m.; tickets, 4s 6d each—*parties gaining first premiums must dine or pay their tickets.*" The accommodation at the inn is extensive; but on the show-day the house is packed from cellar to garret. The mansion of Sir T. E. Colebrooke is of considerable extent, and the drawing of it in this volume shows it to be placed on the western bank, and above the Clyde, commanding a view from Crawford to Tinto. The old mail-road from Carlisle ran over-near the Hall, but has recently been diverted a little to the west, at some cost to Sir T. E. Colebrooke, and is no disadvantage to the public.

Westward of Abington, and south of Duneaton, is Gilkerscleugh, the abode of the Hamiltons of old, as noticed at page 125 of this volume; the present representative of the family appearing as a parliamentary elector for the parish, and is resident near Glasgow, a C.B., and high on the list of promotion as

a General. Gilkerscleugh Mains (255-814) is a farm of considerable extent, having above 1000 acres of hill pasture on the slopes of Drakes-law, maintaining about thirty score of black-faced sheep; and the extent of arable and meadow land may be above 100 acres. Gilkerscleugh parks (255) appear to be separately let, and for a considerable sum in 1858-9; and consist of the lower enclosed ground near to Duneaton-water.

Easter Glentewing (255-996) is west of Gilkerscleugh, and south of Boghouse, the Duneaton-water dividing them. The hill pasture may be 300 acres, and the stock cheviot; of arable land about 40 acres, and of grass, etc., a greater extent.

Goat and Liscleugh (255-915), as a farm, lie between the Snar and Duneaton-waters, and south of the Myres farm; has hill pasture enough for about fifteen score of cheviot stock, arable land to employ two horses, and a fair breadth of meadow.

On the Colebrooke estate in Crawfordjohn there is the small farms of Crossknowe and Hunterfield, with some minor holdings about the village; and the appearance of the estate, on the whole, is alike creditable to landlord, factor, and tenant.

The Vere-Irving estate (256), of Crawford, has the farms of Nether Whitecleugh, Birkcleugh, and Myres, in the parish of Crawfordjohn. Nether Whitecleugh (256-1130) lies to the eastward of Upper Whitecleugh, and between the Duneaton-water and that of Spango—or Spank, as called there. On this farm is the "mother-moss" of the Crawick-lane, or slow-flowing burn; at the "Merry hole," so deep that the rod of the angler may not fathom it, but west of Whitecleugh, it unites with the Wanlock and the Spank, and, like the Little Clyde with the Powtrail and the Daer, flows on to the Nith as the Crawick-water, on its lower course, about the Holm, of surpassing beauty. The parish-road from Douglas to Sanquhar runs over the northern end of this farm; and the comparatively high bank of Duneaton, at Craighouse, seems alone to prevent that water from running westward for the Solway in place of east and north for the Clyde. Nether Whitecleugh has cheviot sheep as stock, with a good dairy; having a fair breadth of grass and meadow, but little arable land. Birkcleugh (256-981) is of greater value

than the farm last noticed; it lies eastward and to west of the lower course of the Snar-water. The hill pasture maintains about fifteen score of black-faced sheep, and the arable land keeps a pair of horses in work; the cows are fewer than on Nether Whitecleugh. Myres, a small holding, near where the Snar flows into the Duneaton, and has little hill pasture.

Snar (305), farmed by the proprietors, lies northward from the Sowen-Dod, by the course of the stream it derives its name from. There may be about 2500 acres of hill pasture, maintaining about sixty-five score of cheviot stock, with a couple of cows, and their followers for the shepherd. There are few maps of the district which have not the "Priest's Pool" cut on them in conspicuous characters, and the legend connected with it is given in these pages; yet the Snar is but a small water, and in the Duneaton, which absorbs it, there are few pools in which a priest, drunk or sober, could be drowned. Lead has been sought on Snar-water, found, and worked, but to little profit.

Glendorch, on the Hopetoun estate (253), is a "led farm" (955), maintaining about thirty score of black-faced sheep; the tenant residing on the Elvan, and between Middlegill and Glendorch there are few men more generous or gentlemanly.

Glendowran (389-1034) farm is northward of Glendorch, has about half the quantity of black-faced sheep on it, but arable land enough to keep working a pair of horses, and grass and meadow for a score of cows, with queys and calves in proportion.

Stranclough (390), farmed and occupied by the owner, lies east of Snar-water, Goat and Lisleugh, and west of Glendowranburn; has black-faced sheep, a small amount of arable, but a fair breadth of meadow land.

Holmhead (435), a small estate, which changed hands in 1863, is (1195) near where the Snar enters the Duneaton; has about 100 acres of hill pasture, arable land enough for a pair of horses, with grass and meadow for fifteen cows, and followers.

Glentewing (332-924) is eastward of Holmhead; has cheviot stock, and arable land sufficient for four horses, with grass and meadow to keep a dairy of upwards of twenty cows, etc.

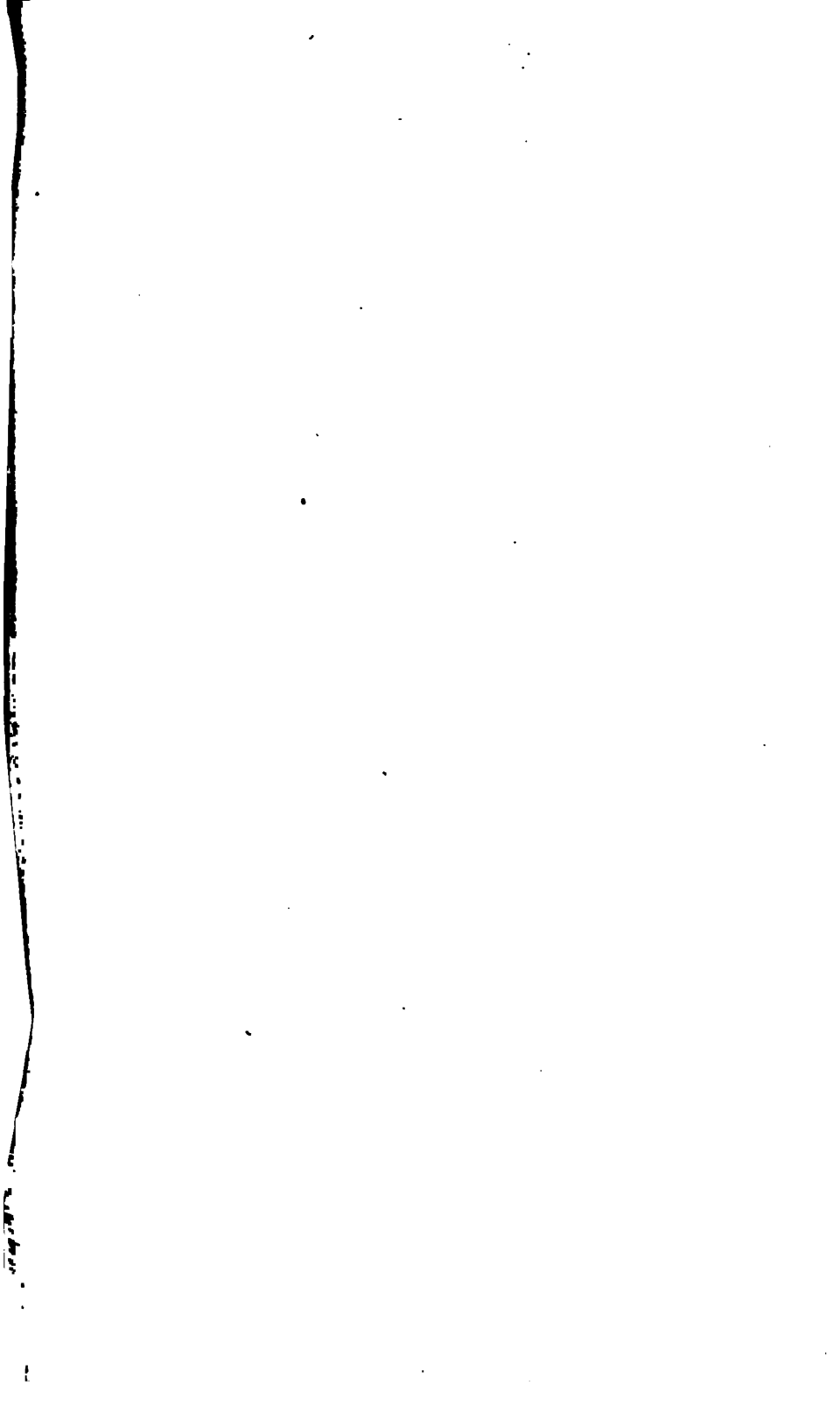
Lettershaws (1258), on the same property, lies on the north

of Glengonnar-water, as before noticed; has little hill pasture, arable land for one plough, and a dairy of about nine cows, etc.

The stipend of Crawfordjohn is equal to that of Crawford, and, on valuation 1858-9, the manse and glebe are rated at £36 and £35. It promises well for the Christian usefulness of the young clergymen, recently appointed to these parishes, that, when a subscription was raised to liquidate the debt on the Free chapel at Abington, they both put down handsomely. The late incumbent of the parish testified, in 1836, that "his people were in their manners plain and unaffected, frank and sincere in their intercourse with others, obliging and neighbourly among themselves, kind and charitable to the poor, singularly attentive and hospitable to strangers." By practice they appear to improve in the latter virtue, as can be certified by those acquainted on Duneaton-water. In 1836, the plantations at Abington, Gilkerscleugh, and Glespin, the minister wrote, "do not cover, I think, fifty acres." The Ordnance Survey figures sum up on the parish for 223·430 acres, the belts of plantation being so extensively laid down, near the farm-steadings, add much to the warm look of the strath. "I observe also, in 1836, two or three clumps lately planted, which, I presume, are intended to prove, by experiment, what time trees will take to reach maturity upon the poorest land, and in the most exposed situations; I have no doubt of their becoming, in forty or fifty years, large enough to afford agreeable shelter to linnets and hedge-sparrows"—"goldies" also might build there now, but they have gone from the parish. The river Clyde (91) covers about 17 acres, and other streams 86 acres in the parish, and afford good sport to the angler; 78 of which are assigned to Duneaton-water, 4½ to the Snar, of "Priest's Pool" fame, and 3 to Glengonnar.

Between 1755 and 1861, the census returns (180) show an increase of 215 on the population of Crawfordjohn; and, within these dates, a decrease of 419 on that of Crawford. As to the material prosperity of Crawfordjohn, it appears to be satisfactory, the value (229) in 1791 having been reported as £2500, and on valuation for 1863-4 it is £8360.

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THE PARISHES OF WISTON AND ROBERTON,

AS UNITED IN 1772,

Are bounded on the east by Lamington, the Clyde flowing between; on the north-east by Symington, north by Covington, north-west by Carmichael, west by Douglas and Crawfordjohn, and south by the Duneaton-water of that parish. At the summit of Tinto, the parishes of Wiston, Symington, Covington, and Carmichael meet. By Ordnance Survey, 13041·171 land, 84·258 roads, 14·347 railways, and 70·005 water = 13209·781, are given as the area in acres of the parish; being half the extent of Crawfordjohn, and about one-fifth of Crawford. 4606 acres are rated arable, 7976 as heathy pasture, and 317 as plantation, wood, etc.; 56 acres are covered by the Clyde, about 15 more by burns, ponds, etc., 25 acres by villages, cottages, etc., and 22 by farm-steadings; accounts for the area of the parish. Tinto is on the extreme verge of Wiston, and cannot well be claimed as of it; but Dungavel (10), 1675, is a well-known landmark, the more so that it appears to be double-headed, *i.e.*, divided as it were near the top. Little-law, 1108, west of Robertson; Robertson-law, 1237, farther to the north-west, Bodinglee-law, 1081, the Scaur-hill, 1249, and Ewe-hill, 1295, on the Douglas border; Howgate-hill, 1472, on Tinto-end; Eastfield, 1293, and old Longwell, 1497, south of Dungavel, show the heights less than in the parish of Crawford.

The Clyde, from where the Duneaton cuts into it on an angle so sharp as almost to divert the current, until the section of the parish intervenes between Symington and it, is of considerable breadth and depth at several places; there being a boat to convey farm-labourers from the village of Robertson

to their work in Wandell; and at Clydes-bridge, where the road from Leadhills to Biggar is carried across, the channel is rocky, narrow, the water broken, as it is called, and the current rapid. The Robertson-burn (45), flowing into the Clyde opposite the "Bower of Wandell," is of size sufficient to keep moving the mill at the village; and the Garf-water (46) is a little larger, and has a mill also to turn at the parochial village of Wiston; both streams flow from south and north of the Dungavel heights. The highway from Carlisle to Stirling traverses the parish, and from the Caledonian Railway the parochial assessments are rated on a valuation of 2365*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; the rental of the united parishes being 6125*l.* 5*s.* for 1862-3, for 1858-9 they were 4964*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* The Douglas interest then was 1832*l.* 12*s.*, Lockhart 1026*l.* 5*s.*, M'Queen 696*l.*, Cochrane 578*l.* 3*s.*, with minor properties of 341*l.*, 136*l.*, 107*l.*, and under; and the farm rentals were 300*l.*, 280*l.*, 268*l.*, 240*l.*, *240*l.*, 238*l.*, 228*l.*, 200*l.*, 204*l.*, 184*l.*, *180*l.*, 176*l.*, 132*l.*, 131*l.*, 126*l.*, 121*l.*, 120*l.*, 120*l.*, 105*l.*, 100*l.*, 92*l.*, 79*l.*, 70*l.*, and under. Farms so marked (*) are "led" ones; and Chesterhall, which was rated at 240*l.*, is now rented for 550*l.*, and to a tenant from the adjoining parish of Symington. The Home farm at Hardington is of considerable extent and value, and in hands of the proprietor. In 1860, there were 3 acres of wheat, about 800 of oats, 300 turnips, 100 potatoes, 30 vetches, 200 rye-grass, 150 meadow, 1400 under rotation of crop, 275 wood;—and 80 horses for work, 15 for the saddle; 464 cows, 308 queys, 170 calves; 178 swine, sheep—1620 cheviot, 3200 black-faced, 60 feeding; shepherds 9, men-servants 40, labourers 22, women 58, girls 24; thrashing-mills—by horse 18, water 22, steam 4; grubbing-machines 12, rollers 27, harrows 55½. Leases, 19 years.

The village population of this parish does not appear in census returns for 1861; but for that of 1841, the inhabitants of Robertson, Newtown, and Wiston are respectively given as 201, 141, and 48. In 1791 the census gave 740 as the population; in 1861 it was 786. In 1815 the valuation was (240) £4162; in 1863-4 it is more than double that amount.

ROBERTON.

NAME.

This occurs in the forms of Robertiston, Roberdeston, Robertstown, and Roberton, all of which are evidently translations from the *Villa Roberti* of the earlier Latin charters—a designation given to the township in consequence of its having been founded by Robert, the brother of Lambin, in the early part of the twelfth century.

HISTORY.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The early history of the church of Roberton is found in the same charters, and is almost identical with that of Crawfordjohn. In the reign of Malcolm the Maiden, Vice or Wicius conveyed it to the abbey of Kelso, as a chapel dependent on the church of his town of Wiston (*Lib. de Cal.*, 270, 336). This grant was confirmed by William the Lyon (*Ibid.*, 316, 409); by Joceline, Bishop of Glasgow (*Ibid.*, 318, 413); by Sir Walter, son of William of Wiston, *circa*, 1220 (*Ibid.*, 271, 337); and by Bishop Walter of Glasgow (*Ibid.*, 229, 279, and 332, 433). It appears to have become a parish church before 1260, as in that year Sir Henry of Wiston confirms the right of the abbey to that of Wiston, without making mention of any chapels dependent on it (*Ibid.*, 272, 339).

The benefice was a rectory which the abbot and monks retained in their own hands, while the cure was served by a vicar appointed by them. Disputes soon arose between these as to their respective shares in the revenues. On the Monday next, before Martinmas, 1279, the sub-prior and sacrist of Coldingham, and the rector of the schools of North Berwic, sitting in the church of the Holy Trinity of that town, to judge between the abbot and convent of Kelso, on the one hand, and Walter, the perpetual vicar of Roberdeston, on the other, in the question raised as to the greater tithes of that manor, gave for sentence that they belonged to the abbot and convent, as rectors of the church, collated and confirmed to them for their own proper use, and imposed silence on the vicar for evermore (*Lib. de*

Cal., 278, 346). John Lockhart was the vicar in 1495, as, in that year, the Lords of the Council decided that Alexander Carmichael, son of John Carmichael of that ilk, should pay to Master John Lockhart, vicar of Roberton, the sum of £40, usual money of Scotland, for four years' profits and fruits of the said vicarage, by-past, as he was obliged to do by his agreement (*Act Dom. Con.*, 426).

In the rental of Kelso, drawn up in the year 1300, the value of this rectory is entered at £6 13s 4d; in 1567, it is stated to be let on lease for £20 yearly (*Ibid.*, pp. 473, 493). In Bailland's Roll the spiritual revenues of Roberton are valued at £26 13s 4d, and in the *Libellus Tax Regni Scotiæ* at £6 13s 4d.

The benefice continued to be possessed by the abbey of Kelso until the Reformation. In 1567, Queen Mary granted to the Chancellor, James, Earl of Morton, the barony of Roberton, with the advowson and patronage of the church, which have ever since been held by the Douglas family (*Act. Parl.*, II, p. 562). The temporalities of the benefice were, however, possessed by the different commendators of Kelso, till 1605, when, on the forfeiture of Francis, Earl of Bothwell, they were bestowed on the Earl of Roxburgh. In 1650, Sir William Drummond, youngest son of the Countess of Perth, was created Earl of Roxburgh, and served heir of baillie, and provision to William, the preceding Earl in the tiends (*decimas garbales aliasque decimas*) and the ecclesiastical lands of Roberton (*Inquis. Spec.*, 483). They remained with his descendants till after 1696 (*Inquis. Spec.*, 332, 363, 432). Hamilton of Wishaw, writing about 1710, states that "the tiends do not amount to a competent stipend."

In 1567-73, Robert Allan was *reader* at Roberton, and received the dues of the hail vicarage (*Book of Ministers*, 34). At the meeting of the Presbytery on the 18th July, 1639, this parish was represented by Mr John Veitch as minister and Alexander Baillie of Bagbie as elder (*Pres. Rec.*) According to Wodrow (I, 326), Mr Nicholas Blaikie, minister of Roberton, was expelled from his office in the year 1663. Mr James Leppar was inducted minister of Roberton on the 7th of March, 1682 (*Pres. Rec.*)

The parish of Robertson contributed £9, in 1624, to the collection on behalf of the town of Dunfermline. In 1641, the minister was ordained by the Presbytery to discharge any solemn keeping of Michaelmas day. In 1681, the minister of Robertson reported to the Presbytery that he had no schoolmaster. In 1695, the moderator reported that he had seen the session book, and he could quarrel nothing in the discipline; therefore it was approved by the Presbytery, who advised him to set down the minutes of the collection either in the session book or else in a book apart. On the same day, the Presbytery appointed the said Mr Gavin (who was evidently the moderator and also the minister of Robertson, but whose designation may refer either to his Christian or surname) to provide the place with a schoolmaster that can teach Latin and be clerk to the session.

In 1704 the Presbytery, after an inquiry conducted at Robertson, found—1st. That the parish hath a mortcloath. 2d. Two communion cups, one of them silver. 3d. A pewter basin for baptisme. 4th. That the paroch hath a schoolmaster, well reported of, and a salary for him of £40 Scots per annum, which the Presbytery recommended to the heritors of the paroch to augment, conform to Act of Parliament. 5th. A kirk officer, well reported of. 6th. That there is no mortification for the poor of the paroch, nor bonded money for that effect owing to the session.—They also approved of the Session Register as far as the minutes went, namely, from the year 1700, the minutes preceding that time being lost through the fault of their former clerk; and ordered the session to get a new bound book for the time to come. The new book appears to have shared the same fate as its more loosely kept predecessors, for no trace of any records belonging to the old parish of Robertson can now be discovered (*New Stat. Account*, p. 95).

The church of the ancient parish stood in the village of Robertson, but all trace of it has long disappeared.

The Knight Templars possessed lands in this parish, in two different but adjoining localities, and it is not improbable that they erected chapels thereon, as the grant to the Earl of Mor-

ton specifies the advowson not only of the church, but also of its chapels. These possessions of the Temple are described as the *Terra Templaria et 2 acres* with outsets, and a meadow in the township (villa) and territory of Hadingtoun (now Hardingtown), and the *Terra Templaria et 2 acres terrarum*, and a meadow in the township of Bakkie (Bagbie). At the Reformation they passed into lay hands. In 1688 we find them in the possession of James, Marquis of Douglas, who took them as part of the succession of his father, Archibald, Earl of Angus (*Inquis. Spec.*, 309).

Civil Affairs—Barony.—The township of Roberton was founded by Robert, the brother of Lambin, in the early part of the twelfth century. We find him, under the designation of Robert of Robertistoun, a witness to a charter granted *intra* 1175–1199 by *Dominus* David Lyndesay, of the lands of Smithwood, in the parish of Crawford, to the monastery of Newbattle (*Reg. Newbattle*). In 1228, Robert de Robertstoun, most probably his son, attests a grant by Hugo of Biggar (*Lib. de Cal.*, 152, 186). Among the list of an assize held at Dumbarton in 1269 by Robert de Colichon, and other good and sufficient men of Levenax from various baronies, that of Robertistoun is enumerated, “*et in presencia Roberti de Colicehou, et aliorum proborum in Levenax, per has baronias scilicet, Robertistoun* (*Act Parl.*, 89, *after Preface*). Stephen of Roberton swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296 (*Ragman Roll*, 125; *Bannatyne Ed.*) The Robertons of Earnock are said by Hamilton of Wishaw to be the representatives of this family, which was forfeited for adherence to the English. Chalmers states that their estates were granted by Robert the Bruce to Sir John de Monfode, whose daughter Agnes carried them by marriage to Sir John Douglas, the progenitor of the Douglasses of Dalkeith, who afterwards became Earls of Morton. This, however, is erroneous, as the lands given to Sir John de Monfode were not situated in the parish of Roberton, but in that of Dolphintown. The grant to him by Robert I. is of “the hail barony of Skravelyne, with the advowson of the church thereof, and the lands of Robertstoun ”

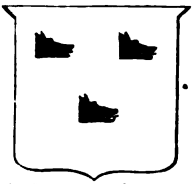
(*Robertson's Index*, 24, 33); and we find that certain lands in the parish of Dolphintown, known as those of Roberton, formed part of the barony of Skirling. In the *Inquis. Spec.*, No. 397, they are described as the "four oxgates (*bovatis*) of land of Milnerig (Millrig) of Dolphintoun, otherwise the four oxgates of the lands of Roberton, commonly called Milnerig, in the parish of Dolphintoun and the Sheriffdom of Lanark, but by annexation in the barony of Skirling and county of Peebles." The same lands are often met with in old charters in connection with the adjoining property of Newholme (*Inquis. Spec.*, 46; *Reg. Mag. Sig., Lib. XXXVII.*, No. 268).

In 1346, James Logan resigned into the hands of David II. the barony of Robertstoun, with its pertinents (*Mun. Vet. Com. de Mortoun*, 49). In the same year Mary of Struelyne, Lady of Robertstoun, granted to Sir William Douglas of Liddesdale the barony of Robertstoun, in the valley of Clude, provided he should procure a Royal Charter for the same, binding herself and her heirs to resign it into the King's hands in eight days after their recovery by the said Sir William (*Ibid.*, 50, 51). The nature of this transaction was, that this lady, or her ancestors, having adhered to the Baliol party, were under forfeiture, and she was willing to give up a portion of her lands to secure the influence of Sir William Douglas to obtain her being again taken into the allegiance of the Scottish Crown. This was carried out in 1347, when she was admitted into the peace of the King, and reinstated in her lands, whereupon she immediately resigned the barony of Robertstoun into the hands of the King, by whom it was granted to Sir William Douglas (*Ibid.*, 52, 53).

In 1367 William de Ramsay, for the sum of ninety merks sterling, resigned to William de Cressvyle all claim which he or his heirs might have in the lands of Roberstoun (*Ibid.*, 65).

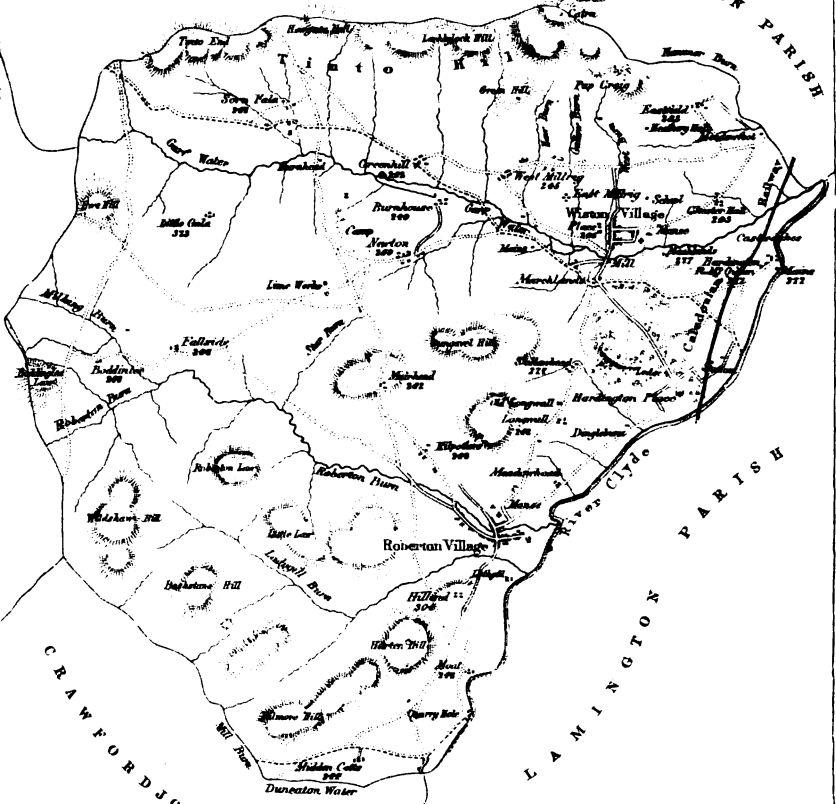
By an indenture made in 1370, between Sir James Douglas, Lord of Dalkeith, and William of Cressville, it was agreed that the rights each claimed in this barony should be submitted to an assize; that if the judgment should be in favour of Sir James, he should allow the ferme of the land of Robertstoun to remain with the said William until he could give

CARMICHAEL PARISH



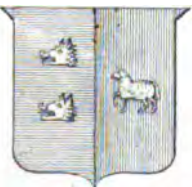
Her. Queen of Brasfield.

SYMINGTON PARISH



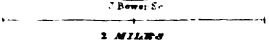
CRAWFORDSJOEN PARISH

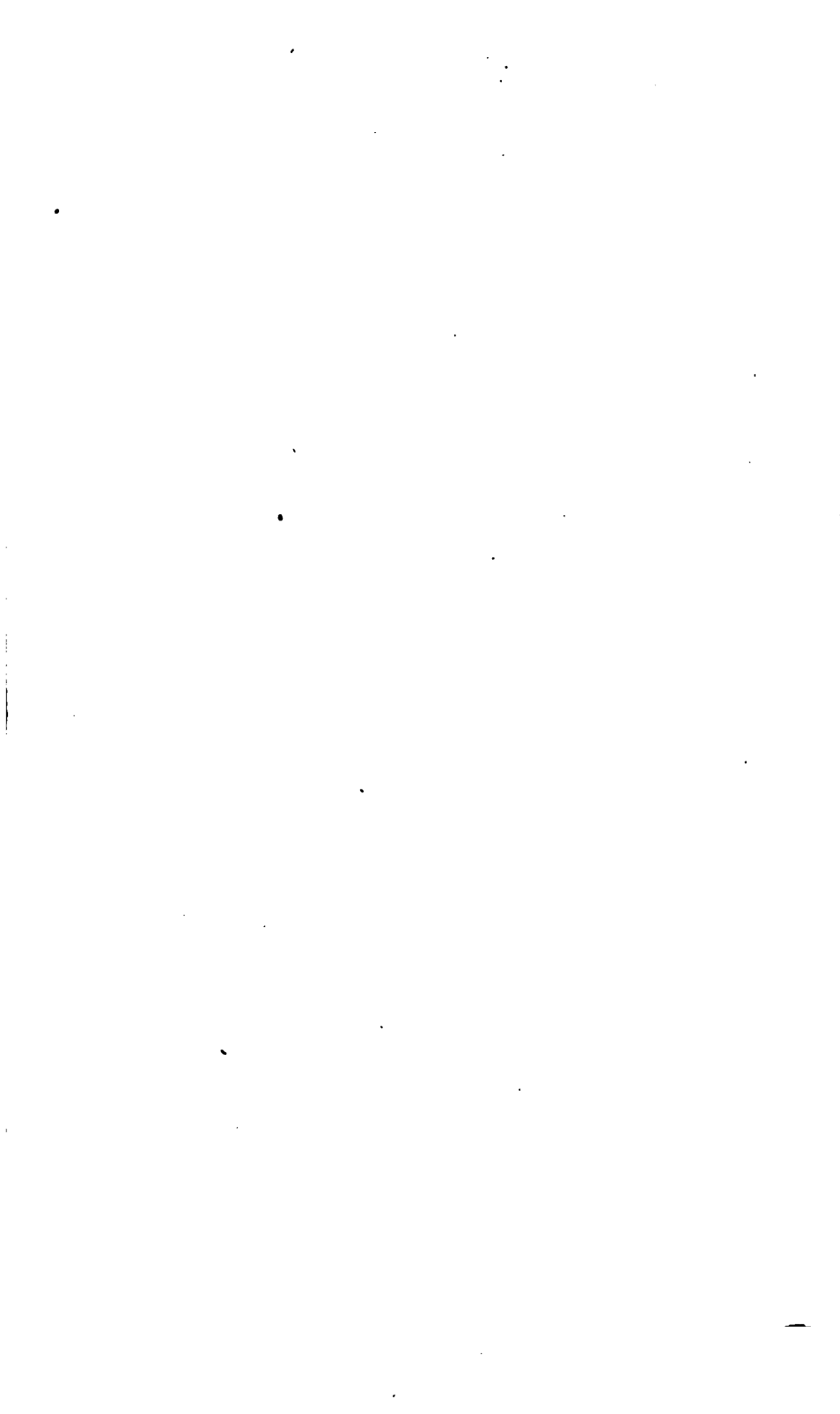
LAMINGTON PARISH

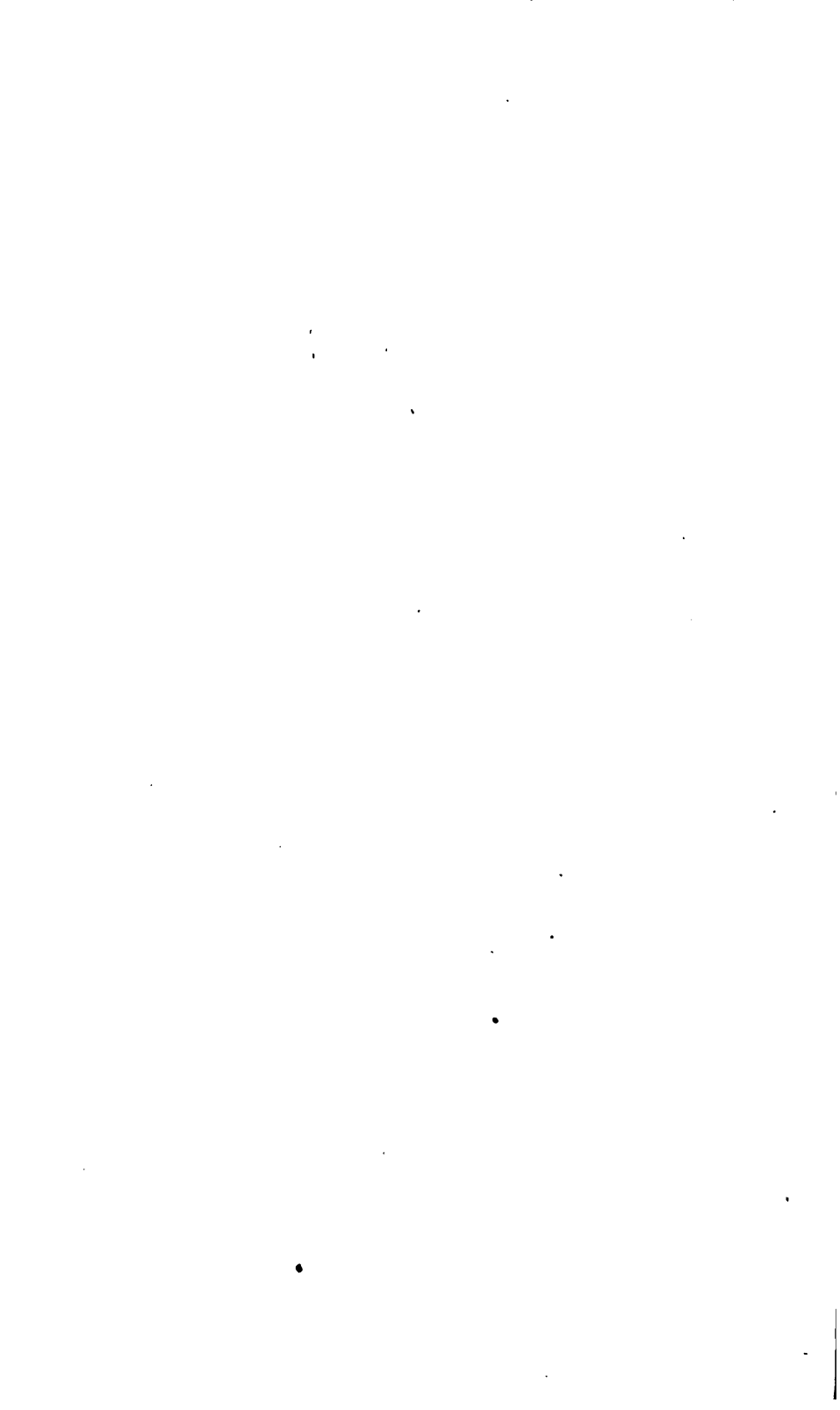


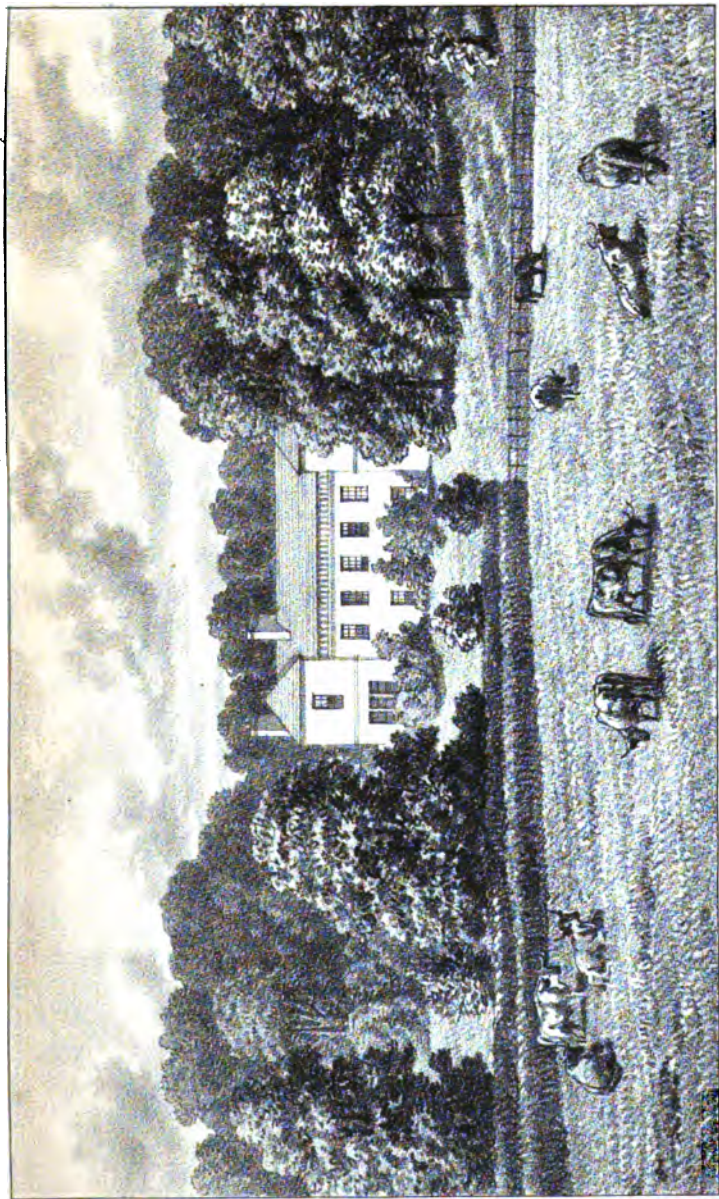
Lockhart of Helyburn.

THE PARISH OF WINTON & ROBERTON









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had to petition Parliament for a warrant for citation of his creditors therein mentioned, in order to the obtaining a personal protection (*Ibid*, X., 221).

The lands of Bagbie and Hardington were sold in the eighteenth century to Robert Macqueen of Braxfield, the well-known Justice-Clerk, by whose grandson they are now possessed.

Baillie of *Littlegill*.—The title of this family is taken from property held by them in the parish of Wandel, on the opposite side of the river, but their residence appears to have been in Robertson. Hamilton of Wishaw states that "the laird of Littlegill had ane house in this parish, called the *Moat*, lying upond Clyde." The name of the "Moat" is derived from a sepulchral tumulus in the vicinity of which this mansion was erected. A farm-house of the present day still retains the name. The Baillies of Littlegill appear to have occupied a rather prominent place in the county. In 1579, Alexander Baillie of Littlegill, and his two sons, were accused of treason, apparently in connection with the assassination of the Regent Murray by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, of which they were suspected to have been cognisant. The father appeared personally, and offered to submit to an assize. He was ordered to be tried on the third day of the next air for the Sheriffdom of Lanark, and appears to have been acquitted or else no further proceedings were taken in his case. His two sons were, however, outlawed, and their children declared incapable of succeeding (*Act Parl.*, III., 125, *et seq.*), but were restored by the General Act of Indemnity in 1585 (*Act Parl.*, III., 383).

The adherence of the Baillies of Littlegill to the cause of Queen Mary, led to a deadly feud between them and the Jardines of Apilgarth, who at that time held lands adjoining theirs, in the parish of Wandel, in consequence of which they suffered great outrages. On the 14th of October, 1589, "James Johnstone of that ilk, and Alexander Jardine, younger of Apilgarth, were accused before the Court of Justiciary as art and part of the cruel slaughter of the umquhile Alexander Baillie of Lytilgill, Raechel Baillie his dochtor, and for the treasonable burning of the places of Moat, Davidschaw, and the burning of the place

of Lytilgill in Februar and July last" (*Pit. Crim. Trials*, I., 184). They appear to have been acquitted on the ground that these acts of violence were perpetrated by their retainers without their knowledge; but Thomas Jardine of Burnoch, Umphra and Alexander his sons, were in 1605 indicted for the treasonable raising of fyre, burning and destroying of the place of Lytilgill, with the hail laiche houses, barnes, and byres thereof, and hail insicht and plenishing being therein, and for the cruel burning and slaying of the umquhile Alexander Bailzie of Littlegill, Rachael Bailzie, dochtor to Mathew Bailzie now of Littlegill, and other their servants, in the year 1589. Failing to appear, they were outlawed (*Ibid.*, II., 491). Alexander Jardine the elder ventured, however, to stand his trial in 1609 for the above offences, and also for the murder of Robert Brown in Culter. He was convicted of the latter crime, and was executed (*Ibid.*, III., 54).

Mathew Baillie of Littlegill was one of the assize on the trial of Margaret Hertyside, for abstracting pearls and jewels belonging to the Queen, in 1608; in 1610 on that of some English pirates; in 1613 on that of Robert Erskine for witchcraft, poisoning, and treasonable murder; in 1619 on that of James Murray of Stanehous for stouthrief; and in 1620, along with his son James, on that of John Brown, taillour in Crawford, for murder (*Ibid.*, II., 555; III., 99, 261, 478, 493). In 1621, James, son of Mathew Baillie of Littlegill, was indicted before the Court of Justiciary for the slaughter of James Dalmahoy, merchant burgess of Edinburgh; but the minister of Roberton having appeared and deposed that he had "within this three days visited him within that paroch, in where he was lying bed-fast, diseased with heavy sickness, and no ways of habilitie to travel, upon horse or upon foot, to the keeping of this dyet," he was ordered to attend the next justiciar of Lanark, his father becoming security for his appearance (*Ibid.*, III., 493).

Alexander Baillie, son of Mathew of Littlegill, was, in 1627, one of the students at the University of Glasgow, and then in the first year of his *curriculum* (*Mun. Univ. Glas.* III., 81).

In the year 1661, a petition was presented to Parliament,

setting forth the necessity of a bridge over the Clyde at Ramweil Craigs, near Catchapel. The places by which the site of this bridge are described lie in Wandel parish, but it is the structure now known as Clyde's Bridge, which is still in existence, and connects that parish with Robertson. The petition is signed by various heritors on behalf of the adjoining parishes, and was favourably received, the following deliverance having been pronounced upon it:—"The Commissioners of Parliament report that they find an absolute necessity of the said bridge, not only over the said water of Clyde, but also ane other bridge over the water of Dunedin, which runs contiguous thereto; and, considering that so great a work cannot be conveniently builded unles ther be ane discreet man to undertak the work, and having dealt with William Baillie of Littlegill upon whose ground the said bridge over Clyde will necessarily stand, and who must give passages thereto aff his ground on both sides, besides the losses that he will sustain be the great resart that will be on his land when materialls is to be layd ther, to undertake the said work, as being a person of good interest in that contrey, to effectuat the same. And that he, for the good of the publict, hes undertaken the same. Grants a voluntary contribution to be collected and gathered by or for him in such wayes, personally or parochially, as he shall think most expedient, throw all the paroches both in burgh and landward on the south side of the water of Fforth, also ane custome to be payd at Clyde's Bridge for 27 years, to wit from each footman or woman, 2 pennies Scots; for each horse, with his load or rider, 6d Scots; for nolt beast or single horse, 4d; for ilk sheep, 2d; to be in satisfaction of the custom of both bridges, and to be paid by those who shall use either of them. He finding caution to build the bridge within two years" (*Act Parl.*, VII., 54). William Baillie of Littlegill was appointed Commissioner of Supply for the county in 1661, 1667, 1685, and Justice of the Peace in 1663 (*Act Parl.*, VII., 88, 544, 505; VIII., 465).

In 1707 an Act was passed in favour of Cecilia Wedderburn, relict of William Baillie, Lady Littlegill, and William Baillie, her son, who was educated at the University of Glasgow (*Mun.*

Univ. Glas., 1697, III., 162), continuing for the space of twenty-one years their right to collect tolls at Clyde's Bridge, but excepting from this the lead-ore and lead, and the supplies to the mines of Lords Hopetoun and Queensberry. The bridge to be kept in repair at the sight of the Earl of Forfar and the Laird of Lamington (*Act Parl.*, XI., 484). This pontage was never renewed, and the bridge has long been free.

The Records of Parliament furnish an instance in connection with this family of the distress which the failure of the Darien Scheme inflicted on many a household, even in those districts of Scotland most remote from the centres of mercantile speculation. In March, 1707, a petition was presented from Margaret Bowden, relict of Captain John Baillie, son of the Laird of Littlegill, humbly shewing, "That my deceased husband had served as Lieutenant in Colonel Buchan's regiment, both at home and abroad, until the said regiment was broke in Flanders in 1697, and that in 1699 he went as a captain and overseer with the *Rysing Sun* to the Darien Settlement, and died there. Being but lately married to me before he left, he was provided by me and my friends with money, and effects of which I have got no return." The Parliament ordered that a sum not exceeding £100 sterling should be paid to her out of any surplus of stock there may be, after paying the amounts already disposed of by Parliament. It is much to be feared that no surplus, even to this small amount, was ever forthcoming.

In the course of last century the lands of the Baillies of Littlegill, both in Robertson and Wandel, were acquired by the Douglas family, and are now in the possession of the Countess of Home.

The village of Robertson was created a burgh of barony certainly before the middle of the seventeenth century, but, in all probability, at a much earlier period. One of its inhabitants seems to have engaged in mercantile enterprise at a very early date, as, in 1408, letters of safe-conduct, till the ensuing Easter, were granted by the King of England, at the request of the Earl of Douglas, in favour of Andrew Red, Stephen of *Roberton*, and Robert Tomson of Scotland, or ether

of them, with a ship, and sixty persons in the same, to pass by our coasts of England, and thence to Flanders, for the purpose of trade, and to return thence by sea, as often as it pleases them before the said feast (*Rot. Scot.*, II., 186).

WISTON.

NAME.

Ville-Wicke, Ville de Wische, Villa Wice, Wyscytune, Wicestun, Wyston, Wiston, Wouston, signifying, in all its forms, the town of *Wice*, who founded the barony in the middle of the twelfth century. The derivations, in the Statistical Account, from Woolstown, as having been a great market for wool, and from Wisetown, as having been the property of a man called *Wise*, from his shrewdness and knowledge, show how dangerous a tool etymology is in unskilful hands, and forcibly illustrate the great caution required in its employment.

HISTORY.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The church, with its dependent chapels, were, as we have already seen, granted by the founder, Wice or Wicius, to the Abbey of Kelso in the latter part of the reign of Malcolm the Maiden, 1153–1165; which charter was confirmed by William the Lyon, and by Joceline and Walter, bishops of Glasgow (*Lib. de Cal.*, 270, 336, 316, 409, 318, 413, 229, 279, and p. 332, No. 433). It was also confirmed by the grandson of the granter, Sir Walter, son of William of Wyston, about 1220. This deed is attested by T., the clergyman *clericus* of Wistoun (*Ibid*, 271, 337). It is also included under the name of the church of the town of Wiche in the general confirmation of the possessions of the abbey of Kelso, issued by Pope Innocent between the years 1243 and 1254. Independent of Crawfordjohn and Robertson, to which their title was clear, the monks of Kelso, about the close of the twelfth century, succeeded in establishing a claim to the church

of Symington, as being also dependent on Wyston as its mother church (*Ibid.*, p. 333). The benefice of Wiston was a rectory, the monks retaining the rectorial revenues, and appointing a vicar to serve the cure. The chapels dependent on it appear to have been erected into separate parishes previous to 1260, as there is no mention made of them in a charter by which Sir Henry of Wyston, a descendant of the founder, confirmed the monks of Kelso in their rights over the mother church. This deed appears to have been granted in consequence of doubts having arisen as to the advowson of the church and the right of presentation to the vicarage, which appear to have been claimed by the lords of the manor, for the Knight of Wiston binds himself and his heirs to "silence for evermore," that is, not to call in question the title of the abbey, "under pain of excommunication and interdict, and also under the penalty of the payment of a sum of money towards the fabric of the church of Glasgow" (*Ibid.*, 272, 339).

In 1296, William, vicarie del eglise de Wyston swore fealty to Edward of England (*Ragman's Roll*, 139, *Bannatyne Ed.*)

Towards the close of the fourteenth century, a controversy arose between the perpetual vicars and the Abbey as to a pension of four chalders of meal due yearly from the fruits of the benefice. The dispute was carried to Rome, but was at last settled by a mutual compromise, confirmed by Mathew, Bishop of Glasgow, in 1406; the monks agreeing that Sir Thomas Penwen, the perpetual vicar, should have the corn tithes of the village or township of Newton, and should renounce the pension in dispute (*Lib. de Cal.*, p. 414, 525.) Master Duncan Bunche, M.A., of the University of Glasgow, was vicar in 1459 (*Mun. Univ. Glas.*, I., 13).

The rectory and advowson of the perpetual vicarage remained in the possession of the monks of Kelso until the Reformation.

In the rental of the abbey, compiled about 1300, the dues of this rectory are estimated at £6 13s 4d, and in that of 1567 it is stated to be let for the sum of £16 yearly (*Lib. de Cal.*, p. 47, 493). In Baiamond's Roll, the spiritual revenues of the benefice are valued at £26 13s 4d, and in the Libell Tax. Regni

Scot. it is rated at £6 13s 4d (*Reg. Glas.*) At the Reformation, the vicarage was held by John Weir, along with that of Lanark and a rectory in Stirlingshire. He reported that the vicarage of Wyston, when all dues were paid, was let for 50 merks, whereof the curate obtained £10 for his fee, and 37s were paid to the diocesan for procurations and synodals; but owing to the payment of a number of small dues having ceased, its value had fallen to 40 merks yearly (*Book of Assumptions*).

After the Reformation, the advowson, church lands, and tithes of Wiston were held by the successive commendators of Kelso until 1567, when they were granted by Queen Mary to Francis Stuart, Earl of Bothwell, on whose forfeiture they were, in 1605, bestowed in perpetuity on the Earl of Roxburgh (*Privy Seal Reg.*, XXXV., 116; *Act Parl.*, IV., 399). He resigned the advowson in favour of Charles I., who bestowed it on the bishopric of Glasgow. On the abolition of Episcopacy it reverted to the Crown, by whom it has since been possessed. The Earl of Roxburgh, however, retained the church lands and tithes. In 1650, Sir William Drummond, youngest son of the Countess of Perth, was created Earl of Roxburgh, and served heir of taillie and provision to William, the preceding Earl, in the ecclesiastical lands and teinds of Wooston (*Inquis. Spec.*, 483). They remained with his descendants till after 1696 (*Inquis. Spec.*, 332, 363, 432). The teinds were, however, soon after exhausted, without amounting to a legal or competent stipend to the minister serving the cure.

The parish of Wyston was represented by Mr Richard Inglis, as minister, and James Winrame, the lord of the manor, as elder, in the important meeting of the Presbytery of Lanark held on 18th July, 1639. Mr Inglis, who had been minister of this parish since 1628, was two years afterwards translated to the parish of Douglas. He was succeeded by Mr William Mortoun, who was expelled by the Government in 1664 (*Wodrow*, I., 326), and Mr John Scheills admitted minister. He again was succeeded by Mr Alexander Keith in 1674. Mr Patrick Eison obtained the benefice in 1694, and died in 1699. Mr Robert Gray was ordained in September, 1701 (*Pres. Rec.*)

The parish of Wiston contributed £9 6s 8d to the collection raised in 1624 for the town of Dunfermline.

On the 30th of August, 1649, the minister complained to the Presbytery for want of a bell, and for building the kirk dyke, and was ordained to raise letters for amending these things, as also maintenance of a school. The same day inquiry was made by the brethren if there be an established magistrat for punishing of delinquents for their mulcts, when it was answered that the civil mulcts were exacted by the baron of Wiston. On the 7th June, 1699, there compeared before the Presbytery, assembled at Wiston, James White, sclater in Crawford, and John Hunter, mason and wright in Newton of Wistone, who were appoynted to take a new view of the ruinous condition of the kirk of Wistone, and to declair, according to their judgments, what would repair the quier with *ane heather roof* as it was before; 2. What a scleat roof for the same quier would cost; 3. What expenses it would require to put ane scleat roof upon the body of the said kirk. Accordingly, they gave in an accompt, *subscribed with their own hands*, wherein they sincerlie declair that to repair the quier as formerly, will require the sum of £115 8 pennies Scots. To put ane scleat roof on the quier will require £160 4s 8d Scots; and to put ane scleat roof upon the body of the kirk will require £200 16s Scots. Looking to the proved superiority and durability of a scleat roof, and the comparative amounts of the estimates, one would have supposed that the heritors would have at once sanctioned the improvement. This we find, however, was not the case; for the incumbent having died in the following month, the matter was allowed to drop. Nor was the conduct of the heritors a whit more energetic in the even more important matter of a school. The steps taken by the Presbytery in 1649, as already mentioned, appear to have resulted in little or no improvement, as, on the 7th September, 1665, it is minuted that "This day the moderator did ask the heritors and elders if they had a settled school. They answered they ever had one till now, which the schoolmaster hes deserted because he had no settled benefice; whereupon the Presbytery appoynted the minister to seek the

samyne at law." This second appeal to the law appears to have been as ineffectual as the first; for, on the 5th of January, 1681, the minister declared that he had no schoolmaster. A better spirit, however, prevailed in 1697, as on the 14th July of that year the heritors agreed that a sufficient schoolmaster for teaching English and Latin should be provided, and a competent salary for the same.

The following extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Presbytery at Lanark, on the 12th July, 1655, is a striking illustration of the extent to which the church courts during the Commonwealth pushed their interference with private affairs, and the severity with which they visited moral and ecclesiastical offences:—"Mr William Mortone desired to know what he should do anent James Winrame, who, contrar to him and the session of Wistonne, had let ane house to one Catherine Hynshaw, a woman under the scandal of drunknes. The Presbytery thinks she may have her abod until her husband, who is a man free of scandal, come home out of England, who is appointed to bring a testimonial from his last plaice of residence, and upon the said testificat they think she may stay, provided she satisfy her scandell."

On the 14th of July, 1697, the session book was examined by the Presbytery, and approven. The earliest registers extant belonging to the parish of Wiston, bear the date of 1694, and with occasional, but trifling interruptions, they have been preserved from that period (*Stat. Account*, p. 95).

The church appears to have been always situated in the village of Wiston.

The Knights of the Temple early acquired a forty-penny land in this parish, on which they erected a chapel, dedicated to St Ninian, bishop and confessor. These passed into lay hands at the time of the Reformation (*Chalmers and Origines Parochiales*).

Civil Affairs—Barony.—Wice, or Wiceus, founded the township of Wiston about the middle of the twelfth century. He was succeeded by his son, William, and his grandson, Sir Walter, the latter of whom granted charters about the year

1220 (*Lib. de Cal.*, p. 270, 336, p. 271, 337). The Barony of Wiston is mentioned in the retour of an inquisition held at Dumbarton in 1259 (*Act Parl.*, I, 89, *after Preface*). Sir Henry of Wiston confirmed his ancestors' grants to the monks of Kelso (*Lib. de Cal.*, pp. 272, 339). He appears to have died before 1292-93, leaving his son Walter a minor, as, in that year, Edward I., as over Lord of Scotland, at the instance of Bishop Robert of Glasgow, confirmed a grant by the wardens of Scotland, bestowing on Walter Logan, who then held the barony of Robertson, the wards of the lands of Henry of Wiston, deceased, until his heirs be of lawful age, for the payment of 20 merks (*Rot. Scot.*, I, 15). This Walter of Wiston took the side of the patriotic party, and was in consequence forfeited by Edward in 1300. On the 27th of August of that year, Mons. Henrie de Pendergast made application to that King that he might receive, for the lands which had been promised as a reward for bringing the news of the capture of Sir Symon Fraser, those of Walter of Wiston and Austin de Morrive, his tenant (*Palgrave, Illust. Hist. Scot.*, I, p. 311). So keen, however, was the scramble among the rapacious followers of Edward for the lands of the Scottish patriots, that the ink which recorded this application was hardly dry when it was followed by another from John de Lisle, to whom lands in Scotland to value of £100 had also been promised, praying that there might be allotted to him the lands of Robert Nisbet and of Austen de Morref de Wiston, in so far as they are beyond the value of £100, which had been granted out of them to Waulter Giblet (*Ibid.*, I, 317). Of course all such grants were at once rescinded when the throne and rule of the Bruce became established, and the lands were either restored to their former owners, or their heirs, or, where these had failed, were bestowed on staunch adherents of the patriotic and now victorious party. The latter appears to have been the case with Walter of Wiston, as, in the time of David II. we find this barony possessed by William de Levingston, who was a person of some note at the period. He was, in January, 1356, appointed one of the ambassadors to England to treat for the liberation of the King (*Act Parl.*, I, 155, 156), and was present

at Berwick-on-Tweed in November, 1357, when the treaty and indenture for this purpose were arranged (*Act Parl.*, I, 158, *et seq.*). In January, 1368, he attested the charter by which the King granted to Sir William Baillie the lands of Lamington (*Nisbet Heraldry*, p. 137); and, in August of the same year, was witness to a grant by the same monarch in favour of the Monastery of Melrose (*Act Parl.* I, 163, 21). He did not, however, long retain the barony of Wyston, as, before the end of the reign of David II, he resigned it in favour of Sir James Sandilands, the ancestor of the Torphichen family. Sir James had, at the same time, a charter releasing him from contributing to the ward of the castle of Lanark, Wyston having been taxed, like the adjoining baronies, in the sum of 20s for this purpose (*Robertson's Index*, 38,—38, 39, and *Chamberlain's Rolls*, I, 335). He married Eleanor, Countess of Carrick, sister of William, Earl of Douglas, by whom he had a son, Sir James, who, in 1384, married Jean or Johane, the daughter of Robert II., on which occasion the King granted confirmation to them, and their heirs whatsoever, of the barony of Wiston (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 171, 9). In Wood's Peerage, it is stated that Sir James Sandilands conveyed the barony of Wiston to George Lauder of Haltoun, in the time of Robert III., 1390—1406. This is, however, a mistake. The charter founded on is merely a confirmation by Sir James, as superior of the barony, of a resignation of the lands of Sornefawliche and Greenhill, by Marion Pettendreich, in favour of George Lauder of Haltoun (*Robertson's Index*, 144—21). In 1473 John Carmichael of that ilk "raised action against James Sandilands anent the etin and destroying of certain corn, and castin downe of dykes, sawn and bigget by said Johne, upon the lands of Wistone, perteing to him in several and property, and etin and destroyet, and castin downe, because it was sawn and bigget upone the land perteing to the said James in common, as was allegit" (*Act Dom. Audit.*, 26, 27). Sir John Carmichael, the fourth in descent from the above-mentioned Sir John, obtained, on the 14th July, 1599, a charter, under the Great Seal, granting to him and Margaret Douglas, his wife, the barony of Wistown (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XLII., 78).

Hugo Carmichael de Wistown was served heir to his father, Sir John, in 1607 (*Inquis. Spec.*, 74). His son Sir John had, during his father's lifetime, a Royal Charter of eight bovates of the mesne lands of Woustown (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XLIX, 100). This barony was, a few years afterwards, sold to James Winrahame, whose family appears to have originally been connected with Roxburghshire, and afterwards with Mid-lothian (*Act Parl.*, II.; *Inquis. Spec.*, 277). In 1632 James Wynram of Wystown gave twenty merks towards the library of Glasgow University (*Mun. Univ. Glas.*, III, 470). On the 8th of July, 1639, he is entered in the Presbytery Records as elder for that parish. In 1644 he was appointed one of the committee of war for the county (*Act Parl.*, VI, 132). In 1659 he was succeeded by his son of the same name (*Inquis. Spec.*, 277), who died before 1690, leaving three daughters—Anna, Elizabeth, and Margaret (*Inquis. Spec.*, 384). The eldest of these married Allan Lockhart of Cleghorn, while the younger accepted a pecuniary portion in lieu of their share of the lands (*Hamilton of Wishaw*). The barony is now possessed by Allan Elliot Lockhart of Cleghorn, the representative of the issue of this marriage.

The barony of Wiston was rated in the old extent at £40, and in the new at £100 (*Inquis. Spec.*, 277).

Minor Holdings.—Newton of Wiston appears to have sprung up at an early period as a separate township. We have seen that in 1406 its tithes were separated from those of the rest of the parish, and assigned to the vicar. In the early part of the seventeenth century it belonged to the Whitefords of that ilk (*Inquis. Spec.*, 76), from whom it was purchased by Sir William Lockhart of Lee, generally known as the Ambassador Lockhart. In 1675 Cromwell Lockhart was served heir to his father therein (*Inquis. Spec.*, 333. *See Lanark*). He appears to have conveyed it to his uncle and father-in-law, Sir John Lockhart of Castlehill. In 1694 James Lockhart of Castlehill was served heir to his father, Sir James, in the same (*Inquis. Spec.*, 416). He was succeeded before 1696 by his sister Martha Lockhart, the widow of Cromwell Lockhart, who

had married John Sinclair, younger of Steinstone (*Inquis. Spec.*, 428). These lands, which were of £5 value in the old extent, and £20 in the new, have, since the last mentioned date, been acquired by the Lockharts of Cleghorn, and are now absorbed in the barony; as are also the Temple lands of St Ninian's, which likewise at one time belonged to the Lockharts of Lee (*Inquis. Spec.*, 328).

The lands of Sornfallo and Greenhill appear to have been early separated from the barony, of which, however, they continued to hold. In the reign of Robert III., 1390-1406, they were possessed by Marion Pettendrich, who resigned them in favour of George Lauder of Halton (*Robertson's Index*, 144, 21). In 1595 John Carmichael of Meadowflat succeeded to his father in the half of Greenhill (*Inquis. Spec.*, 6). In 1606 Alexander Lauder of Haltown was served heir to his grandfather in Sornfallo and half of Greenhill (*Ibid.*, 62). In 1650 William Baillie of Littlegill succeeded his father in the last mentioned lands, which are stated to be respectively a £5 and a 50s land (*Ibid.*, 242). In 1684 John Young is retoured heir to his father in the whole of Greenhill, being a £5 land (*Ibid.*, 363).

In the middle of the seventeenth century, the Baillies of St John's Kirk held the lands and meadow of Awnetschell, with a share in the common pasture of Wouston (*Ibid.*, 203). Old extent, 15s; new extent, £20.

The *village* is as old as the middle of the twelfth century. Hamilton of Wishaw, writing about 1710, states "that the Wynranes had a convenient dwelling there. Near the village are two spots, called Castle Dykes and the Place, which seem to mark the sites of the mansions of the Lords of the Manor."

In 1772 the parishes of Roberton and Wiston were united, Lord Douglas as patron of the former, and the Crown of the latter, presenting alternately to the new benefice. On their union, the church of Roberton was allowed to fall into ruins, while that of Wiston was enlarged, and became the church of the combined parishes. The minister retained the glebe lands of both. A separate school for each parish has also been maintained (*New Stat. Account*, 98).

G. V. I.

THE UNITED PARISHES OF ROBERTON AND WISTON.

ROBERTON, the southern division of the united parishes, has been noticed first in order, because that it is nearest to those of Crawford and Crawfordjohn, and most in connection with the topographic plan of these volumes.

Meadowcoats farm (242-897) is north-east of Nether-ton, has Duneaton on the south, the Clyde on the east, and Harten-hill, 1169, on the north. The stock on the hill pasture is of the black-faced breed; there is arable land enough to keep employed three horses, and grass and meadow for more than twenty cows and their followers.

Moat, or Mote, farm, as on Ordnance Index (242-926), is on the Clyde, north-east of Meadowcoats, and south of Hillend. Allusion has been made, at p. 157 of this volume, to the history of the locality; and its present agricultural character alone falls to be noticed here. The arable land keeps employed two pair of horses, the byre has upwards of twenty cows, and there is no hill pasture on the farm.

Meadowhead farm (242) is of small extent, and lies near the Clyde, north of the Roberton-burn; is wholly arable or meadow land, had two horses and about ten cows, etc.

Longwell farm (242-1068) is pleasantly situated below the Carlisle road, above the Clyde, and near to the Dingle-burn, and east of Dungavel, and south of Old Longwell-hill. The hill pasture maintained about four score cheviot sheep; there were four horses employed on the arable land, and the dairy was of twenty cows, twelve queys, and six calves.

Kilpotlees (242) is a small farm; in 1858-9, held by the baron-officer of the ancient township of Roberton, or the representative of the Lords of Douglas. It is near the village, west of Meadowhead; had two horses, eight cows, queys, calves, etc.

Southward of the village of Roberton is the hamlet of Little-gill; of old a place of some Upper-Ward importance, when in possession of the Baillies, as noticed in the preceding pages of

this Work. There is a school for girls there, a wright and maker of agricultural implements of some local repute, and half-a-dozen houses—not cottages—on the west of the Carlisle road, which look well, tidy, and comfortable.

A short way on is the village of Roberton, scattered to south and north of the burn of that name, which is crossed at the Carlisle road by a bridge, about half-a-mile west of the Clyde, and a short way further up by an older bridge, which may have sufficed for the traffic as it was thirty years ago. The cottages on the south are on the hillside, above the burn; and beyond the mill is a church, placed there by the "Relief" body, now the United Presbyterians, and found needful by the country folks when their old kirk at Roberton was deserted, and their attendance desired at the village of Wiston, four miles north. The attendance is good, and the clergyman esteemed. The doctor who looks to the "ailments" that may afflict his brethren, southward to Annandale, has his home at Roberton, and has a fair practice, being a good friend, both at the sick-bed and at the sideboard. Besides the doctor and the minister, there is Miller Jack, well housed, well employed, and well thought of; but the inhabitant who may be of most parochial importance is the schoolmaster, a relative of "King Black," late of Crawfordjohn; and while he looks well to the young, the worthy teacher is the most attentive and intelligent of companions to the gleaners of information who may be cast in his way. When the parish of Roberton was merged in that of Wiston, and the minister and manse removed north, the school was still maintained at Roberton, at the maximum salary—the only advantage his brother pedagogue having, that he monopolised the parochial appointments of clerk, registrar, inspector, etc., and in no hands could they be more safe than in those of the present holder, as he will get to the "core" of all that comes under his notice. There is a toll-bar and a road-side inn near the lower bridge; and in the village, a shop or merchant, where tea and tobacco, etc., may be had, and there was also lately a cobbler, who could write fair verse, and spin a yarn with any that pleased to listen to him. The situation of Roberton village is picturesque, and although

the burn is neither broad nor deep, yet the trout-fishing in it is good—the pool at the foot of the garden of the schoolmaster being a choice spot to fill a creel at. On the burn, behind the mill, and between the mill-lade and the hillside, is a curiously formed mound, of considerable length, no great height, but very artificial-like in appearance; so much so, that the natives will have it that the Romans, or some warriors of old, may have selected it as a place of strength; but if so, it must have been when boulders were more scarce in the district, or the art of rolling them down hill undiscovered, as one launched from the north must have smashed all within the fort.

The old kirkyard of Roberton, 399 in extent, is still used by those living in the district, and a marble obelisk, which rises above the wall, attracts the traveller approaching from the south; its history is a simple one—a youth found work in the Monklands, lost his mother, and raised the monument upon her; the names of either are scarce known in the village.

In the valuation roll for 1858–9, there are houses and parcels of land, in and near the village of Roberton, and on the Douglas estate, for 30*l.*, 24*l.*, 23*l.*, 20*l.*, 15*l.*, 14*l.*, 10*l.*, 10*l.*, 8*l.*, 7*l.*, 6*l.*, and 6*l.*, with some smaller holdings by other proprietors. The manse and glebe are rated 21*l.*, the doctor's house 15*l.*, the schoolmaster's 11*l.* 10*s.*, U. P. manse 10*l.*, shoemaker 8*l.*, and smith 6*l.*; figures which, in a district so far from Edinburgh and Glasgow, show that a set of "decent folks" live there.

On the Ordnance Index, Roberton is reported as a small village, Sheet XLII, 2, and selecting the areas for "house and garden," "houses and garden," and such like, they sum up for 5.717 acres, in eighteen different entries.

Muirhead farm (242–1029) lies west of Dungavel-hill, north of Roberton-burn, south of Newton, and east of Fallside. As might have been looked to from its name, hill pasture, and for black-faced sheep stock, is the character of the farm.

Fallside (242–854) is north-east of Bodinlee, south of Little Gala, north-west of Muirhead, and north of the Roberton-burn, and is a "led farm," of considerable extent; having hill pasture for about thirty-five score of black-faced sheep, with arable land

to employ a pair of horses, and grass and meadow for sixteen cows, twelve queys, six calves, etc.

Bodinlee (242-912) farm is held by a tenant who also pays rent for the Fallside, which adjoins. The hill pasture is sufficient for a cheviot stock of twenty-six score, but the grass and meadow is small. In the map by Ross, of 1773, Fallside has no place, although in that of Forrest, of 1815, it has. Bodinlee appears in both, and should, as the ancestors of the present tenant have been there for many generations back. A copy of "tacks" for 1727 and 1794, as given to the Gillespies by the Duke of Douglas, appears in the Appendix to this Work, and many of the provisions are curious and instructive as to the relations then existing between landlord and tenant. A copy of valuation of stock on Bodinlee for 1789 is also given, and will also be interesting to compare as to character and value, number and kind of stock, then and now carried.

The Gillespie family have thriven apace for the last two generations, as witness their burial-place in the kirkyard of Wiston—of which a woodcut appears at the end of this article; and in the exchanges of Montreal, Glasgow, Liverpool, and London, they are well known, and make frequent appearance in the modern valuation roll. Geo. Gillespie, Esq., late of Biggar Park, having acquired that property in 1814, and is reported, in the district, to have been one of the first of the commercial class who became landholders in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire—the prizes of old being usually gained by the lawyer or the soldier.

Parkhall and Maidengill (758) are in the parish of Douglas, but conterminous with Fallside and Bodinlee, are held by the tenant of the latter, he being known as "Parkhall."

Townfoot farm (242-1209) appears on the valuation roll, and is known as such in the district, but has no place under such name on maps by Ross, Forrest, or Ordnance issue. It lies near to Greenhill; finds work for a couple of horses, and has grass enough for fifteen cows, and followers.

Greenhill farm (242-1035) lies north of the Garf-water, south-east of Sornfallo, south-west of Tinto; and has hill pasture enough for about eleven score of black-faced sheep, arable

land for four horses, grass for eighteen cows, twelve young cattle, and six calves.

Sornfallo farm (242-818), in Wiston, is near Greenhill, of which it lies north-east, on the south-western slopes of the Tinto heights, and south-east of the Carmichael march; has hill pasture sufficient for twenty-one score of black-faced sheep, arable land to employ a couple of ploughs, grass for twenty-five cows, as many queys, and twelve calves; with a couple of young horses, and one for the saddle. Sornfallo finds frequent mention in the *Inquis. Speciales*, had long been of some district importance; and the old drove-road from Crawford-moor by Howgate-mouth, west of Tinto, for Lanark, ran near to it.

On the Cochrane estate (249) in Wiston, the farm of Burnhouse (822) lies on the southern bank of the Garf-water, and west of the village of Wiston. It is not placed on Ross' map, although Greenhill and Newton are, and on valuation roll it is of larger value than either. By the Ordnance it is indexed as a large farm-house, Sheet XXXIX, 9; acreage 413·168, No. 120, given as rough heathy pasture, appears to denote the range of the thirteen score cheviot sheep fed there; two ploughs are employed, some young horses reared, and the dairy contained twenty-four cows; queys fourteen, calves ten, swine eight.

Newton of Wiston (249-857) is contiguous to Burnhouse, west of Marchlands, and north of Dungavel. In 1860 the hill pasture kept about seven score of hogs; there were three ploughs, two young and one saddle horse, with a dairy of twenty-five cows; queys eighteen, calves ten, and swine ten. The lime-stone at "Newtown" of Wiston—probably so named, when lime was found and houses built near, to distinguish it from the town, the village of Wiston—has been long wrought to the advantage of the district, having what the Ordnance sappers term a small hamlet near it; on the valuation roll they rate twice that of Whitecleugh lime-works, in Crawfordjohn, but less than those to the west, at Wildshaw, in Douglas parish.

On the Eliot-Lockhart estate (245), the farm of Chesterhall (841) being largest in rental, may be first in importance. Reference has before been made to the extraordinary increase

of rental on the recent "tack"—£240 to £550; £240 is all that appears on the valuation roll as Chesterhall, but it is understood that other land, equal to £330 in whole, has been incorporated into the farm; still the increase is very great. On the Ordnance Index, Chesterhall appears as a "large farm-house;" and well may it do so, as the homestead, now so occupied, was of old a leading inn, of large accommodation, on the road from Carlisle to Stirling and the north; and the glass-doors, which of old invited the tourist to come within, now show well from the road to the equestrian or pedestrian, for no coaches now run that way. Chesterhall, Chesters, castra-camps—there are many near by—does not appear on the map for 1773, but does in Forrest's of 1815, and known then as the inn of the district. The homestead, with its large display of stabling, shows well on the hillside, at the southern base of Tinto, above the old highway and the modern railway; and looked at from the Lamington side, the great extent of green crop, backed by very considerable plantations, do give it a thriving, a warm look. Chesterhall is placed on Ordnance Sheet XXXIX., 11, and has 1·924, nearly two acres, assigned it as houses, yards, etc. On Tinto side there appears to be hill pasture enough in this farm to keep seventeen score of cheviot hogs; three ploughs were employed, six young horses, and one for the saddle; the dairy was not large, but the number of young cattle and those fattening was considerable; and artificial manures were largely used by the enterprising tenant who held the farm in 1860.

Westmillrig (249-900) appears to have been known as Middlehill in 1773, as Ross so names it; the farm lies west of Chesterhall, south of Tinto, east of Greenhill, and north of the Garfwater. The extent of hill pasture is larger than Chesterhall, and, it may be, more heathy in character, as the sheep stock is of the black-faced breed, but three-fourths are those for feeding, *i.e.*, fattening. Two ploughs are kept moving, and the dairy has twenty cows or more—the Symington railway station being so near, will give ready transport for the milk to the families in Edinburgh or Glasgow. Twenty-four queys and twelve calves were reared in 1860, but no cattle for fattening.

Eastmillrig farm (249) lies between Chesterhall and Westmillrig, and is less in extent and value; has little hill pasture, feeding little more than two score hogs; has a pair of horses, and a dairy of fifteen cows, with eleven queys, six calves, etc.

Wiston Mill, in Forrest's map, a lint mill, on the Garf-water, is a farm of fair extent, contiguous to the village, a short way west of the kirk, and where the parish cross-roads meet; there is no hill pasture, but a fair dairy, and a large number of swine; the mill, if a corn one, being excellent for cheap fattening, as the witling of Crawfordjohn alleged, "he knew whose the swine were, but could na' tell on whose grain they were fed."

Wiston Place (249-1220), understood to have been of old the "place," the homestead of the Wynrams of Wiston, as previously referred to in these pages; and the house, with the large and fine old trees about, does look more like the home of a Laird than the homestead of a tenant, all worthy as the present occupier is well known to be. "Wiston Place, a farm-house," the Ordnance Index has it, but more literally than topographically correct. The farm is of moderate extent, is all arable; and has as many cows, more queys and calves, but fewer swine than at the Mill farther down the vale.

Langhill (249-1125) farm appears on valuation roll, has no place under that name on maps or in Index, but is locally well known; keeping more swine than at the Mill (the name of the tenant is the same), and having a byre of twelve cows, a couple of calves, and a fair extent of arable land.

The Hardington estate (277), as noticed at page 157 of this volume, stretches south of Wiston village, above the Clyde, and towards Roberton. The mansion, as may be seen from the view produced in this Work, is extensive, finely situate, stands well on the valuation roll of the district, and is occupied by the proprietor, who also owns largely in Broughton, Peeblesshire, on the Culter border, and near to Lanark, the patrimonial estate of Braxfield. The home farm of Hardington lies chiefly on the rich levels on the western bank of the Clyde, from whose incursions it is well protected by high and long embankments, the hedges between them, and the fields within being extensive,

excellently kept, and rendering picturesque the arable and grassy fields they enclose. The wood on the estate is considerable, well protected, well grown, and well thinned.

Hardington Mains (277-1075) is contiguous to the house it is named from, and was held by a tenant, recently deceased, but noted in the district as a taker of prizes at the cattle-shows, and paying special attention to the breed of Clydesdale stallions. The farm is wholly arable, keeping a couple of ploughs employed, and having a dairy of twenty-four cows—the Lamington station is close by—eighteen queys, ten calves, etc.

Marchlands (277-1135) farm, so named, it may have been, from being on the march between the Hardington and the Lockhart estates, lies near to the Garf-water, north-west of the Hardington plantings, east of Newton, and on the turnpike-road to these lime-works. The land is arable, a plough is kept, and a fair dairy—there is a thrashing-mill on the steading. The tail-race is indifferently fenced from the road, and should any belated traveller stumble there—the race is deep, the stones hard and sharp—he could not fall into the hands of a better Samaritan than those of the goodwife of Marchlands—young, kind, and of the family of the Muirs, hard by.

Shallowhead, as in valuation roll, or Skellyhead, as on Forrest (277-930), is a farm near to, but north-west of, Hardington house, and on the eastern slope of Dungavel. It is indexed as a small farm-house, but there are many smaller rentals in the district; the hill pasture maintains seven score of cheviot stock; there are two ploughs kept, and a dairy of fifteen cows, twelve queys, six calves, six swine, etc.

Hillend (304-806) is well named, as the farm shows from Hartside, on the east, as on the end of the Littlelaw-hill of Roberton, and the homestead, well indexed as a large farm-house, crowns the height above the hamlet of Littlegill, which place has been, with scarce warrantable carelessness, indexed in book and engraved on Ordnance map as Lethgill. On the estate and farm of Hillend there is pasture for about twenty-six score black-faced sheep, arable land for two ploughs, and grass for a dairy of eighteen cows, fifteen queys, six calves, etc.

Little Gala estate and farm (373-1073) appears on Forrest as the property of "Mr Smith;" it is now that of a merchant in Greenock. The farm lies east of Burnhouse, north of Fallside, south of the Garf-water; and has hill pasture for about three and a half score of cheviot sheep, arable land for two ploughs, and a dairy of twenty-four cows, twenty-four queys, twelve calves, four swine, etc.

Eastfield farm (285-1103) appears on Ross' map for 1773 and on Forrest's for 1815; in the latter, in name of the present proprietor. It is tilled and occupied by the elder son of the proprietor, who, in such right, appears as a Commissioner of Supply for the Ward; and his abode, indexed as a large farmhouse, is something more within, as the wine is good and the entertainer liberal. Although on the eastern slope of Tinto, it is so near the base that the hill pasture is but enough to fatten a couple of score of hogs, but the arable land is considerable, and the dairy large for the extent of the farm, which lies near to Symington station, and north of Chesterhall.

In the Wiston district of the parish, the minor holdings, or pendicles of land, are valued at 28*l.*, 28*l.*, 26*l.*, 20*l.*, 18*l.*, 17*l.*, 16*l.*, 15*l.*, 11*l.* 10*s.*, 11*l.*, 7*l.* 10*s.*, and 7*l.*; and the houses, thatched and with gardens about, give the village of Wiston a rural and picturesque appearance; while the cottages, of which the entry for under 2*l.* of rent is considerable; the windows are few and small, the walls whitewashed, and the abodes not huddled together. The manse at Wiston is sweetly placed and sheltered, and the kirkyard is close by; the stipend is good, and the minister has a glebe here and at Robertson.

Castledykes, to which reference is made at page 169, has little of castle or place in look about it; but tradition affirms that a castle had been there, although no trace thereof now exists. It is the homestead of the blacksmith of the district, whose workshop, or "study" as the Scotch call it, is large; and the house, hard by, is of fair size, comfortable within, and rather noted in the parish for a Burns' centenary meeting held there in January, 1859—the speeches, proceedings, etc., of which were reported in "Peter's" *Gazette*, Glasgow.

At page 165 of this volume, it is noted that, on 5th January, 1681, "the minister declared that he had no schoolmaster." Matters now are better ordered, as the parochial teacher of Wiston is so notable for ability and energy that he thins half the schools for ten miles round; his house is a warm one, and at the school-house there is a playground enclosed, of unusual extent. It is to the credit of the parochial teachers of Scotland, that from their homes come many excellent members of society. The family of the teacher here is small; but the one son, when but a youth, rose to high honour as a mathematical teacher in Edinburgh; another son has recently, and he too is young, been preferred to a parish church in Haddingtonshire; and the daughter, with her father's love of independence, exercises his useful profession among the gipsy population on the southern border of Scotland.

A. M.



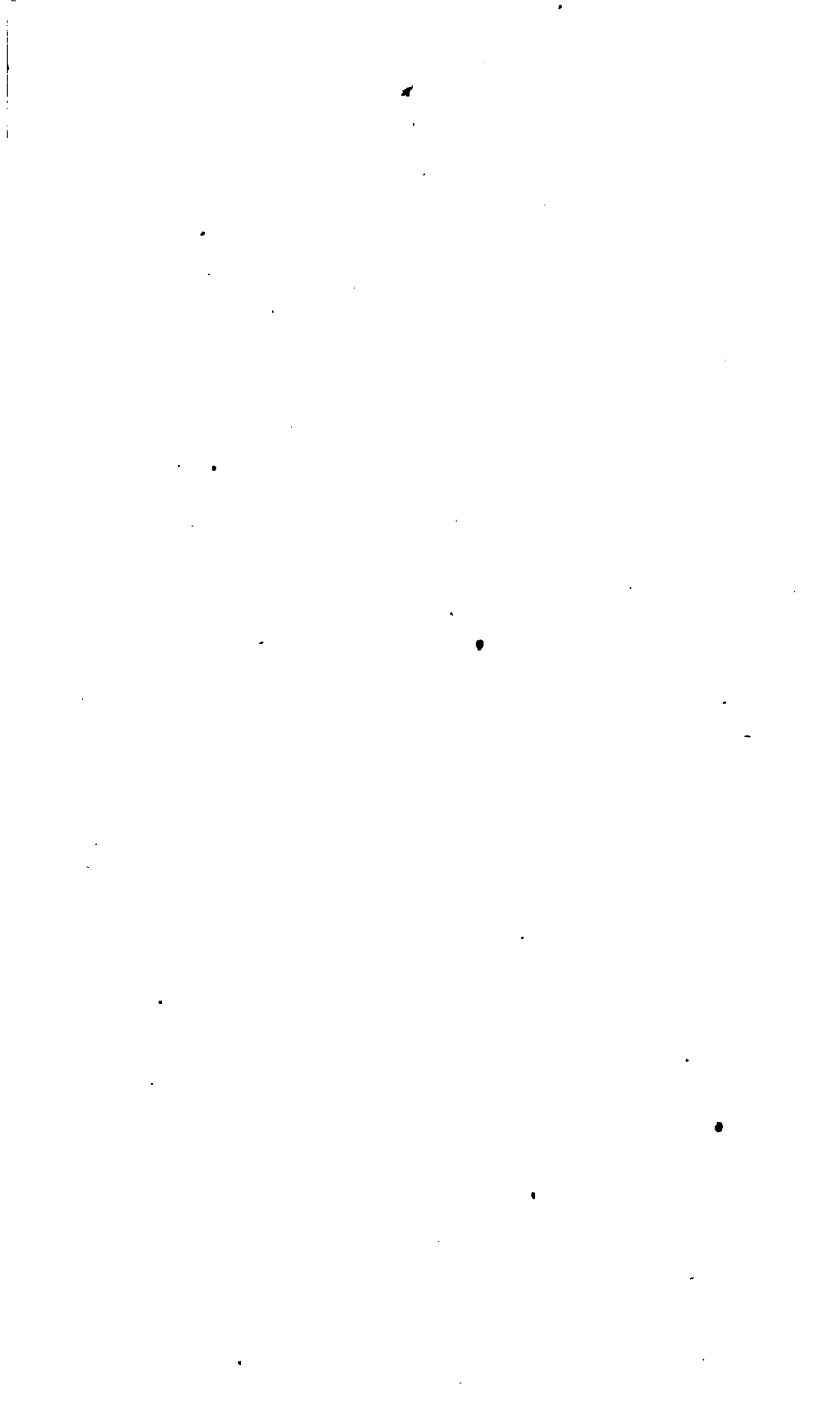
BURIAL PLACE OF THE GILLESPIE FAMILY.
(See Page 173.)

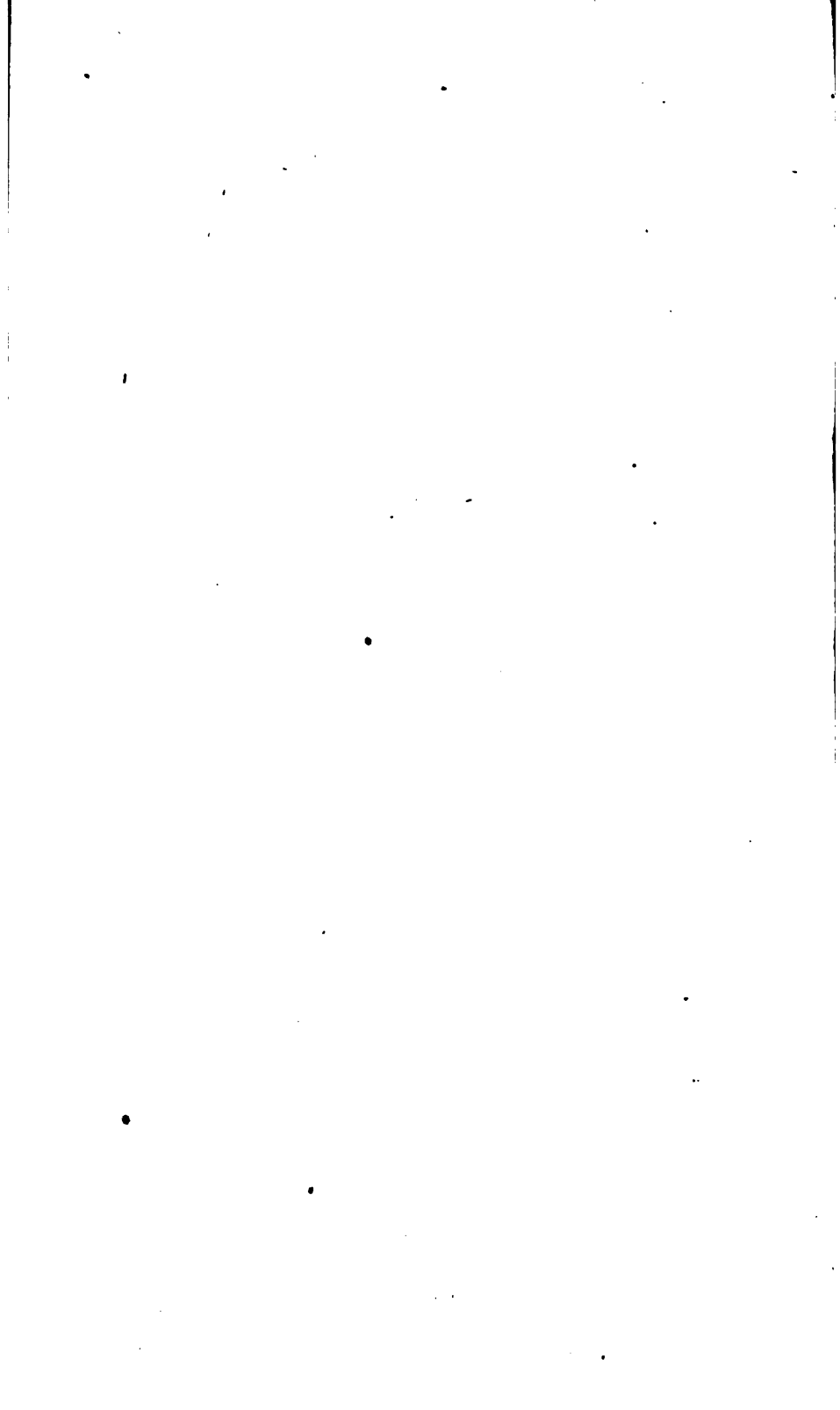
THE PARISH OF SYMINGTON

Is bounded on the east by the river Clyde, having Libberton, Biggar, Coulter, and Lamington on the opposite bank; on the south the parish of Wiston comes in, with which it runs up to the summit of Tinto, a small section of Carmichael joining there on the extreme west, and northward extends the parish of Covington. By Ordnance measurement the acreage of Symington is, sinking fractions, 3436 land, 46 water, 9 villages, 30 roads, 22 railway=3549·831; being the smallest in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. Tinto excepted, there are no hills, and the Clyde excluded, scarce any streams, the streamlets being called burns, of which there are of course not a few, enough to turn a carding and a corn mill. Of arable land 2274, moorland 674, rough pasture 249, and wood 193 acres are reported.

The highway from Carlisle to Stirling traverses the parish on the west, and eastward runs the turnpike from Biggar for Lanark; and the length of the roads given as county, parish on occupation, is considerable, the breadth very much so. Stretching between Tinto and the Clyde, this small parish has a warm look, the fair extent of wood it has being well disposed, about the Castlehill, St John's Kirk, and Symington Lodge in particular. The Caledonian Railway runs a little eastward of the Carlisle road, and the line from Peebles comes into the Symington station on the north end of the parish. Property ranks as 880*l.*, 556*l.*, 487*l.*, 170*l.*, 109*l.*, 45*l.*, and under; farms are rented at 309*l.*, 230*l.*, 215*l.*, 210*l.*, 195*l.*, 182*l.*, 172*l.*, 170*l.*, 140*l.*, 130*l.*, 110*l.*, and smaller amounts, as afterwards noticed, along with that of the class of stock kept, crops raised, etc. The population (290) has doubled since 1755, and the land valuation quadrupled; while the railway contribution is so large that paupers there should be—comfortable.

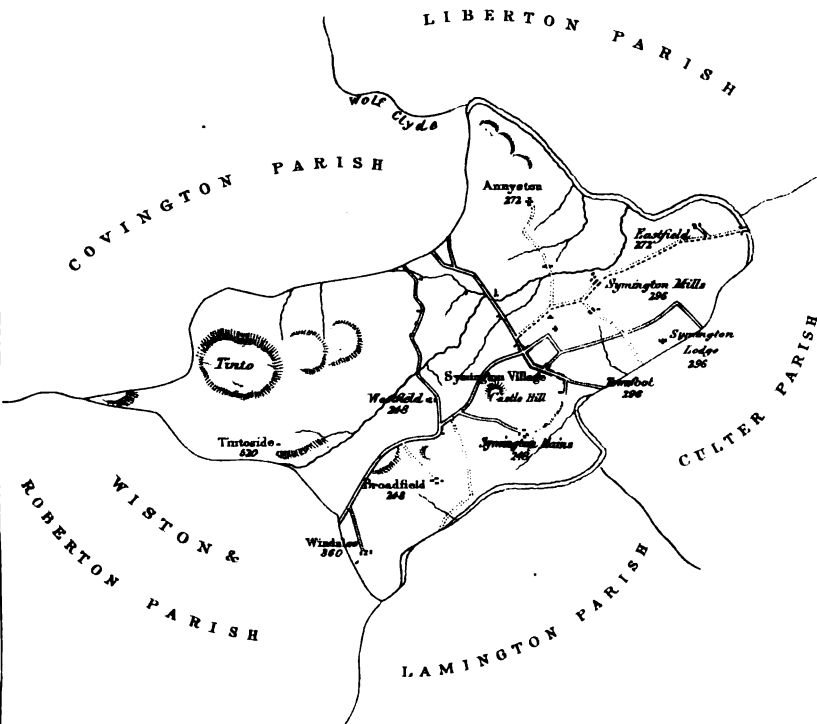
A. M.







Dickson of Hardee.



THE
PARISH
 OF
SYLLINGTON.

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

NAME.

Villa Symonis Lockard, Symondstone, Symontown, Symonton, Symington, this is, without doubt, derived from the Symond Loccard who, in the reign of Malcolm the Maiden, was proprietor of the parish, and founded the village and its church.

HISTORY.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The church appears to have been established by Symon Loccard between 1153 and 1165, or perhaps at an earlier date. In 1189 the abbot and monks of Kelso claimed the patronage and revenues of this chapel, on the plea that, previous to its erection, their church of Wiston had supplied the religious wants of the village and district of Symontown. This claim was referred to the arbitration of Joceline, bishop of Glasgow, and Osbert, abbot of Paisley, before whom the monks averred that they could produce fit and sufficient witnesses to make oath that they had seen the folk of Symonstoun, both those who were dead, and those yet alive, receiving the sacrament from Wiston as their mother church. The matter was, however, adjusted by a compromise, in virtue of which Symon Loccard renounced his claim to the chapel, and granted it to the convent of Kelso with all its rights, and free alms for ever. Whereupon, in presence of the arbiters, the monks kissed his hands, and consented, on their part, that the parson whom he had presented, after the moving of the controversy, and who had been admitted to the church (as they affirmed against the Canons) should hold it of the abbey in peace and freedom during his life (*Lib. de Cal.*, 269, 335). The abbot and brethren lost no time in obtaining from William the Lyon a confirmation of the rights thus acquired (*Lib. de Cal.*, 316, 409). In reference to this transaction, Chalmers remarks that the claim of the convent was unfounded, as the church of Symington was subordinate, not to Wiston, but to that of Thankerton, called Wood Church, and now St John's Kirk; and that they only acquired a proper right to its patronage and revenues when they subsequently obtained a grant of the latter. The facts on which this opinion is founded are, however,

capable of a very different explanation. It is true that the abbey of Kelso received from Symon Loccard a grant of the church of Wudechirche about 1180 (*Lib. de Cal.*, 272, 338), but this was previous to the arbitration. It is also true, that the charter of Bishop Joceline of Glasgow, granted between 1190 and 1199, confirms to the abbey the church of Wudechirche with its parishes (*cum parochia sua*) as well of Thankerton as of the town of Symon Loccard, including the church lands, teinds, free and perpetual alms, and other ecclesiastical pertinents (*Lib. de Cal.*, 319, 414). It must, however, be recollected that at this period the abbey had acquired a title to, and were in possession of the churches both of Wudechirche and Wyston; and that the latter, in addition to Symington, also included the subordinate chapels of Roberton and Crawfordjohn, thus embracing a most extensive district. Under these circumstances it might well appear expedient to the abbot and brethren to disjoin Symington from Wiston, which had other subordinate chapels, and unite it with Wudechirche, where there were none, and by this means make a more equal division of the burden of ecclesiastical superintendence.

By the year 1232 Symington must have become more important, and have so much increased in population as to induce the monks to establish it as a separate parish, for in a confirmation of the rights of the abbey, by Walter, bishop of Glasgow, who died in that year, it is enumerated as distinct from that of Thankerton or Wudechirche (*Lib. de Cal.*, 229, 279; 333, 433). The title of the abbot and monks of Kelso to the church of Symington was further confirmed by Pope Innocent (*Lib. de Cal.*, 350, 460).

About a century later this benefice became again the subject of dispute between the abbey and the descendants of Symon Loccard. It would appear that Sir Symon, son of Malcolm Loccard, owner of the barony, had taken possession of the teinds of Symington, and refused to account for them to the convent. This strife was finally composed at Castiltarris, (Carstairs), then a residence belonging to the See of Glasgow, on the Monday next, before the feast of St Lawrence, (10th

August,) in the year 1273, in presence of the bishop, Sir Thomas Randolph, the King's Chamberlain, Sir William Douglas, Sir Nicholas of Biggar, Sheriff of Lanark, and others. On that occasion Sir Symon Locard confessed he had no right to the fruits or advowson of the church, and by oath bound himself and his heirs never to trouble the monks or their vicar in the enjoyment of the benefice, under pain of seeing himself and them without any further trial of the cause, publicly cursed by the Lord Bishop or his official on Sunday and holiday, with bells rung and candles lighted through all the diocese of Glasgow, and also under the penalty of paying £20 to the fabric of the church of Glasgow, and a similar sum to that of Kelso. The monks on their side forgave payment of forty-four chalders of meal, which Sir Symon had unjustly received of the teinds of Symondstoune, with the exception of seven—three of which he undertook to pay without delay, and the remaining four at the Martinmas following (*Lib. de Cal.*, 267, 334). In corroboration of this arrangement, Sir Symon shortly afterwards executed a charter, whereby, for his soul's wele, and those of his ancestors and successors, he confirmed to the abbot and monks of Kelso the Church of Symondeston, with the advowson, pertinents, and liberties, to be held by them in perpetuity for their proper use *in proprios usus* (*Lib. de Cal.*, 267, 333). The monks thereafter enjoyed the rectoral revenues, while the cure was served by a vicar, who drew the lesser tithes. In the roll of the possessions of the abbey, made up *circa* 1300, the value of the rectory is estimated at £10 yearly; and in that, composed in 1567, it is stated as let for £12 per annum (*Lib. de Cal.*, 472, 493). In Baiamund's Roll the vicarage is valued at £26 13s 4d (*Reg. Ep. Glas.* LXVIII.) At the Reformation William Symontown of Hardington held it on lease for the annual payment of £30, he being also bound to have the services of the church duly performed (*Book of Assumptions*).

Jordanus, parson of Simundstum, attested a charter, granted about the commencement of the thirteenth century, by Walter, son of Alan the Steward, to the abbey of Melrose (*Lib. de Mel.*,

64, 72). William of Carmichael, the vicar of this parish, was Rector of the University of Glasgow from 1478 to 1480, and again in 1483 (*Mun. Univ. Glasgow*). John Symontoune, *parish clerk* of Symontoune, was, in 1555, replegiat to the court of the Archbishop of Glasgow, to answer a charge of assisting Baillie of Bagbie to invade James, Lord Somerville, for his slaughter (*Pit. Crim. Trials*, I., 382).

After the Reformation the patronage, tithes, and church lands of Symington were held by the successive commendators of Kelso till the year 1607, when they were granted in perpetuity, with the other property of the abbey, to Robert, Lord Roxburgh. The right of presentation to the benefice was soon after acquired by the lords of the manor, as in 1612 John Symontone of that ilk was served heir to his father in the barony, *with the advowson of the church* (*Inquis. Spec.*, 478). This right of advocacy has ever since been exercised by the successive proprietors of the manor. In 1646 John Muir was served heir to his father, John Muir of Anistown, in the lands and barony of Symontown, with the patronage of the church (*Inquis. Spec.*, 221). In 1667 Sir James Lockhart of Lee obtained a charter, under the Great Seal, confirmed by Parliament in 1699, granting him the lands and barony of Symontown, with the advocacy, and donation, and right of patronage of the kirk (*Act Parl.*, VII., 597). The right of presentation is now possessed by Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath. The church lands and teinds were, however, retained by the Roxburgh family, and along with those of Robertson and Wyston appear in the titles and services of the successive Earls down to the year 1696 (*Inquis. Spec.*, 483, 332, 362, 432). By that period their value must have become nearly nominal, as Hamilton of Wishaw (p. 63) informs us that in 1710 "the whole teinds were not a competent stipend;" and it appears from the charter in favour of Sir James Lockhart, already quoted, that the proprietors of the barony had acquired those effeiring to it as early as the middle of the seventeenth century.

In 1567-73 Mr John Lindsay was reader at Symington, with

a salary of twenty merks (*Book of Ministers*). Mr Andrew Gualad became minister there in the early part of the seventeenth century. On the 23d September, 1624, the Presbytery of Lanark ordered him to build his manse in a more better and sure form. This injunction he appears to have evaded for a considerable number of years, as on the 11th of February, 1641, the Presbytery again ordained him to build his manse, under the paine of £40, betwixt and the next term-day. On the 15th of November, 1638, he made his excuse for his frequent absence from the meetings of the Presbytery, which was for once accepted, upon condition to keep better in tyme coming. The grounds of his excuse appear to have been allegations of bad health, as the following significant addition is made to the minute: "Because it is surmised that sundrie of the brether pretendis infirmitie for their absence without just reasone, it is ordained that the pretext of infirmitie sall not be accepted as an excuse for any, if it be fund that he walk abroad at home." The parish of Symonton was represented in the important meeting of the Presbytery held on the 18th July, 1639, by Mr Gualad as minister, and John Moor of Anistone as elder. Mr Robert Lawson was ordained minister there in April, 1676, and was transported to Libberton in July, 1681. Mr Angus Mackintosh became his successor, and was inducted on the 24th April, 1682. He, however, held the living for a few years only, Mr John Logan having been settled at Symington in May, 1686.

The sum collected in 1624 from the parishioners, for the town of Dunfermline, amounted to £12.

Symonton, like most of the other parishes in the Upper Ward, furnishes an illustration of the violent disputes which occurred in the early part of the seventeenth century between the ecclesiastical courts and the heritors, in regard to the right of burying within the area of the church. On the 31st March, 1625, the laird of Anastown "comeperit before the Presbytery and confessit his fault, both in taking the key of the kirke-doore from the minister thereof, as also in burying his father within the saymyn; for the quhilk faults he oblisses himself, under the paine of £40, to satisfie the In-

unctiones of the Presbyterie, and to abstain from all kirk-buriall in all tyme coming, under the foirsaid penaltie, *toties quoties*."

On the 5th of July, 1676, the minister reported that (as he was appointed) he hes called for the *kirk box* of Symontown, the *session book*, the *iron stancher*, and the *iron wherein the sand-glass stood*, and has received them all except the key of the box, which is lost. On the 21st of the same month the Presbyterie met at Symontown, when the minister reported "that he had called thither two sufficient tradesmen, for visitation and appreciation of the manse, and reparation of the samyne, namely, Gavin Steven and Hew Tailfer, masons and wrights in Biggar, who, being called, compeired, and being inquired if they were ready to declare upon oath what is the just value of the manse of Symington as it now is, and what will repair it to make it a sufficient manse, water-tight and wind-tight, with office houses, as barns and byre, and to declare the present state of the church of Symontown. Answered—they were ready. And being both sworn, and interrogat, and examined, they deponed as to the first, that the just value of the manse of Symontown (as it now is, *in statu ruinoso*), is 542 merks Scots money; and with all, they declare that ther are no offices; and so to mak it a sufficient manse, *water-tight and wind-tight, with new theiking, glass, window-boards and cases, locks, snecks, and slots, and casting the house without and within, high and laigh*, and to build new offices with stone and lyme, and yard dykes, it will coast 400 merks Scots money to repair it, and no less. As to the second, we declare that the west gavel of the church is slidden, and ane reft in it, and if it be not tymeouslie helped, it is liklie to fall, and that very shortlie.

"The quilk day the brethren, considering the present state of the kirk, that *there is no glass in the windows, no pulpit, no reader's seat*, they further interrogated these two sworn tradesmen what it would coast to build ane pulpit, with an reader's seat and the furniture thereof. To which they answered—Wee declare that it will coast no less than £48 Scots money, to build ane

pulpit, and reader's seat, and the furniture thereof, and glass in the kirk windows.

"All which the brethren considering, as also that there is little or no dyke about the church-yard, they ordain the minister to proceed according to the Act of Parliament.

"The quilk day the brethren, considering the present case of the school, and that there is no encouragement for a schoolmaster except four bolls of meal, and that the present schoolmaster waits not on, they do appoint the minister to spek to the heritors for taking care of the school, or else the Presbyterie will appoint another meeting at this place, and settle a maintenance for a schoolmaster according to the Act of Parliament."

Truly a lamentable picture of the gross neglect shown in the seventeenth century for the preservation of the sacred edifices of the country, the comfort and respectability of the clergy, and the education of the poor. Neither, as we have already seen, is it a solitary and exceptional instance of this.

The Kirk Session Records commence in 1709, but have been neither regularly kept nor well preserved (*New Stat. Account*, p. 868).

Barony.—The above-mentioned Symon Loccard is the earliest proprietor of the lands and barony of Symington of whom we have any trace. He appears as a witness in the charter of Wice of Wycestown, granted towards the close of the reign of Malcolm the Maiden, to which so much reference has already been made. He attested a deed of confirmation by William the Lyon to the abbey of Paisley, *intra* 1165–77 (*Reg. de Passalet*, 76), and two grants by the same monarch in favour of the See of Glasgow (*Reg. Epis. Glas.*, 1, 29, 31, and 65, 73); and also a deed of confirmation which was executed at Lanark by Alan, son of Walter the Steward, in favour of the abbot and monks of Kelso, in 1190 (*Lib. de Cal.*, 217, 260). In addition to his possessions in Lanarkshire, he held lands in Ayrshire, where he founded and bequeathed his name to the parish of Symontown in Kyle.

Shortly after the close of the century he was succeeded by his son Malcolm, who during his father's lifetime appears as witness

in two charters of Allan, the son of Walter the Steward or Seneschal of Scotland. The first is preserved in the *Reg. de Passalet*, 76, and the other in the *Lib. de Cal.*, 64, 72. After his succession we find him attesting various other charters of the same noble between the years 1203 and 1208 (*Lib. de Cal.*, 211, 253; *Reg. de Passalet*, 15, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23). In 1210 he granted to the abbey of Paisley six acres of his lands of Symontown in Kyle (*Reg. de Passalet*, 70), and in 1228 he attested a grant to the monks of Kelso by Hugh of Biggar (*Lib. de Cal.*, 152, 186).

On his death the barony passed to his son Malcolm Loccard the second, who appears as a witness, along with his father, in three of the grants of Walter, son of Alan the Steward, in favour of the abbey of Paisley already noticed (*Reg. de Passalet*, 21, 22, 23). In 1246 he attested another deed preserved in the same chartulary (105).

He again was succeeded by his son Sir Symon Loccard, who, as already noticed, had, in 1273, a contention with the abbey of Kelso as to the ecclesiastical revenues of the parish.

From the Loccards of Symington branched off the distinguished family of Lockhart of Lee. We have no clear evidence of the part taken by the Loccards of Symington during the great national struggle for independence. The Ragman Rolls, however, lead us to suspect that the barons of Symington, in contradistinction to those of Lee, adopted the side of the English. One at least of those is signed by Malcolm Lockart de la countie de Ayr, who could hardly have been any other person than the son of the last mentioned Sir Symon Loccard of Symington. This supposition also accounts for a fact which otherwise would be very inexplicable, namely, that Robert the Bruce soon after his accession conveyed the whole barony of Symundstun, in the county of Lanark—then in the possession of the Crown—to Thomas, the son of Richard (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 15, 78). Although the endorsements of this charter, as given in *Robertson's Index*, 8, 78, and 27, 9, state it to be in favour of Thomas Richardson, in one copy, and of Thome fil Dick, in another, there can be no doubt that the grantee was Thomas Dickson

of Hesilside, who so materially assisted the good Sir James of Douglas in the surprise of the English on Palm Sunday, in the year 1306 (Vol. II, p. 139). On the acquisition of the barony, this family assumed the name and title of Symontown of that ilk, and under this designation maintained an important position in the county during no less a period than the four succeeding centuries.

In the year 1359 the barony of Symington paid 20s for the Ward of the Royal Castle of Lanark (*Chamberl. Rolls*, I. 335). In 1396-7 *temp.* Robert III., Alexander de Symondston resigned the mastership of the hospital of St Mary Magdalen of Ruthirfurde, in Roxburghshire. Towards the latter part of the fifteenth century, John Symontown of that ilk appears to have acted as Sheriff of Lanarkshire. In 1476 he, along with others, was found guilty of having made a wrong return to a brief or service, and was ordered to be punished, therefore, at the King's will, after the forme of the Act of Parliament (*Act Dom. Aud.* 44). A similar complaint was, however, dismissed for the sufficient reason that the brief had not been signed (*Ibid*, 49). In 1478 he was decerned to restore and give again to Johne and Henry Ramage her son, 14 *Ky.* and 11 or the avale of them als gud as thai war the tyme of the taking of them (*Ibid*, 72); and in the following year he was found liable to content and pay to Andro Murray 24 stone of quhite woll, as he was bunden by his obligation under his sele and subscriptiounne manuel (*Act Dom. Con.*, 27). In 1480 he, as assignee of James, Lord Hamilton, obtained judgment against John Weir of Raecleuch in the sum of 4 merks, for the vale of his marriage (*Ibid*, 65). Four years later the lords ordered him to deliver up certain letters of tak and bailgery that had been granted him of the lands of Folkerston, because it was proved that he had promised to do so, for the sam of £5, which had been paid him by the hands of his servant (*Ibid*, 92). In 1489 an action was pursued against him, as *pretendit Sheriff-Depute of Lanark for the tyme*, by Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, Lord Halis, on account of his wrongous and inordinate proceeding in the serving of a brief of inquest of our Sovereyn Lord's Chapel, purchest by James, Lord

Hamilton, because he held a *pretendit* court, and made the said breves to be seint *the time of our Sovereyn Lord's hoist and asiege* of Duchell. In this suit the lords found that the Earl of Bothwell was Sheriff of Edinburgh, in our Sovereyn Lord's service, in his owne proper person, at the said seige of Duchell, and therefore reduced the service (*Act Dom. Aud.* 138). We have here a striking proof of the turbulence and insecurity of the period, when the outbreak of any petty chieftain had the effect of putting a stop to the action of the whole civil judicatures of the kingdom, by compelling many of the parties to suits to neglect their own affairs, and "bodden in effeir of war," join the forces raised by the Crown to quell the insurrection.

The next notice of the family is equally curious, as illustrating the manner in which great criminals were dealt with in those periods of our history. John Symontowne of that ilk, accused of *treasonably fabricating and making false money*, received, in 1512, a license to analy, sell, or wadset his lands, heritage, and gudes, and to pass where he please through the realm, without any arrest or accusation, for three months, to *make penny* of his lands and gudes, or to enter his son and heir-apparent in the lands, in the same way as if he had not been accused of the crime (*Pit. Crim. Trials*, I., 75). He appears to have adopted the latter alternative. William Symontowne of that ilk became, in 1555, security that Baillie of Bagbie should appear to answer an indictment charging him with invading James, Lord Somerville, to his slaughter (*Ibid.*, I., 382).

In 1605 John Symontown of that ilk was served heir to his grandfather William, "in the custody of the castle of Douglas, with the office of bailie of the lordship thereof, and also in the lands of *Hessilsyde*, Kennok, Little Blantaggart, and Polamkish-head in the said lordship (*Inquis. Spec.*, 56).

In 1612 John Symontown of that ilk was retoured heir to his father John in the barony of Symonton, including the parts let on lease, as well as those held by the proprietor (*tam proprietate quan tenandria*) with the office of the bailie of the barony of Douglas, and the captaincy of the castle, and all the feudalities pertaining to these offices, *cum omnibus faedis eorundem*

(*Inquis. Spec.*, 478, 479). In the same year, he and his brother James appear as witnesses to a deed preserved in the *Shieldhill Charter Chest*. John Symontowne, younger of that ilk, was in 1622 fined for absenting himself from an assize (*Pit. Crim. Trials*, III, 539).

From this period the declension of this once powerful family was rapid. Before the year 1646 they had sold the barony of Symington (*Inquis. Spec.*, 221). In the following year they had ceased to hold the lands of Hissilsyde (*Ibid*, 227). They, however, continued to occupy a small corner of their former possessions till a later period, for in 1695 we find that John Symington (they had dropped the designation of that ilk) was served heir to his grandfather Andrew in the lands of Nether Polmuckhead (*Inquis. Spec.*, 420).

When the family of Symonton of that ilk sold or disposed of the barony, it appears to have been acquired by the Muirs of Annastoune—a large minor proprietor in the parish—as we find that in 1646 John Muir of Anistoun was served heir of his father in the lands and barony of Symontown (*Inquis. Spec.*, 221). The Muirs did not, however, hold it long. Both Chalmers and Hamilton of Wishaw inform us that it came into the possession of the Baillies of Lamington, who again sold it to the Lockharts of Lee. At all events, Sir James Lockhart of Lee obtained, in 1667, a charter under the Great Seal, of all and hail the lands and barony of Symontoun, als well propertie as tenendrie, with tour, fortalice, manor place, houses, biggings, yeards, orchyards, mosses, mures, fishings, service of free tennents, comonties and hail priviledges, and pertinents of the said lands, with the milne of Symontoune, milne lands, thirle, multures, sucken and sequells of the samyn. From this grant were, however, excepted the lands of Anniston, unless in so far as related to the multures of the mill. This charter was confirmed by Parliament in 1699 (*Act Parl.*, VII., 597).

Sir James appears to have annexed the barony of Symington to that of Stonehouse, as in 1674 Sir William Lockhart of Lee, ambassador to the French Court, was served heir to him in the latter barony, comprehending the lands of Symontown (*Inquis.*

Spec., 328). Sir William was succeeded by his son, Cromwell Lockhart, who was served heir in the same terms (*Inquis. Spec.*, 333). In the years 1694, 1695, 1696, it became the subject of numerous briefs taken out by the several competitors for the succession (*Inquis. Spec.*, 416, 427, 428). It was, however, soon afterwards acquired by George Lockhart of Carnwath, in whose possession it was when Hamilton of Wishaw wrote his description of the county (p. 63).

Minor Proprietors.—Hamilton of Wishaw informs us, in reference to this barony, that it “hath some superiorities.”

The earliest mention of any of these is contained in a charter granted by Robert II., in the tenth year of his reign, 1381–2, confirming to Thomas de Cranystown, the land which is called the land of Thomas, son of Duncan, in the barony of Symondstown, in the county of Lanark, as conveyed to him by Thomas, son of Duncan of Symondston (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 143, 83). It is now, however, impossible to identify these lands, which most probably formed the appanage of a younger son of the lords of the manor.

The most important, however, of the smaller proprietors were the Mures of Anniston. The earliest notices of this family we are acquainted with occur in two deeds preserved in the Shieldhill Charter Chest, dated respectively in 1493 and 1508, both of which are attested by Patrick Moyre or Mure of Anandstone. John Mure of Anestone found, in 1555, security to underly the law for assisting Baillie of Bagbie to assault Lord Somerville (*Pit. Crim. Trials*, I., 382). In 1644 the Laird of Anniston was appointed one of the Commissioners of War for the county (*Act Parl.*, VI., 133). In 1646 we find him, as already mentioned, in possession of the barony; but we may assume that he had resigned this as early as 1649, in which year he is again appointed to the office of Commissioner of War, under the title of John Mure of Anniston (*Act Parl.*, VI., 374). While, however, he divested himself of the barony of Symington, he still retained his paternal and hereditary estate in the parish, as the lands of Annistown

are expressly exempted from the charter to Sir James Lockhart; but he must have parted with them before the close of the century, as a James Lockhart of Anniston (whose pedigree we have been unable to trace) was appointed one of the Commissioners of Supply for the county in the years 1689 and 1690 (*Act Parl.*, IX., 70, 138). They are now the property of David Dickson, Esq. of Hartree.

The lands of *Lockhartshill* appear also to have been often held separate from the barony. In 1642 we find them in possession of John Baillie of St John's Kirk (*Inquis. Spec.*, 203). From 1667 to 1685 they were again re-united with the barony, but in 1690 we again find them disjoined, and in the possession of George Lockhart of Carnwath before he acquired any title to the manor (*Inquis. Spec.*, 387).

From the especial manner in which the lands of *Tintochsye* are enumerated among those belonging to the barony in Sir James Lockhart's charter, and the subsequent titles, it is evident that they also must have at one time belonged to an independent proprietor.

In the latter part of the fifteenth century, John the Ross, of Montgrenan in Ayrshire, appears to have speculated to a very large extent in leasing land for agricultural purposes in different parts of the Upper Ward, and, among others, in this parish. In February, 1484, he made a claim for reparation of various acts of violence committed upon these establishments by John, Lord Somervale, and his son, in which he includes the value of "*two oxen spulzit out of his lands of Symontown.*"

Village.—This, there can be no doubt, was founded at the same time as the church—in the reign of Malcolm the Maiden—but there is no evidence that it was ever created a burgh of barony.

Castles and Manor Houses.—The Castle Hill, which overlooks the village, has been considered to present indications of the existence of a feudal fortress, but the slightest examination of the site will satisfy any one that this is an error. The eminence

has certainly been fortified, but only by an earthwork rampart, which dates many ages previous to the foundation of the town of Symon Loccard. About fifty yards N.E. of the village, however, there is a moat, which in all probability surrounded the strongholds of the early barons of Symington, and in after times encompassed the manor house of the later Symingtons of that ilk. On a remarkable spur projecting from the side of Tinto, there is situated another ancient feudal castle. Its walls are fully six feet thick, and so well built that, in consequence of the obstinate coherence of the materials, persons employed to build a dyke preferred to quarry stones, rather than take them from its walls. It is known as Fat-lip's Castle, a name evidently derived from the personal appearance of the person who erected it, or of one of those who subsequently occupied it. On considering the small area occupied by the walls, the elevation of the site, and the extreme difficulties of access—impossible for any carriage or cart, and scarcely practicable even for a horse—we have been led to the conclusion that it was not a castle belonging to the barons of Symontown, but the keep occupied by their vassals, the proprietors of the lands of Tintochose, which we have seen were held separate from the rest of the barony. It was this class of small proprietors which in the middle ages produced the noted moss-trooper heroes; and it would be difficult to select a site more fitted for a robber's hold than that of Fat-lip's Castle, commanding, as it does, what must have been, at the date of its construction, the great western road from North to South.

Historical Events.—It was an act of imprudence committed by him at the village of Symington in 1596 which led to the assassination of Capt. James Stewart, the profligate and worthless favourite of James VI. The circumstances are thus related by Archbishop Spottiswode in his History, III. 40:—"After he was put from court he had lived obscure in the north parts. . . . Being in some hope to come again by the office of chancellor, as yet void by the death of the Lord Thirstane, he came south, and had a long conference with the king, which did greatly

encourage him; till the matters might be better prepared, he took purpose to visit his friends in Kyle. Taking his journey by Symington, nigh unto Douglas, he was advised by his friends in those parts to look to himself, and not ride so openly, because of Torthorwald, that lived not far off, whose uncle he had followed (as they spake) to the death. His reply (as he was a man proud and disdainful) that he would not leave his way for him nor for all the name of Douglas, being overheard by a fellow and reported to Torthorwald, did so inflame him—the old ulcer remaining uncured—as he avouched to have his life at all hazards. So getting intelligence that he had taken horse, he made after him with three of his servants, and overtaking him in a valley called Catslack, after he had stricken him from his horse, did kill him without any resistance. It is said that when Captain James saw the horsemen following he did ask how they called the piece of ground on which they were, and when he heard the name of it, he commanded the company to ride more quickly, as having *gotten a response* to beware of such a part. He was a man full of violence, and when he was in place of rule executed it with much cruelty, which was now paid home in the end.”

In 1706 the parishioners of Symington, in conjunction with those of Carstairs and Covington, petitioned Parliament against an union with England on the terms proposed (*Act Parl.*, XI. 332).
G. V. I.

THE SYMINGTON MANSE AND GLEBE EXEMPTION FROM ASSESSMENT FOR POOR-RATES CASE excited no little attention; the litigation having been costly and protracted, as, raised by Laurence Gibson, Inspector of the Poor, against the Rev. John Forbes, minister of the parish, it was carried from the local Courts and the Courts of Session to the House of Lords. It resulted in the decision that *manses and glebes of the Established Church of Scotland were exempt from the tax.*

The saving to the parochial clergy may be about £3000 per

annum, and from stipends, on the average, very moderate in amount.

The *Pleas in Law* of the energetic respondent were:—

“I.—Prior to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 8th and 9th Vict., cap. 83, the ministers of the Church of Scotland were not assessable for poor-rate in respect of their manse and glebes, and that statute did not create any change in the law in that particular;” the law of Scotland as to assessments for the poor being contained in a series of statutes and decisions, in which the non-liability of ministers, in respect of their manse and glebes, is explicitly declared.

“II.—The exemption from liability under the old law has not been taken away by the statute 8th and 9th Vict., cap. 83, and at the present moment ministers are exempt from assessment for their manse and glebe.”

It was decided that “the minister, *qua* minister, is neither an heritor, a tenant, nor a possessor.”

The parochial clergy may well claim exemption from assessment for poor-rates, seeing that they are professionally placed in necessary contact with the poor, the infirm, and the aged; and their sympathies being excited, they are constrained to *direct* expenditure from which the layman is exempt; as in many parishes the minister may be the only one to whom the sick or the poor can come for immediate aid.

Extract from the Records of the Presbytery of Biggar:—

“28th July, 1856.—The Presbytery is strongly impressed with the conviction that Mr Forbes, in bringing the matter (referred to above) to a successful issue, has shown throughout admirable talent, perseverance, and discretion, and conferred a signal favour on the Church.”

At a former meeting they had resolved that “the case involved important rights of the parochial clergy; and was, at great personal risk and expense to himself, conducted by Mr Forbes with great zeal and perseverance, and in the face of formidable difficulties and obstacles.”

A. M.

THE PARISH OF SYMINGTON.

Broadfield farm (248-941) is situate on the west bank of the Clyde, north of Wyndales, south of the Castle-hill, and south-east of Tinto; it is noted on Ordnance map as 739 feet above the level of the sea, and was, for many generations, occupied by the family who now hold Castlemains (764), in Crawford parish. Lying so near the river, where holm or field may be level and comparatively broad, it may have been so named, and is arable; four horses being kept for the plough, one for the saddle, and three rearing. In 1860 there were upwards of fifty acres sown with oats, twenty-five with turnip, and a fair breadth of barley, potatoes, and vetches. The dairy contained twenty milch cows, a greater number of young cattle, fifteen calves, six cattle feeding, and seven swine. The thrashing-mill was moved by water-power; about ten acres of wood gave shelter; and the lease was the usual one of nineteen years.

Westside farm (248-908) lies north of Broadfield, west of Castlehill, east of Tinto, south of St John's Kirk, and has hill pasture sufficient to require a shepherd to look to the cheviot stock which graze there on Tinto. The oats sown were of equal breadth to those on Broadfield, but the turnips, potatoes, barley, and vetches were less, as was the dairy and young cattle; the larger rental paid being caused by the hill pasture.

Symington Mains (248-940) farm lies south of the village, east of Broadfield, and where the river Clyde bends round towards the Lamington-hills; and, being so level in character, it is nearly all arable or grass land. Although fewer acres are allotted to oats, the dairy consisted of twenty-six milch cows, twenty-four young cattle, twelve calves, etc.; there being upwards of twenty acres in rye-grass, nearly that in turnips, with a little barley, and a few acres potatoes; and, as on Broadfield, there was about ten acres under wood.

Castlehill (248) is a farm of small extent, wholly arable, but sufficient only for one horse, and the dairy held seven cows, etc.

On the Eastend estate (248) there are other minor farms or

pendicles of land rated, in 1858-9, at 45*l.*, 43*l.*, 36*l.*, 26*l.*, 24*l.*, 22*l.*, 20*l.*, 16*l.*, and under; and the appearance of the parish, from the number of straw-roofed homesteads, with byres, etc., built in row or near them, with the garden-like enclosures and small stackyards, indicate a class of agriculturists who looked to raising the rent of their holdings from the labour of themselves and the members of their families, there being but few men-servants employed, neither do there appear to be many lads, women, or girls, and only one shepherd. On the 36*l.*, 26*l.*, 24*l.*, 22*l.*, and 20*l.* lots, of oats, there were in acres, eight, seven, four, five, and three grown, with patches of potatoes, turnips, etc. Rent 36*l.* had seven cows, 26*l.* four, 24*l.* five, 22*l.* six, and so on.

On the Symington section of the Hartree estate (272), the woodlands are of some extent and value, but the farm of Annie-ston (801) is of higher rental than any other in the small parish. It lies a short way north of the Biggar Railway, and to east of the Caledonian line, having the Quothquhan division of Libberton parish to the east, but across the Clyde, and the farms of Muirhouse and St John's Kirk on the north-west and west. Reference, in preceding pages, is made to this holding having been of local importance centuries ago; the ruined tower overhanging the present homestead on the east, and its crumbling walls are still useful as shelter for cattle. Ross, in 1773, has a mansion depicted on his map, and the place named Annisland; while Forrest, in 1815, has it as Annyston, and near it a ruin.

For the parishes of Carluke, Carnwath, Carstairs, Coulter, Crawford, Crawfordjohn, Douglas, Dunsyre, Lamington, Lesmahago, Walston, and Wiston, the Ordnance Survey have favoured the public with a blue-book-like pamphlet, in which the area-measurements are particularised, with reference pages and descriptive but brief notices, enabling the topographic student to hunt up his facts, and compare their information with the local knowledge he may have been at the pains to acquire. For the parishes of Biggar, Carmichael, Dolphinton, Lanark, Libberton, Pettinain, and Symington, roughly-written lithographic lists of measurements are supplied, but not half so satisfactory, as to safely pick out the figures wanted is no easy task, and almost

necessitates the buying of the sheets of the parishes, the cost of which, for the Upper Ward, would be near fifty pounds; and, even then, they appear to be more useful to the proprietor or tenant than to the topographer.

Annieston had, in 1860, 100 acres of oats, 43 of turnips, barley, potatoes, and vetches in crop, nearly 200 acres of pasture under rotation; eleven horses, young and old, on the farm; sixteen milch cows, thirty-six young cattle, twelve calves, and two swine. The thrashing-mill was driven by water-power; a sowing, a turnip, a reaping, a clod-crushing machine; with a liberal use of artificial manures, as might be looked for from a tenant educated, young, and possessed of means, experience, etc. The homestead is one-storied, long, and large, but the parlour within was as fully and as handsomely furnished as may be found in half the mansions of the Ward.

Eastfield farm (272-1026) lies eastward of, and nearer to the Wolf-Clyde-bridge, on the Biggar-road, than does Annieston, with which it marches, having Symington Mill farm to the west, and the river Clyde, which has something of a loop-like course here, on the north, east, and south. The farm of Westfield, before noticed, is on the extreme west of the parish, or nearly so, and Eastfield here appears to be on the extreme east, and are on Ross, in 1773, named as now. In 1860 there were 50 acres of oats, 25 of turnips, 5 of potatoes, and about 90 in rotation of crop; some score of sheep were on the farm feeding, and the dairy had thirteen milch cows, eight queys, seven calves, and six swine; the thrashing-mill was by steam-power. As a considerable portion of the farm near the Clyde is liable to be flooded, the average value, per acre, of the farm was rated at 12s 6d.

Symington Mill (272) is a small holding in the parish, with about six acres oats, three potatoes and turnips; six milch cows, two queys, a calf, and a couple of swine.

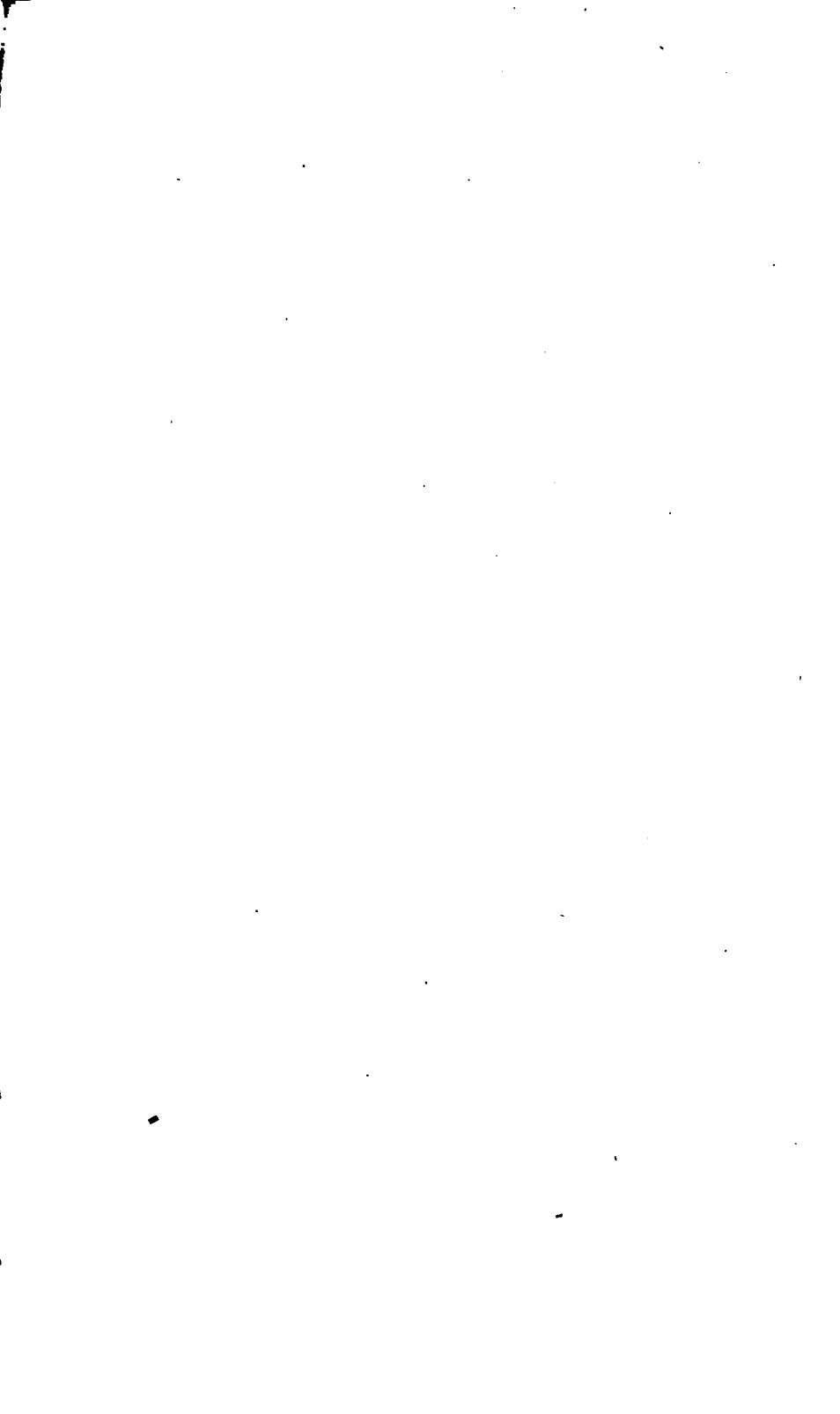
The Symington Lodge estate (296) ranks next in valuation importance in the parish; it is, in fact, of greater rental than that of Hartree, but the latter being an old, old family, is given the precedence here. Townfoot farm (296-870) stands second in rental value in the parish; and the name of the tenant has a

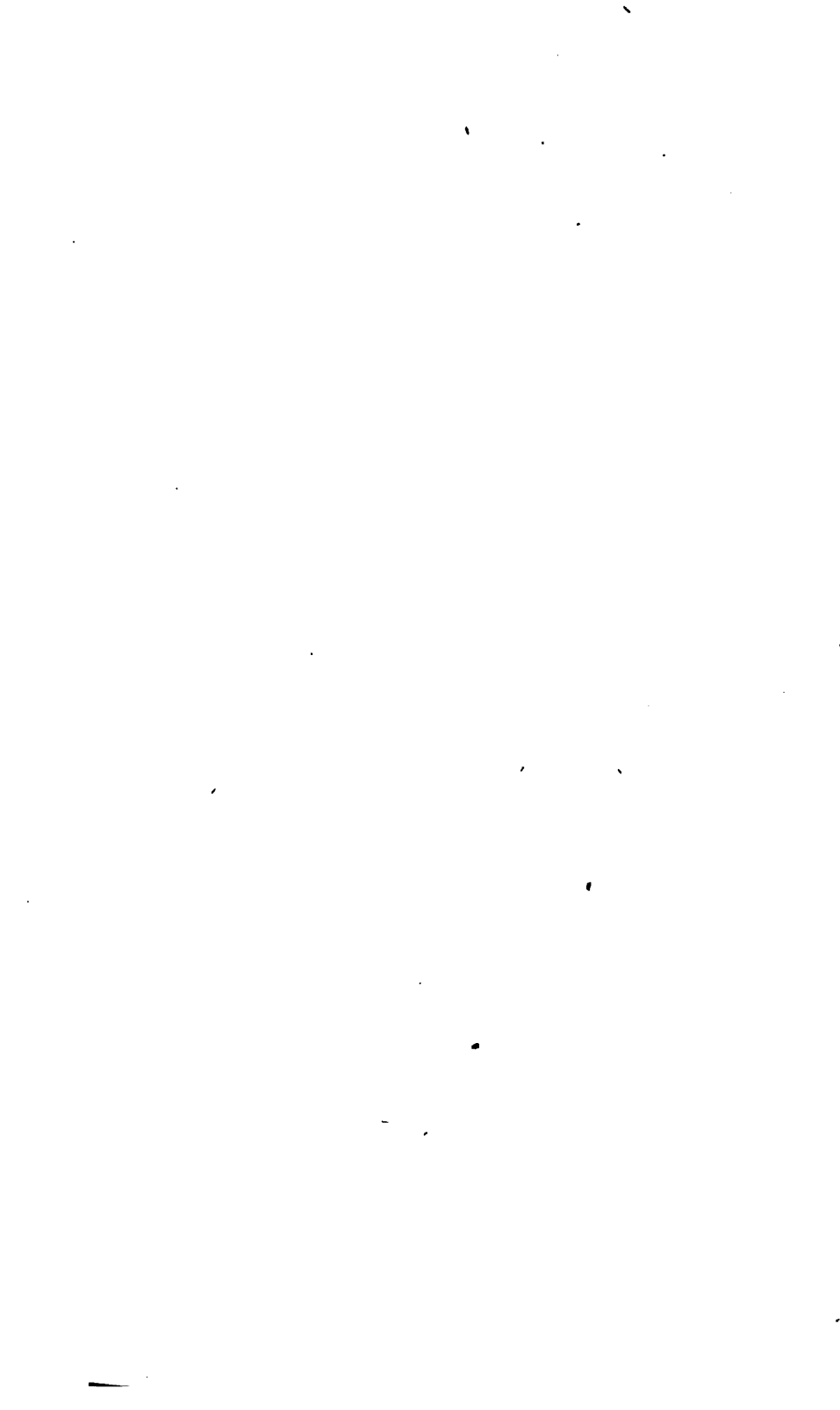
place on the church court rolls, having been, as inspector for the poor, mixed up with the case of the minister *versus* the heritors, as noticed in our preceding pages. The farm of Townfoot has no place, under such name, in either Ross, Forrest, or the Ordnance maps; but the two latter have Boardcloth noted on the locality, and wherefore so named, it may be hard to tell; although Townfoot, as locally known, is topographic—*i.e.*, locally descriptive—enough, as it lies south of, at the foot of the parochial village, and on the road to the ford on the Clyde by which the Coulter carts went before the bridge at Wolf-Clyde was erected, and now go when the river is not in flood—the ford being known as “Sandie’s,” from an Alexander Menzies, Laird of Coulter-Allers, having been, generations ago, drowned there in his attempt to cross. Townfoot farm is wholly arable; has five horses—two for the plough, one for the inspector, and two growing up for use; of oats thirty-six acres, turnips twelve, potatoes eight, and grass in rotation in proportion, was the estimate for 1860. The dairy was thirty milch cows, queys eight, calves five, swine fourteen.

Symington Mill farm (296–1009) lies north of the village, south-west of Eastfield, south-east of Annieston, and is on the road from Biggar to Lanark, etc. There is arable land to keep a couple of horses at the plough, and the tenant needs one for the saddle; the dairy was of seventeen milch cows, six queys, five calves, two swine; turnips thirteen, oats thirty-three acres.

Symington Lodge (296–1089), whence the estate is named, is found in Forrest as belonging to Col. Renton, now to an advocate resident in Edinburgh. It lies north-east of the village, on the west bank of the Clyde, and nearly opposite to the mansion of Coulter-Maynes. Three horses for work, and two rearing; 36 acres of oats, 16 of turnips, 15 of rye-grass, and 50 in rotation of crop, was the recent condition of the farm. The dairy was of fourteen milch cows, six queys, six calves, four swine, and some sheep for fattening.

Reference has been made to the sad state in which the manse of Symington was some centuries ago; it would of course be repaired, but needed further attention about seventy years since,





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when the incumbent—not the present one—found his abode at the Lodge; and it so happened that the matrimonial prize of the Upper Ward was then a guest at the House, across the Clyde—for a generation back, noted for hospitality. The lady who kept house at the temporary manse was attractive, the bachelor susceptible, and he punted so often across the river that a match took place; resulting in the parochial advancement of the minister, the lucrative employment of another brother, now a Depute-Lieutenant of the county, although without an acre to his credit; and a position for the lady that any member of a family—which declined to ship with Captain Noah, but had “a boat of their own at the flood”—might envy.

On estate (296) there appear on the valuation roll minor holdings for 22*l.*, 15*l.*, 12*l.*, and 11*l.*, of class and sort similar to those noticed on estate 248; and if any be notice-worthy, it may be the smith, who is an estimable and most useful member of the small community of Symington.

The village of Symington finds no place in the census report for 1861; but for that of 1841 it is given as 213, 10 only of whom were born out of the county. There is a post-office, and small shops sufficient for the natives, who, if hard to please, can walk to the “biggar” town, three miles to the eastward. The houses are not crowded, most of them having their kail-yard to improve their feeding and their health; and such might be looked for in a country locality where the loom is a means of living for not a few, an occupation, it may be, poor enough, but with the charm that it is piece-work, the weaver having command of his own time; and as a class, in Paisley and out of it, they are reputed to be intelligent and thoughtful.

The school of Symington has long been of good repute; the teacher, now an aged man, but well assisted by a son, having had the credit of sending many diligent scholars to the colleges of Edinburgh and Glasgow—the former the natives in Upper Clydesdale seem most to affect; and it is pleasant to see that the worthy teacher, in doing good to his neighbours, has not failed to benefit himself, if an inference may be drawn from finding his name as owner of house property in the valuation roll

of an adjoining parish. Symington enjoys the advantage of having a library of considerable extent, the books good; and four years ago, the librarian was near ninety years of age, called from the mountain hard by, and alleged to be a descendant of feudal celebrities of that name, but whose place has been, centuries ago, filled by others; the berth, this oldest inhabitant of the village filled, was that of being the "minister's man."

The manse is north of the village, about mid way between it and the mill, and the kirk and kirkyard are close at hand. Whatever may have been the old condition of the minister's home, it is now all comfortable within, and of fair accommodation, with a well-kept garden beside it. The stabling, etc., seems large, but that may, in part, be accounted for, as, when the present incumbent took unto himself a partner, he got with her a lease of an excellent farm, within easy distance of his house, which had been in her family for centuries, and which the lady knew right well how to manage, and to profit by. The lease is now out; and it being non-clerical to be so secularly connected, the late tenant was no bidder, although, if liberty to provide in such way for one's family could be anywhere allowable, it was so here, as the children are many, the stipend is a minimum even now, and has been long so; as the incumbent, at the close of last century, reports (*Old Stat. Acct.*, p. 587), that "the living (or, more properly, *the starving*) is £55 11s 1½d;" adding, in a foot-note, that "he is married, has six sons and one daughter, and was admitted in 1783;" and noting that the "schoolmaster's salary was £8 6s 8d, that he had taught for fifty years with such fidelity and perseverance as, in some lines of life, would have loaded him with titles and honour."

The present incumbent, one of the few parochial clergymen who have appeared to feel interested in this Work, is a native of Perth; made himself known in Paisley as having gathered in a congregation for a *quoad sacra* chapel there, has been some years in his present charge, and spares no labour to discharge its duties. That he is fairly endowed with combativeness and energy, may be inferred from the contest he originated and continued with his heritors, as noticed in these pages. He is fond

of astronomy, has good instruments, and is willing to instruct his neighbours in that rather abstruse science.

Wyndales (360-959) estate and farm is on the extreme south of the parish, under Tinto side, and marches with the farm of Chesterhall, in Wiston; the latter being now occupied by the tenant who was in Wyndales in 1858-9. Windals, as Ross has it, is within Wiston; but that is an error, as it is situate on the Clyde, where the Garf unites with it, and a tongue-like section of Symington intervenes between the Clyde and Wiston, and near a pool, given in Forrest as Johnstone's Hole—probably so named from some pool or hole in the river where a person of that name may have perished. Five horses were kept—three for work, two rearing; the dairy had twenty-five milk cows; twenty-seven young cattle, eighteen calves, six swine; upwards of 50 acres oats, half that of turnips, and 100 acres under rotation of crop; and large use of artificial manures.

Tintoside (520) is a small estate, farmed by the proprietor, and situate north-west of Wyndales; the arable land less in proportion, but in other respects farmed alike. Lockhart Mill (349) is on the Symington section of the St John's Kirk estate, and is farmed by the proprietor, to whom reference will be made when describing the adjoining parish of Covington. The farm lies north of Westside, south of St John's Kirk, and on the eastward slopes of Tinto; there being hill pasture for about four score each of cheviot stock and hogs; about 30 acres oats, 15 turnips, and 70 in rotation of crop, will account for the arable land; the extent of meadow on the Kirk-burn is considerable, as is the dairy and young cattle, for size of farm. The Old Stat. Account reports that there was of wood 80 acres, the Ordnance returns it now at 193; Cows—young and old—255 in 1792, now 454; turnips 32 acres in 1792, now 230; and proving that the material prosperity of the parish has been good.

Fatlips Castle has been fairly noticed at page 194, and the area given it in Ordnance report is .021 only, which would contain but a small garrison. No measurements appear for Annisland Tower, nor for the castle alleged to have been near the village, or on the hill known as the Castle-hill. The area of

houses is given as 38·584; and those in the village are disposed round a green of considerable extent, and useful as a playground; the school-house is built on its north side.

Symington has become of local importance as a first-class station on the Caledonian Railway, being 66 miles from Carlisle, Glasgow 38, and Edinburgh 35; but it is noted most as the junction where the extension, eastward for Biggar and Peebles, is made with the main line; and operations are in progress to continue it to the North British line near Galashiels, which will greatly shorten the route from upper Clydesdale to the south-east of Scotland, and open up a market for the coal-fields in Douglas, Lesmahagow, and Carluke. From Symington to Biggar is 3 miles, Broughton 8, Peebles 19; the Broughton section was opened in November, 1860, and that to Peebles in January, 1864. Wanted—a refreshment room at Symington.

There are few visitors to the Coulter district who will fail to remember well the groom from Coulter-Maynes. "George" was almost daily at the Symington station with some one coming from, or going to the hospitable mansion he was attached to; and a less interesting tail-piece for this article might have been found than that of old George, the tall horse he drove, and the large gig it drew. Born in Yorkshire, many years at Gordon Castle, he well knew his work, and has been for many a year the most attached and faithful of servitors, being known as such to all the country round. George has a pair to take care of now, the drive to Coulter station being shorter, and the high-wheeled gig less necessary, when Sandie's ford is no longer the direct route to Coulter-Maynes.

A. M.

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Baronie of Lamington.

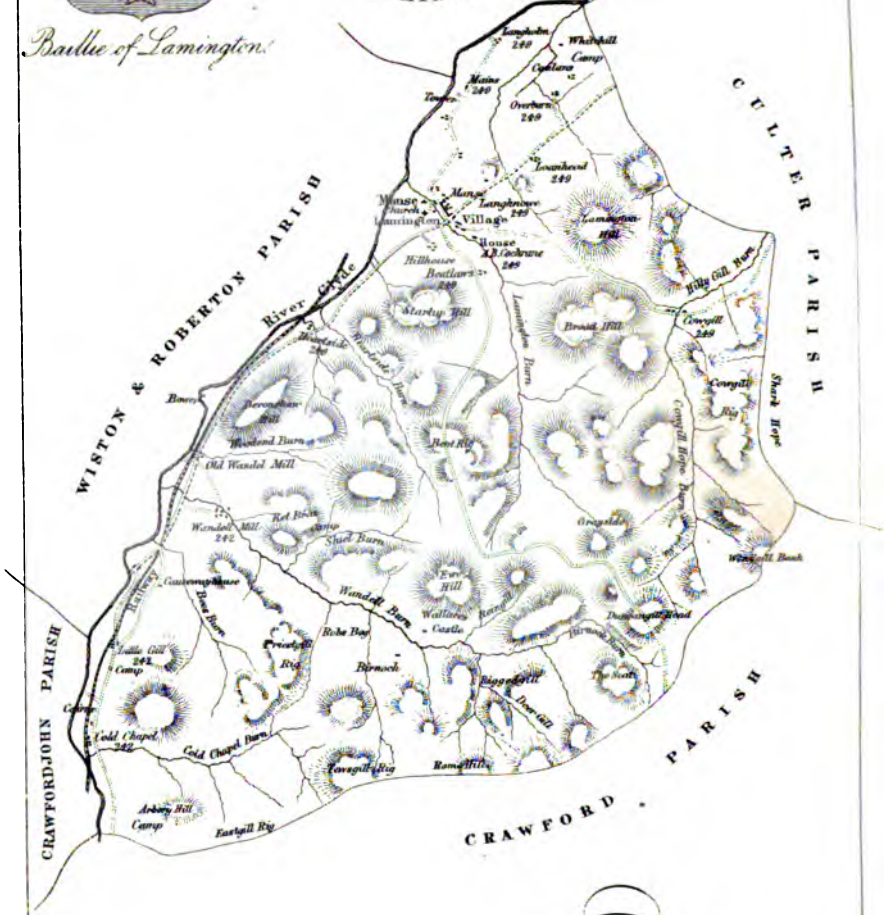
SYMINGTON PARISH

WISTON & ROBERTON PARISH

CULTER PARISH

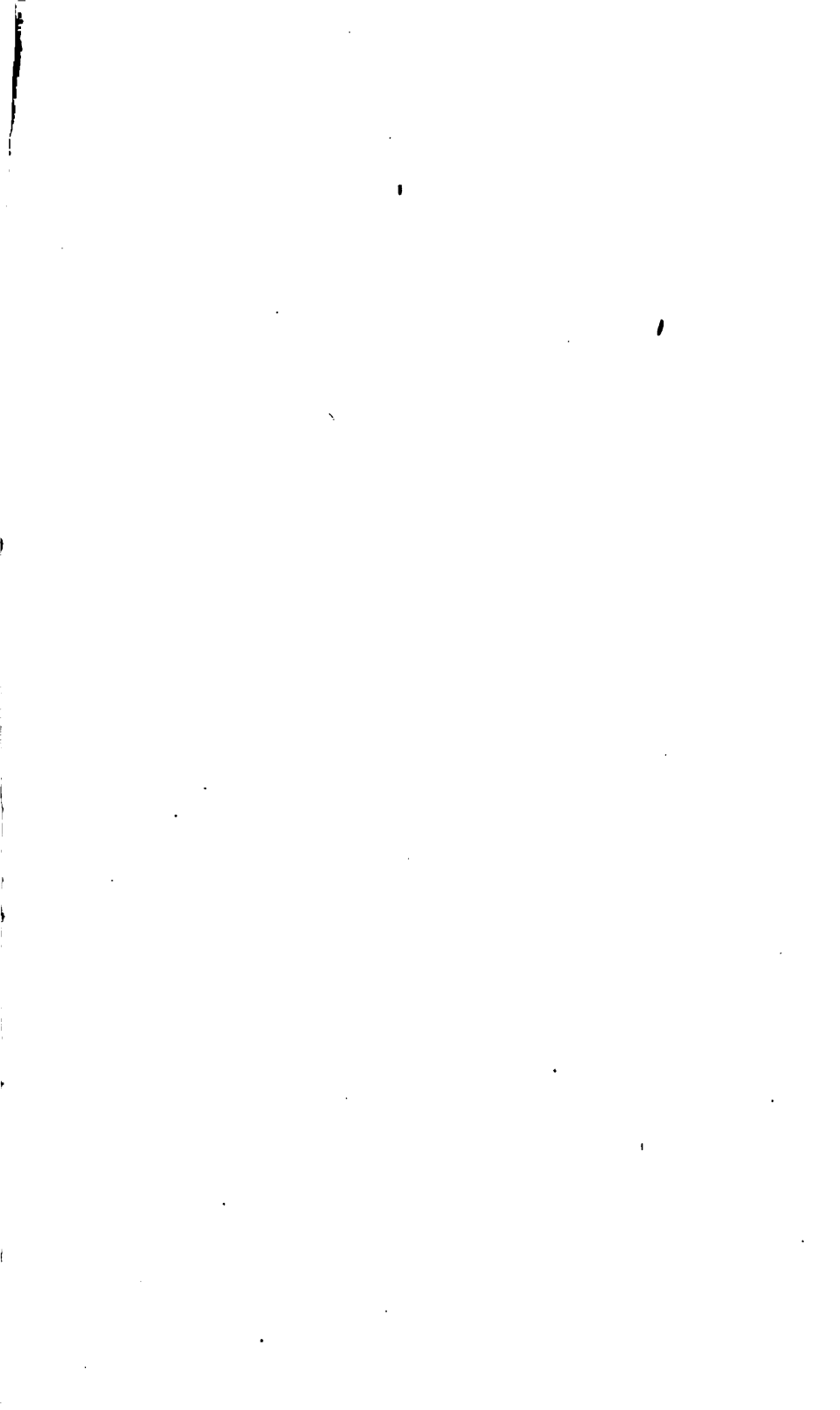
CRAWFORD-JOHN PARISH

CRAWFORD PARISH



2 MILES

THE
PARISH
OF
LAMINGTON.





THE PARISH OF LAMINGTON,

OR

LAMINGTON AND WANDELL,

As entitled on the Ordnance Index-book, is of very considerable extent; having Coulter, from Nether Hangingshaw to Heatherstane-hill, on the east; Crawford, from Heatherstane to Raggan-gill-foot, near Abington station, on the south; the Clyde, thence to Hanginshaw, on the west and north; the parish of Crawford-john, from Abington; of Roberton and Wiston, from Duneaton-bridge to Garf-water-foot, and Symington, from that point to the Mains of that parish, on the western bank of the Clyde; the Clyde pursues a somewhat devious course through this long extent of boundary, and, taking half the breadth of the river, shows in Ordnance figures (91) for 84 acres; Crawford, Pettinain, and Lasmahagow excepted, showing more water frontage, than any other parish in the Upper Ward.

Lamington has no entry in the Ordnance columns for water, *i.e.*, streams of second-class size; but of burns (94), or streamlets, there appears 5½ acres as covered; of pool (98), or pond, ordinarily for thrashing-mill use, nearly 7 acres are shown; and as curling-ponds (99), 2·660, the latter being almost an institution in Upper Clydesdale; Crawford has 2·910, Douglas 5·955, and Wiston 2·221; the entries are so made, that what reads as ponds in Crawfordjohn and other parishes, may signify curling, and not mill ponds. There is one loch (100) in the parish, given as 25·989, and which will be noticed at its proper place; Carnwath, Carstairs, and Lesmahagow have lochs also, but those in Douglas are lakes, being in a great measure artificial. Lamington-burn (47) is the "water" of the parish, and draws its feeders from Ewe-hill, 1585, Cowie-moor, 1872, and Broad-hill, south of Baitlaws, and runs into the Clyde near Lamington Tower. Wandell-burn is next in importance, and drains the hills near

Crawford, laid down in Forrest as Duncan's-gill-head, 1894; the Seat, 1859, Romehill, 1852, Hardrig, Hackwood- (Hawk) knowe-head, Rab's-bog, moor at Wallace's Castle, entering the Clyde opposite to Hillend and Ladygill, in Robertson old parish. Coldchapel has its Hawkwood-burn; at Clydes-bridge the Beesburn comes down; at Woodend the Wetside-hill, 1330, contributes its drainage; at Devonshaw, 1275, above the Bower; at Hartsyde, a streamlet of greater length comes down from Bentrig, 1850, and Start-up-hill, 1399; from Fog-hill, by Loanhead and Overburn, another rill flows into the Clyde. Forrest gives the names, the heights are obtained from Ordnance maps. The Raggangill-burn forms the march, on south-west, for that near Crawford, and drains the north-west slopes of Tewgill, (1867), and the southern base of White-hill, 1406; the former rated as a Crawford height, the latter wholly in Wandell.

Lamington is traversed, for a great extent, by the toll, or, as it is called in Scotland, the turnpike road, from Biggar to Nithsdale, and along which, coaches from Edinburgh for Dumfries used to run; at the bridge near the railway station, a road—locally known as the Crosshill trust—leads westward for the Wiston district and Douglasdale. The turnpike road, in Ordnance figures, reads for 23·680, parish roads for 8·612, and roads, indefinitely so termed, for 5·681, with a couple of fractional entries for ·127 and ·959; what the length may be is hard to ascertain, but those locally acquainted know the breadth to be respectable. The railway, from the Abington station to that of Lamington, is, in Ordnance figures, 42·984; by mileage, 5½ miles; and for parochial behoof, by valuation roll (233), £6382 12s—a very respectable contribution.

The Ordnance "recapitulation" of their figures for Lamington parish are given as 12738·898 land, 38·140 public roads, 98·648 water, 42·984 railway—in total, 12918·665 acres. Carmichael has, sinking fractions, 11374, Coulter 10220, Dunsyre 10760, Lanark 10560, Wiston 13210; as see page 49, Vol. III., of this Work. By analysis of Ordnance figures, the arable land appears for 2186, and the rough pasture for 10,285 acres; and the hilly character of the district would imply such, but the

heights are more green than heathy; and neither marsh nor moss are given in the Survey detail of areas.

On the valuation roll, 1858-9, the estate figures read for (249) as Cochrane, £2037; the Douglas interest (241), for £1169 12s; and (242) for £500; and there are no small lairds in the district. Since 1859, the Hartsyde section of estate (241), noticed at page 211 as having been, in 1116, the more important division of the Wandall district, was disposed of to the "Laird of Lamingtoun," it being near his hall, rounding off his domain, and lying well into his estate. In reference to local faith in Ordnance figures, the natives affirm that their surveyor, and the parochial teachers are extensively employed as such, makes, in Hartsyde farm, 300 acres more than did the sappers and miners; and add that the tenant, a shrewd, a prosperous man, and not on his first "tack" there, accepts the figures of his neighbour and friend—friends to their respectable neighbours these parochial teachers usually are, for although their salary is less than the stipend of the minister, they are rarely inferior in college education, and their brains being for six days in the seven kept at work, they sometimes are the more intelligent, as they certainly are the more communicative, of the two.

By valuation rating of 1858-9, the farm rentals were 670*l.* 15*s.*, 572*l.*, 532*l.*, 481*l.*, 261*l.*, 260*l.*, 240*l.*, 232*l.*, 60*l.*, and few less; the tenants are all resident and prospering, their Laird spending each season a considerable portion of his time among them, and for the poor, he is rather over-kind to them. In 1791 the parish (233) is valued, in the Old Statistical Account, as about 1500*l.*; in 1863-4 it was 4482*l.* 1*s.* from land, with a claim on the railway for 6382*l.* 12*s.*; and those in the district assert that the Laird dealt most liberally with the directors, and to advantage of his parish, as the scheme originally was to run the line on the Robertson and Wiston side of the Clyde.

The hospitable Laird of Coulter-Maynes excepted, no other in the district has shown an equal interest in this Work, than his excellent neighbour of Lamingtoun House; for, if conservative in politics, he is liberal in all else; keeping a full house, often open, accessible; respected and useful in the district. Let antiquari-

ans and historians ransack charter-chests, write disquisitions, adduce and produce as they may, the peasant in the West of Scotland will not be shaken in his belief that the "Laird of Lamington" is the descendant of their patriot chief—"the Wallace wight," who fought to "set their country free;" and, indeed, it may be remarked, that the present "Laird" has length of limb and breadth of frame, enough to warrant the belief that the "blue blood" of the "Knights of Elderslie" courses through his veins. The Lamington Tower, represented in these volumes as a full-page drawing and as a vignette, is one of the most interesting of the remains of feudal times at present in comparative preservation in Upper Clydesdale, the magnificent ruins of Craignethan excepted; but not excepting those of Crawford Castle, although of old there may have been "more lodging in it," nor even the old Tower of Douglas, despite its fame as the "Castle Dangerous" of the Waverley volumes.

Lamington House shows well on the slope of the hill, and commands a view, extensive and beautiful, of the long reaches of the Clyde by Dungavel, Tinto, and Quothquhan, with the Coulter hills to the east. As an Episcopalian, the Laird has a chapel erected near his mansion, not large, but architecturally beautiful without, and richly furnished within. In the plate of the village, the chapel appears in the foreground; and recently an excellent house, and not a small one, has been built for the clergyman, who used to be quartered with the parochial teacher, and snug rooms, and tidy, the chaplains found there.

The village is over-pretty, neither half rural nor half Scotch-like, in the estimation of the stranger. The old cottages, straw-roofed, and apparently proper to the district, as in Wiston, across the Clyde, have been removed, and ornate-like dwellings raised in their stead, which must be clean, and in excellent trim, while the Laird comes often down; but say that he, or those that come after him—may it be long ere such occur—should prefer to live on their broad acres in the Lothians, in the south of England, or tarry at Nice or elsewhere, the sustaining hand withdrawn, a change might come over this model village.

A. M.

WANDELL OR HARTSIDE

NAME.

Quendal, Wandell, Hertesheude, Hertysheuid, Hertishuyde, Hertisheved, Hertside, Hartsyde, Hartside.—This parish appears to have been known by the names of Wandell or Hartside indifferently. Both are derived from small streams which traverse it. The designation of the first of these, the *Wan* or *Wandell* burn, seems to be assignable to a Celtic root; but with the very limited knowledge we have of the peculiar dialect of that language spoken in this district, at the time those names were imposed, it is impossible to attach to it any definite meaning. An attempt has certainly been made to resolve Quendal, the earliest form in which it appears, into *white meadow*, but it is almost needless to say that this is a mere etymological juggle, totally unsupported by the character of the place. Hartside, the alternative designation of the parish, is, on the contrary, pure Saxon, and evidently has been applied to the locality in consequence of it being a frequent resort of the deer.

HISTORY.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—There are perhaps few documents which throw a greater light on the state of the Church in Scotland, at the commencement of the twelfth century, than the well-known inquisition held in 1116, by order of David I., then only Prince of Cumberland, inaugurating, as it did, the long list of ecclesiastical donations, which made one of his successors pronounce that monarch a “sair saint for the croon.” The warrant for this inquisition relates the founding of the see of Glasgow by St Kentigern in the sixth century; glances at the downfall of the kingdom of Strathclyde in the following one, and describes, in most eloquent and pathetic terms, the desolation which, in consequence of the campaign of Kaltraez, had spread over the Lowlands of Scotland, the emigration of the old inhabitants, and the introduction of new and

lawless settlers, till even the language of the old inhabitants had been forgotten. Under these circumstances, the Prince of Cumberland—in whose jurisdiction Lanarkshire, the ancient Strathclyde, was included—called upon his most trustworthy noblemen to decide, as a jury, what parishes belonged to the see of Glasgow. In their return to this brief, or, as we would now call it, their report under this commission, they state that the church of *Quendal* belongs to the Bishop of Glasgow; and there can be no doubt that the church so referred to is that of the parish of Wandell. From all, however, that we can learn, it would appear that this report, although confirmed by the royal decree, was never fully carried out; inasmuch as the advowson and right of presentation to this benefice seems to have remained with the proprietors of the barony. At the same time, it is equally clear that the Bishops of Glasgow held some lands in the parish in virtue of their old title, for we find in the *Acta Dominorum Auditorum*, p. 102, under the date 28th January, 1484, a minute that “The cause pursued by a Reverend Father in God, Robert, Bishop of Glasgow, against Alexander Hume, John of Liddale, and Stevin Brownfield, anent the wrongous occupacion, labouring, and manuring of the lands of Hartside, and the wrongous uptaking and withholding of the mails, and profits, and dewities of the same, is continued.”

The barony passed, at an early date, into the hands of the Jardines of Applegarth, in Dumfriesshire, and carried with it the right of presentation to the benefice. In 1613, John Jardine of Applegarth was served heir to his father, Sir Alexander, in the lands and barony of Hartside, *with the advowson of the church* (*Inquis. Spec.*, 480). Four years afterwards, however, both the barony and the right of patronage connected with it came into the possession of the Douglas family, with whom it still remains (*Act Parl.*, IV., 631).

The rectory of Hartside was valued, in Baiamond's Roll, at £66 13s 4d, in the Tax Eccles. Scot., sect. xvii., at £58, and in the Lib. Tax Reg. Scot., at £16 13s 4d (*Reg. Epis. Glas.*)

At the Reformation, the benefice was held by Nichol Crawford, who reported “that the parsonage tithes thereof produced

four chalders and six bolls of meal yearly, including fourteen bolls received by the Cauldchapel." These tithes appear to have been let to the Laird of Leffnoreis, in Ayrshire, for £66 13s 4d per annum (*Book of Assumptions*).

The church stood on the north side of the parish, between the Hartside burn and the Clyde, but its remains have long disappeared.

There was a subordinate chapel, known as Cauld or Cat chapel, situated near the southern extremity of the district, the advowson of which also belonged to the Lords of the Manor. Its site is marked in Forrest's map as that of a *Roman Chapel*. We must candidly confess that, trusting to the usual well-known accuracy of Forrest, we had a long hunt for the remains of what we expected to be a Roman temple or saccellum, and hoped to find something resembling the well-known Arthur's oven. We need scarcely say that we found no trace of any building whatever. Indeed, it was not until we were nearly sent on a still more wild-goose chase that we became alive to the fact that, in the mouths of the peasantry of the Upper Ward, the word *Romans* more frequently meant those who are now generally known as *Roman Catholics* than it did the followers of Agricola.

Civil Affairs.—Barony.—The learned author of the *Origines Parochiales* states that the territory of this parish seems to have been divided into two portions at an early period, and that the smaller, Quendale, was found by the inquisition of David I., in 1116, to belong to the see of Glasgow, and appears to have continued in the possession of the bishop till after 1484 (*Act Dom. Con.*, 102), while the larger, Hartsheved, was held by a family who took their name from the lands. In this, however, he is by no means fully confirmed by the authorities on which he relies. True enough the inquisition referred to found that the lands of Quendal belonged to the see of Glasgow; but this is hardly evidence that they were distinct and separate from those of Hartside, when we attend to the fact that in the passage quoted above from the *Acta Dominorum Auditorum*, the lands possessed by the bishop are described by the latter name. Indeed, it is im-

possible, with the imperfect information which has come down to us, to determine whether the lands of Quendal in the verdict of 1116 embraced the whole or only a portion of the parochial territory. In the succeeding century we certainly find the family of Hartshaved in possession of a large portion of it, and there is no trace in the Register of the Diocese of Glasgow of any grant by the bishop to them: still we cannot suppose that all the deeds granted at this early period are preserved in that chartulary. It was a time when the ecclesiastical bodies made most extensive grants to laymen. It must also be recollected that it appears from the reasons given by King David for making his inquiry that the see of Glasgow was in possession of but a small, if indeed any portion of the lands found to belong to it. To enforce the verdict of the inquisition, it was therefore necessary to dispossess the actual occupants, no easy task in that age, more especially if the latter were persons of power and influence. Under such circumstances we may be sure that arrangements and compromises were often made. In consequence, it is no improbable conjecture that in the present case the bishop may either have come to an understanding with the actual possessor, or have granted the bulk of the lands, under certain conditions, to a person powerful enough to wrest them from him. This supposition is, moreover, strengthened by the fact that at a very early period we find the advowson of the church in the hands of the lay lords of the manor, and not in those of the bishop.

The family of Hartshaved occupied a prominent position in the county in the reign of William the Lyon and Alexander II. In 1225, William de Hertshaved, Sheriff of Lanarkshire, is witness to a deed by Bishop Walter, in favour of the burgh of Glasgow, to another in reference to the lands of Stobo, in Peeblesshire, and to a confirmation by the King of a grant by Malcolm, Earl of Levenax, in the same year (*Reg. Epis. Glas.*, 111, 113). He also attests, in the same official character, a conveyance of certain lands in Peebles, by Bishop William, who ascended the Episcopal throne of Glasgow in 1232 (*Reg. Epis. Glas.*, 142, 173).

In 1240, Alan of Hertshavede, probably the son and successor

of William, is witness to a deed relative to the vicarage of Langton, by David, Bishop of St Andrews (*Lib. de Cal.*, 322). A second William of Herteshedved attested a charter of Alexander III. in 1261 (*Chart. Levenax*). In 1296 Aleyn of Hershede swore fealty to Edward I. He appears at this time to have possessed lands in the Merse, in addition to his Lanarkshire property (*Ragman Roll*, 151).

From this date the history of the barony is a blank for upwards of a quarter of a century, until David II., shortly after his accession in 1329, conferred it upon William de Gardino, the ancestor of the Jardines of Apilgirth, in Dumfriesshire (*Robertson's Index*, 33, 28). This family had been of some note for upwards of a century previous. Winifridus Jardine witnessed several charters of David I. to the abbeys of Kelso and Arbroath: and another person of the same name was one of the Scottish barons who attended the conference with King Edward, at Berwick, in 1292. The barony of Wandell or Hartside remained in the possession of the descendants of William Jardine till the seventeenth century. We learn from the *Chamberlain Rolls*, I., 335, that in the year 1359 the possessor was a minor, the barony being then in ward of the Crown.

James of Douglas, and *Alexander Jardine*, were specially excluded from the general amnesty granted in 1481 (*Act Parl.*, II., 139).

In 1484, the Lords of the Council decerned John Jardine of Apilgirth to give in liferent to Jonet Crechtown, the widow of his late son Alexander, a twenty merk land in Dumfriesshire. "And gif it ples the said John to give her twelve merk worth within the sheriffdom of Lanark or togidder in Galloway, she shall stand content to take it in either of the said places, with eight merks worth of land in the county of Dumfries" (*Act Dom. Con.*, 99).

In the same record we find two entries under the years 1484 and 1493 connected with this family, although not, perhaps, with their possessions in Lanarkshire, which are, however, very characteristic of the period. On the first occasion the Lords "assign a day to Robert Charteris of Amisfield, and George Irwin to prove that John Jardine of Apilgirth borrowit John

Sauchfield, Inglisman, from them, under the pain of £40 Inglis, and also to the said John Jardine to prove that he entered the said Inglisman to the said Robert and George, after the form of the borrowing of him." On the second it is minuted that "the action and cause pursued by Henry and Thomas Kirkpatrick, against John Jardin of Apilgirth, for the wrangous spoliaciown and withholding frae them of John Salkfield, Englishman, and the awale of his ransom, extending to £20 Inglis, is continued" (*Act Dom. Con.*, 100, 308).

In 1491 we find Sir John Ross of Mountgrenan, pursuing his agricultural speculations in this barony, as well as in those of Carnwath and Symington, and here, as elsewhere, meeting with opposition. On the 19th of May, it is recorded that John Jardin of Apilgirth, in presence of the Lords, "hes drawn him his lands and gudes in lawborg (*i.e.* has found security), that Sir John, his tenants, malars, and inhabitants, the lands of Hartside shall be harmles and scates of him, and all that he may lat (hinder), but (without) fraud or guile, bot (but only) as the court of common law will, under the pain of j^e lb" (*Act Dom. Aud.* 159); and on the 16th of July, the Lords of the Council decreed "that John Young shall desist from the occupation and manuring of the 40s worth of land of Hartside, to be brookit (held) and manurit by Sir John Ross of Montgrenane, after the form of the letters of tak made to him thereupon by John Jardin of Apilgirth" (*Act Dom. Con.*, 202).

On the 3d of July, 1505, Johannes Jardyn took the oaths as *Sectator seu Judicator curie Parliamenti*. This office appears to have been considered of importance; as it is more than once entered on the minutes of Parliament that, *when the rolls were called*, the judicator was absent, and on one of these occasions he was fined £10. It, however, would seem to have been analogous to that of the doomster or dempster attached to the criminal courts of Scotland generally, for we find that, on the occasion of Toroule Macleod of Lewis being condemned in the same year for high treason, it is recorded that "thereafter it was given for dome by the mouth of John Jardin, dempster of Parliament for the tyme" (*Act Parl.*, II., 257, 262, 264).

When the Earl of Angus was charged with high treason in 1544, one of the grounds of the accusation was "that he had sent *Alex. Jardine* with letters to England in time of war" (*Act Parl.*, II., 450).

In 1613, John Jardine of Apilgirth was served heir to his father, Sir Alexander, in the lands and barony of Hartside or Wandel, with the exception of the lands of Wandeldyk, Davingshaw or Woodend, and a part of those of Cauldchapel or Burnefoot (*Inquis. Spec.*, 480). He appears to have soon after disposed of them, as, in 1617, infeftment "in the lands and baronie of Wandell, with the annexis, onexis, outseattis, parts, pendicles, and pertinentis, tennentis, tenandries, and service of the tennentis, milnes, milne landis, woods, fishings, advocacion, donatione, and right of patronage of the kirkis, benefices, and chaplaneries thereof," was taken in favour of William, Earl of Angus, Lord Douglas and Abirnethie, in liferent, and Archibald, Master of Angus, his eldest lawful son, his heirs male, and of tailzie, in fee; which was, in 1621, ratified by Parliament (*Act Parl.*, IV., 634).

William, Earl of Angus, subsequently created Marquis of Douglas, was succeeded by his son, Archibald, in the terms of the above destination, and he, in 1651, obtained a patent of the Earldom of Ormond and the Lordship of Hartside, with remainder to the heir male of his second marriage with Lady Jean Wemys, afterwards Countess of Sutherland (*D. Peerage*).

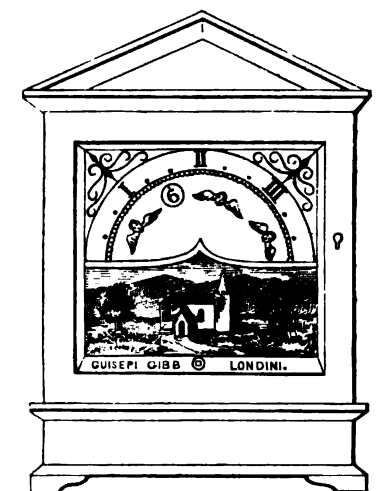
He was succeeded by Archibald, second Earl of Ormond, who, in 1661, obtained a new patent as Earl of Forfar, Lord Wandell and Hartside. He was a privy councillor of King William, and one of the commissioners of the Privy Seal. He was also a member of the Privy Council of Queen Anne, and one of the commissioners of her treasury (*D. Peerage*). In 1689, when a letter from James VII. was presented to the Scotch Parliament, he subscribed the memorable resolution by which "the estates, before opening it, declare and enact that, notwithstanding anything that may be contained in that letter for dissolving them or impeding their procedure, they are a frie and lawful meeting of the estates, and will con-

tinue undissolved until they settle and secure the Protestant religioune, the government, laws, and liberties of the kingdom" (*Act Parl.*, IX., 9). He also appended his signature to the letter of the Parliament to the King of England, thanking him for accepting the administration of affairs, and convening the estates (*Act Parl.*, IX., 20). In the same year, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Supply for the county, one of the commissioners for enforcing the proclamation for calling out the militia on this side Tay (*Act Parl.*, II., 27, 28, 70), and one of the committee to sit during the adjournment of the estates (*Act Parl.*, IX., 79). In 1690 he was one of the committee of Parliament, appointed to consider the granting of a supply, and was again named as a commissioner for the county (*Act Parl.*, IX., 114, 139). In 1695 he was a member of the committee of the estates on the security of the realm, which remitted to him and two others to consider the muster rolls of the companies, and report. On a subsequent occasion, the same body directed him "to go to the Marquis of Atholl, and ascertain the condition of that county, and what he has done to secure it" (*Act Parl.*, IX.; *App.* 1). In the year 1696, and 1700, he joined the associations formed in consequence of the "wicked and cruel conspiracies against his Majesty's person and kingdoms" (*Act Parl.*, X., 9, 193, 207). In the Parliament Rolls for 1703, we find notices of a litigation between the Marquis of Douglas and the Earl of Forfar. As, however, the same records bear witness that the latter was at the very time appearing before the Legislature as the representative of his noble kinsman, we have every reason to suppose that the suit was an amicable one (*Act Parl.*, XI., 48, 52, 116; *App.* 18). In 1704 he was again appointed one of the Commissioners of Supply for Lanarkshire (*Act Parl.*, XI., 138). During the violent debates on the Treaty of Union, he invariably supported the Government, and voted with them in all the divisions (*Act Parl.*, XI., 314, 323, 418, 439). His death occurred in 1712, when he was in his sixtieth year.

He married Robina, daughter of Sir William Lockhart of Lee, ambassador extraordinary to the Court of France (*D. Peer-*

age). This lady was an attached friend and attendant of Queen Mary, and possessed two interesting reliques of this sovereign and her royal husband. These at her death, in 1741, Lady Forfar bequeathed to her relatives, the Birnies of Broomhill. The one was an octangular porcelain bowl, but not one of the class which is now so much prized by connoisseurs, in which it is said that the nightly posset of the king was served. The other, and more interesting article, is a small table clock, in a plain ebony case of unusual but elegant and simple construction. Its face consists of a brass plate, on the lower part of which there is an enamel landscape, and the maker's name, *Guiseppe Gib, Londini*. In the upper portion a semicircular opening is cut, on the concave side of which are sixty projections or teeth, which represented the minutes, every fifth one being distinguished by a small hole drilled above it, while the quarters are marked by the Roman numerals I, II, III. Behind this opening, but concentric with it, is fixed a moveable circular plate of a nearly similar diameter, but if anything a trifle smaller. Close to the circumference of this, and directly opposite each other, are two small circular openings about three-quarters of an inch in diameter. On this second plate are carried two smaller ones of half the radius, on one of which are inscribed the odd and on the other the even numbers, so arranged that they present themselves opposite the above-mentioned holes in the larger plate. To the latter, thus armed, a single rotatory motion is given by a very simple but well executed piece of mechanism, regulated by a small pendulum, while a small ratchet opposite the lowest point of the circle successively changes the number opposite the opening which has reached it into that which should succeed. The result is that the figure denoting each hour rises in due rotation on the left of the semicircular opening in the face of the clock, culminates in the middle of the hour, and sets on the right at its close. To insure accuracy in computing the minutes a small hole is drilled above each of these figures. Those which denote the hours and quarters being cut entirely through the plates, and covered with black silk, can be made visible at night by placing a small lamp in the interior of

the case. This interesting example of the horological ingenuity of our ancestors, which still keeps excellent time, is now in the possession of James Clerk Maxwell, Esq. of Middlebie, Professor of Natural Philosophy in King's College, London.



The issue of this marriage was Archibald, second Earl of Forfar, who entered the army, and in 1713 was appointed to the colonelcy of the Buffs, or tenth regiment of foot. In 1714 he was sent as envoy extraordinary to Prussia. On 13th November, 1715, he served as brigadier at the battle of Sheriffmuir, and was made prisoner by the forces of the Earl of Mar, having received a shot in the knee, and sixteen other wounds, of which he died at Stirling on the 8th of December following. As he had never married, his estates, including the barony of Wandell, devolved on his relative, the Duke of Douglas. By his will the barony passed to the Lords Douglas of Douglas, and is now the property of their representative, the Countess of Home (*D. Peerage*).

Minor Holdings.—The only minor proprietor of any note in this barony appears to have been Baillie of Littlegill, a cadet of the house of Lamington. An account of this family has already

been given in connection with the lands possessed by them in the parish of Roberton, on the opposite bank of the Clyde. Their lands in Wandell were purchased by the Douglas family towards the close of the last century.

Castles and Fortalices.—There is but one ruin of this kind, and the walls of that are almost level with the ground. It is situated on a remarkable rocky promontory, or almost peninsula, projecting into the Clyde opposite the village of Roberton. Being washed on three sides by the river, and only approached by a very small neck of land, it must have formed a very strong position in feudal times, but could never have been of great extent. Its remains are in such a ruinous state that it is impossible to form any opinion as to the details of its architecture or construction. It is known as *the Bower of Wandell*, and tradition asserts that it was used as a hunting seat by James V. This, however, seems very doubtful, for although that king might on his excursions from Crawford or Crawfordjohn Castles be entertained there, when the chase led him so far, we have no reason to suppose that any part of the barony of Wandell was ever annexed to the Crown so as to give him a right to occupy the bower independently of the courtesy of the Jardines.

LAMINGTON.

NAME.

Lambinstoun, Lambynstoun, Lambyngstoun, Lambiston, Lam-yntown, Lamingtoun, Lamingtoune, Lammingtoune, Lammington, Lamington. In this case, there can be no doubt that the parish was named after Lambin, who founded the church and village in the earlier part of the twelfth century.

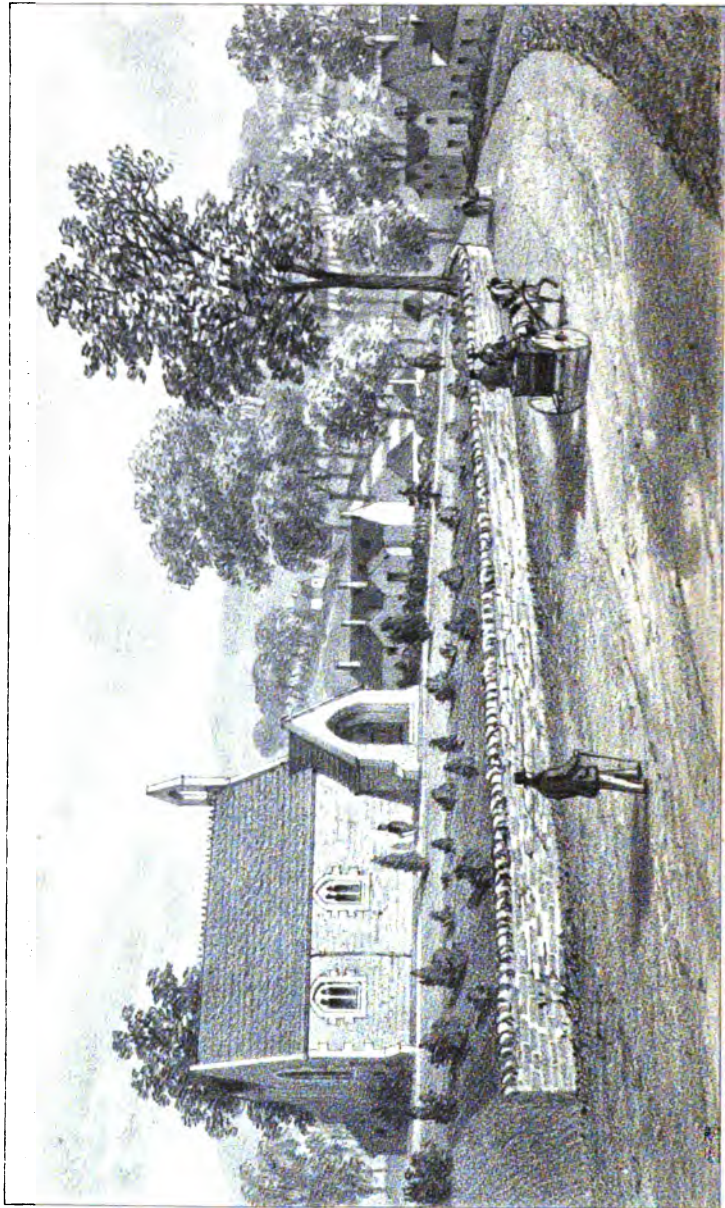
HISTORY.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—This church was founded by the Lambin from whom the parish takes its name, in the reign of

Malcolm the Maiden, or in that of his grandfather, David I., 1125-1160. It has ever since remained a free parsonage in the advowson of the lords of the barony.

In connection with one of the incumbents of this benefice, we find an instance of a custom strongly illustrating the unsettled condition of the country in the sixteenth century. When any nobleman or high ecclesiastic was sent abroad on the public service, it was usual for him to place his friends and adherents under the special protection of the king during his absence. Thus, when Cardinal Betown, then Abbot of Arbroath, was, in 1536, on the point of embarking for France, he obtained the special protection of the Sovereign for Mr Bernard Baillie, parson of Lamington (*Reg. Privy Seal*, X, 163). The same Bernard, as rector of Lamington, is, in 1539, a witness to a protest against the Bishop of St Andrews carrying a cross within the diocese of Glasgow (*Reg. Epis. Glas.*, 554). He also frequently attested deeds in connection with the convent of the Cistercian nuns of North Berwick. He left a natural son, who was attorney for the abbess of the same convent, and on one occasion cautioner for her in the due performance of a contract with Robert Lawder of the Bass (*Cart de North Berwic*, 78, 82; *Lib. Col., N. D. in Glasgow*, 17). Bernard Baillie died in 1557, when he was succeeded in the cure of Lamington by William Baillie of Provand, near Glasgow, cousin to the then proprietor of the barony, who proved himself a distinguished lawyer and statesman. In 1566, he was appointed one of the Lords of Council and Session, when he adopted the title of Lord Provand, and was subsequently made President of the College of Justice, in March, 1574, in which capacity he was present when the Duke of Argyle delivered up certain crown jewels (*Act Parl.*, III, 84). In 1565, he received from Mary and Darnley a tak of the third of the parsonage of Glasgow, and especially the teinds of his own lands of Provand. This grant by "his dearest fader and moder," was ratified by James VI. in 1581 (*Act Parl.*, III, 242). In 1567, during the minority of James, he obtained from the Regent a grant of the sum of "ane hundreth pounds money of the realme, to be paid

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Chapel and Village of Lamington

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to him zerlie, furth of the reddiest of the superplus of the thirds of benefices not assignit to the sustentation of our ministere;" and this pension was specially exempted from the general revocation of all donations made during his nonage, executed by the King in 1581 (*Act Parl.*, III., 247). Lord Provand retained the benefice of Lamington till his death in 1593. He was assisted from 1567 to 1573 by John Lindesay as reader, who had a salary of twenty merks. In 1576 Lindesay held this office both in Lamington and Hartsyde, when he received £22 4s 5d yearly (*Book of Ministers*, 32, Ap. 82).

The parsonage of Lamington is valued, in Baiamond's Roll, at £66 13s 4d, in the Tax Eccles. Scot., at £58, and is entered in the Libellus Tax Regni Scotiæ at £16 13s 4d.

The present *church* occupies the same site as the original edifice. In the back wall, there is still preserved a most beautiful and highly-ornamented early Norman arched door-way. Unfortunately it has been partially injured by a coat of whitewash, and by the filling up of the door-way with coarse rubble-work. It presents us with many of the characteristic details which distinguish the early Norman architecture of Scotland from the same style in England. In general appearance, it resembles parts of Kelso Abbey, and was probably erected at the same period, and certainly not later than the middle of the twelfth century. On the east side of this door-way, there is inserted an iron bar, in a perpendicular position; to this was formerly attached, by a ring and chain, an iron collar, called the "juggs," in which malefactors, and those condemned to do penance, were confined. The place of repentance, locally known as the "canty," existed until the church was repaired in 1828. It projected three feet in front of the Wandell gallery, at its junction with the south wall. It had no seat, and only a few coarse spars in front, so that the culprit had to stand in full view of all the congregation. This church appears to have been dedicated to St Ninian, the well-known Bishop of Galloway. A well, a short way above the village, on the side of Lamington burn, also bears the name of this saint. The bell was presented to the church in 1650 by Sir William Baillie, lord of the manor, upon his own charges,

and has on it this inscription, "*Joannes Monteith fecit me, 1647.*"

Barony.—The earlier history of this barony presents many obscurities, and it is often, from the scanty nature of our information, impossible to trace the relation which its successive owners bore to each other.

It appears to have been founded by a person of the name of Lambin, in the reign of David I. During that of his successor, Arnold, Abbot of Kelso, granted, between 1147 and 1160, the lands of Draffan and Dardarch, in Lesmahago, to Lambyn Asa (*Lib. de Cal.*, 75, 102). Chalmers is inclined to consider these as separate persons; while the learned editor of the *Origines Parochiales* leans to the idea that they were the same. The latter opinion appears the most probable, as there can be no doubt that these lands were subsequently held in conjunction with those of Lamington, and Loudon in Ayrshire. Of the last, James, the son and successor of Lambyn, obtained a grant from Richard de Moreville, Constable of Scotland (*Loudon Charters, Dalrymple Collect., Scot. Hist.*, LXV.) It has been conjectured that this James left no legitimate children but a daughter, who carried his estates into the family of Crawford by her marriage with Reginald, Sheriff of Ayr in the reign of William the Lyon, and there can be little doubt that this was the case as far as the lands of Loudon and Draffan were concerned, for in that of his successor, Alexander II., we find them in the possession of Hugh de Crawford, the heir of this marriage, and his wife Alice (*Loudon Charters, Dalrymple ut supra; Lib. de Cal.*, 364, 474). Those of Lamington and Dardarach appear, however, to have followed a male line of descent. Henry, Abbot of Kelso, *intra* 1208–1218, confirmed the title of A., the son of James, *A. filius Jacobi*, most probably an illegitimate son of James, the son of Lambyn, to the last-mentioned of these (*Lib. de Cal.*, 76, 103); while in 1266, Robert, called the Norman of Lamington, *dictus Frang de Lambinist*, the son and heir of Henry, the son and heir of William, formerly of Adarach, resigned in favour of the abbey any right he had to the same

(*Lib. de Cal.*, 155, 190). The due execution of this deed is fortified by the penalty of paying £200 to the fabric of the abbey, and the same sum to that of Glasgow Cathedral. The interval between 1208 and 1266 can hardly be considered sufficiently extended to permit us to suppose that William, the grandfather of Robert the Norman, was the son of A., the son of James, embracing, as it would then do, no less than four generations of direct descendants in the space of rather under sixty years, but beyond this, we have no data from which we can determine the relationship, if any, which subsisted between them.

When we arrive at the era of the great struggle for Scottish independence, the history of the barony of Lamington possesses intense interest from its connection with the patriot hero, Sir William Wallace. Few of our national legends have taken more hold on the popular imagination than that which relates the loves of the gallant defender of Scotland and the beautiful Marion Bradfute, and none perhaps have been described in more glowing and poetic language. In its most perfect and complete form, this tradition may be stated in the following terms:—At the period of Edward of England's invasion and usurped occupation of Scotland, Haselrig was the Sheriff of Lanark, and by the violence of his character had become the terror of the whole district. Hugh de Bradfute of Lamington had, by the active part he took on the patriotic side, excited his indignation in a peculiar degree. One day Haselrig, with an overwhelming force, attacked the castle of Lamington, and carried it by assault. Hugh de Bradfute and his son fell in the defence of their ancestral tower; Marion, his daughter and heiress, was carried off to Lanark, where Haselrig insisted on her either marrying himself or bestowing her hand upon his son. She was, however, permitted to attend the church at Lanark, where her situation attracted great sympathy, especially from Sir William Wallace. Although she was carefully guarded, the bold and daring patriot obtained access to her presence, and won her affections. Ultimately they were married at midnight by his friend and chaplain, Blair, the only witnesses

being Anne Dickson, Marion's maid, and Malcolm, a trustworthy follower. The most entire secrecy was preserved for more than a year, during which period a daughter was born, who was immediately conveyed away from Lanark to Lamington, to be brought up by a distant relative. From this daughter the Baillies of Lamington are lineally descended. About fifteen months after his marriage, Wallace, on one of his visits to his bride, got into a fray with a soldier who had insulted him. In spite of the slaughter he made of his opponents, he was on the point of being overpowered by numbers, when a door opened behind him, and a fair hand drew him inside; the hand was that of his wife. He had only time to issue by another entrance when the English forced the gate, and, enraged at his escape, barbarously put the fair Marion to death. This outrage was communicated to Wallace in his refuge at Cartland Craigs, when he immediately prepared for vengeance, and shortly after, having stormed the castle of Lanark, slew Haselrig and all his garrison. Nothing could form a more poetic or pleasing picture, than this of the patriotic hero of Scotland, who has so great a place in the heart of every native of that country, seeking occasional relief from the grief which its oppressed state occasioned him, and the contemplation of plans for its deliverance, in the repose of domestic life, and one can fancy him sallying in the early morn from the old tower of Lamington with hound and horn to chase the deer in Keygill or on Hartside. But fondly as we love to paint such scenes, they fade like a morning dream before the dawning light of historical accuracy. Many as are the pleasures which surround the path of the archæologist, it is not without its pains, and perhaps the chief of these is the disagreeable but imperative duty of submitting these pleasing legends to the test of authentic records. Too often, alas! in passing through the alembic of historical investigation, these legends throw off almost entirely the whole of their romantic interest, and although we invariably find some truth at the bottom, the residuum is generally small and prosaic. Unfortunately, this is the case with the tradition we have now narrated. The greater part of the details in the

above statement only owe their existence to the fertile imagination of that spirited and excellent novelist, Miss Porter. Long may her "Scottish Chiefs," like her "Thaddeus of Warsaw," be read by our young men as a noble lesson of exalted feelings, but let them beware of supposing it to record *authentic facts*. In the present case, most of the details are mere imaginative amplifications of the story as told by the well-known bard

"Our Scottish Homer, old Blind Harry."

But the question has been often asked, What authority is due to this poet as an historian, and how far is his narrative to be relied on as fact? Lord Hailes sneers at him, and holds his statements as of no value; while, on the other hand, among our modern Scottish antiquaries, there are authors to be found who support him, through thick and thin, as a sound authority, wherever his assertions cannot be disproved. It is needless to say that the latter system is inconsistent with the sound rules of archæological investigation which have been within the last twenty years universally adopted in England and by the best of our Scotch antiquaries, although not so generally followed by the smaller fry as in the sister kingdom. The true canon of criticism is, that where a poet or writer is found continually introducing details which are inconsistent in themselves, and contradicted by incontestibly authentic records, his authority is at an end, unless where the same facts are mentioned by other historians. A careful investigation of Blind Harry's version of this Lamington legend has fully convinced us of the soundness of Lord Hailes' opinion, and enhanced the confidence we have always felt in the critical acumen of that distinguished lawyer. The following is the account of the affair as given by the poet. A little before the end of the year 1296 Wallace came to Gilbank, in Lesmahago parish.

"This Chrystismess Wallace ramaynt thar,
In Laynrik oft till sport he made repair."—B. 5, l. 566.

On one of these visits he noticed a young lady going to the church, and fell in love with her at first sight.

"Wallace hyr saw, as he his eyne can cast;
The prent of luff him panyeit at the last."—B. 5, l. 610.

The history and descent of the lady is thus described:—

"In Lanryk dwelt a gentill woman thar,
A madyn myld, as my book will declar,
Off auchteign yeris ald, or letill mor off age,
Als born sho was till *part off heritage*.
Hyr fadyr was off worschippe and renowne,
And Hew Braidfute he hecht of Lamingtounne,
As feyll e othyer was in the contre caled,
Befor tyme thai gentill men wer of ald.
Bot this gud man and als his wiff was ded,
The madyn than wyst of no other rede;
Bot still sho dwelt on *trewbute* in the towne,
And purchest had King Edwardi's protectione.
.
For Hesylyrig had done hyr mekile der,
Slayne her brodyr, quilk eldest was and ayr."—B. 5, l. 584.

It is well to remark here, that the poet, by the expression "*Before tyme thai gentill men wer of ald*," intimates that Hew de Braidfute was the descendant of Lambin, the original founder of the barony of Lamington. The importance of this will be afterwards apparent. The above statement, moreover, hardly bears the interpretation that this lady was heiress of Lamington. Her eldest brother was slain, but this is not inconsistent with the existence of another, more especially if we advert to her statement in l. 683, that the English "has weill NER destroyit our lynage;" while she is only described as possessing *part off heritage*, which might be a portion of the lands assigned as her provision and future tocher. We would also observe that the statement that she had obtained protection by a payment of tribute, though excusable in a poet, would in a historian be manifestly inconsistent with the law and custom of the age; for as she was only eighteen years of age, or little more, she must have been a ward of the over-lord or of the Crown, then usurped by the English king, and in neither case competent to enter into such a transaction.

By the advice of one of his followers, Wallace obtained an

interview with the lady, which was a secret one, in consequence of Hesilryg having "her desirde in marriage till his son" (B. 5, l. 671). At this interview the hero avows his love, to which she replies—

"And I trast yhe wald nocht set till assail,
For yhoure worschippe, to do me dyahonour,
And I a maid."—B. 5, l. 693.

Wallace, after avowing that his duty to his country forbids him to think of marrying and encumbering himself with domestic ties until he has freed it from the invader, sets off on an expedition into Dumfriesshire, where he cuts off the English garrison of Lochmaben. Thereafter, when

. . . "passit was wtass of Feuiryher
And part of Marche."—B. 6, l. 1.

The patriot leader returned to Gilbank, and after a violent struggle between his love and his sense of public duty, successfully renewed his suit.

"And so befell be concord in a tid,
That sho [was] maid at his commaund to bid,
And thus began the styntyne off this stryffe,
Begynnyng band, with graith witnes besyd,
My auctor sais, sho was rychtwyss wyff."—B. 6, l. 44.

The poet next informs us that

"Throuch naturall cours of generacioune befell
A child was chewyt thir twa luffaris betuene,
Quhilk gudly was a madyn brycht and schene,
So forthyr furth, be ewyn tyme off hyr age,
A Squier Schaw, as that full wele was seyne,
This lyflat man hyr gat in marriage,
Rycht gudly men come of this lady ying."—B. 6, l. 67.

In the printed editions of 1594 and 1620, the following lines are inserted after the foregoing—

"This vther maid wedded ane Squyar wicht,
Quhilk was well knawin cummin of Balliol's blude,
And thair airis be lyne succeeded richt
To Lammingtoun and uther landis gude."

There is, however, no MS. authority for this addition, and from the utter impossibility of reconciling it with the preceding passage, there can be little hesitation in pronouncing it spurious. It should, moreover, be remarked that these lines contain no assertion that the issue of the marriage between Wallace's daughter and the squire of the Baliol blood took the lands of Lamington through and in virtue of their descent from *her*, but merely records the fact that they succeeded thereto; a statement which we will afterwards find to be not far from the truth.

Under the date

"Twelf hundreth yer tharto nynte and sewyn,"—B. 6, l. 107,

Blind Harry relates the skirmish in Lanark between Wallace and the English garrison, the aid given to his escape by his wife, the vindictive revenge of his foes in her execution, and the hero's righteous retaliation, very much in the same manner as we have already stated them. After this, we are informed of Wallace's victory over Edward in person at Biggar; of the national election of the great patriot-chief to the wardenship of the kingdom at "Forest Kirk;" then follows an expedition into Galloway; a conference with the enemy at Rutherglen; finally—

"In Aperill the King of England come
In Cummyrland of Pomfrat fro his home,
Into Carleill till a counsell he yeid.—B. 7, l. 8.

Looking to the time which must have been occupied by all these events, we cannot place the date of the battle of Biggar later than the *month of April*, 1297. From this, it follows that the wife of Wallace must have been murdered in the end of March or the very beginning of April, 1297, at the latest. Now, mark the effect of these dates on the credibility of Blind Harry's narrative. Marion Bradfute is slain in March, 1297, the very month which, according to the minstrel, witnessed her nuptials with the patriot-hero, and within three months of the day when they first met, and the poet records her emphatic assertion of her virginity, and yet we are asked

to believe that she gave birth to a daughter, of which Wallace was the father; a physical impossibility, which at once destroys Blind Harry's authority as a trustworthy relator of historical events.

But there are many who will object to our argument, that, while the minstrel specifies the season, he does not, in the same passage, specify the year, and therefore we might charitably suppose that he meant the Christmas of 1295, and not that of 1296. This, however, is only to tumble out of one difficulty into a still deeper one; for, in December, 1295, *the English had not a single garrison in Scotland*; while, had Wallace penetrated into Annandale in January, 1296, so far from finding Lochmaben in the possession of the Southron, he would have encountered the Scottish forces, which, under Comyn, Earl of Buchan, were preparing to invade, from that district, the western marches of England.

There are others who will content themselves with the idea that there must be some error somewhere in the text, though where they do not know, as no poet could ever have overlooked such an anachronism; and when such error is discovered, as they are sure it will be some time or other, dear old Blind Harry will be found right after all. Such persons—we cannot call them reasoners—are totally unaware how often poets and writers of fiction, carried on by the torrent of their imaginations, overlook these dry details, and annihilate both time and space to make two lovers happy. If they really doubt the possibility of such a lapse occurring, we would recommend them to read attentively the nineteenth and twentieth chapters of Sir Walter Scott's "Antiquary." They will there find Captain M'Intyre starting at full gallop, leaving his uncle and Eddie Ochiltree in the front of Mucklebacket's cottage, to follow on foot; yet, on his arrival at Knockwinnoch, the first person he encounters is the ubiquitous blue-gown, returning with Miss Wardour from their interview beneath the briery bank, where the latter had informed her that he had been watching all the morning for the Edinburgh coach, instead of endeavouring to extract a confession from old Elspeth, as we had been previously led to believe.

Having thus shown that, owing to the inconsistent and impossible nature of Blind Harry's narrative, we cannot rely on the authenticity of any fact, because it is inserted therein, our next step is to inquire what parts of the story are supported by other and more competent authorities, and what are left wholly without corroboration.

In the first class, we can safely place the insult offered to Wallace by the English soldiers at Lanark; his resentment of it; the skirmish which ensued; his rescue by a woman who, seeing that, in spite of his great valour and prowess, he was nearly overcome by numbers, drew him within her door, and enabled him to escape another way, for which generous deed she was put to death; and the vengeance taken by Wallace on her murderers. All these facts are related in Wyntoun's Chronicle in terms nearly verbatim the same as those employed by Blind Harry.

The same authority also supports the Minstrel in the idea that this lady was influenced as much by private affection for the patriot as a sense of public duty.

" Hys lemman,
Dat wes a plesand fayre woman,"

are the terms in which Wyntoun describes her, B. viii. c. 13.

In the same category we must also place the *marriage of a daughter of Wallace with Sir William Baillie of Hoprig*. This rests on totally different evidence from that of Blind Harry, and chiefly on records connected with Ayrshire (*Ruddiman's Index, Diplom. Scotiæ*, 121). It would, however, be but idle speculation to conjecture who was the mother of this daughter. Whether it possibly might have been the lady who at Lanark sealed with her life her devotion to the hero, as Wyntoun, unlike Blind Harry, assigns no date to the commencement of their acquaintance; or whether it may have been another, must remain an open question, as we have no data to guide us to a conclusion one way or the other.

Under the other head we must class the assertion that the name of the lady who sacrificed herself so nobly at Lanark was

Marion Bradfute; that she was the heiress of Lamington, and that she transmitted her rights to her daughter, who, by her marriage with Sir William Baillie of Hoprig, carried the barony into that family—being the very statements on which the poetic beauty of the popular legend depends. Neither do we require to rest our opinion of the mythical nature of these assertions on the mere fact that in making them Blind Harry stands alone, without any corroboration from other authorities, for they are clearly contradicted by numerous entries in what remain of our authentic national records.

In 1296, Roger, son of Robert de Lambystone (evidently Robert the Norman, already referred to), swore fealty to Edward I. (*Palgrave Ill. Hist. Scot.*, I, 196); and in the Appendix to the Lanercost Chronicle, extracted from the Rolls then in the Tower of London, we learn that posterior to Wallace's escape at Lanark—namely, from the 12th April to the 9th of October, 1299—Roger, son of Robert of Lambystoune, was a prisoner at Fotheringay Castle; that he was ranked as an esquire of Scotland, and as such received an allowance of threepence a-day. He had most probably been taken prisoner at Falkirk (*Lanercost Chron.*, p. 400, *Note*).

In 1329, we find the barony of Lamington in the possession of Alexander Seton, who in that year compounded for his entry in the same. "*Et de xalb., rec. de Alexr. Seton, p. finem fem. cum Rege et introitu baronie de Lambyston*" (*Chamb. Rolls*, I, 91).

This Alexander Seton, afterwards Sir Alexander, was the son of the gallant Sir Christopher Seton, and Christian, sister of the Bruce. Sir Christopher was executed in London, along with his brother-in-law, Nigel Bruce, in 1306. The history of Sir Alexander Seton is involved in some obscurity. It has been sometimes averred that he was slain at the battle of Kinghorn when Baliol landed in Fife, anno 1330, and that he was succeeded by a son of the same name. It would, however, appear that these were in reality only one person. Alexander Seton, governor of Berwic, was witness to a charter by John, bishop of Glasgow, *intra* 1318–34, and to another deed, *circa* 1330, both

of which are preserved in the chartulary of Kelso (*Lib. de Cal.*, 366, 477—404, 511). The gallant defence of the town of Berwic by Sir Alexander Seton, in 1332, is one of the many bright points in our national history, to which every Scotchman will long look back with pride. Although pressed by the whole force of England under Edward III. in person, the garrison repelled every assault, and forced that monarch to convert the siege into a blockade. Being destitute of provisions, the defenders entered into a capitulation to deliver up the town on a certain day, if not previously relieved, and hostages were given for the due fulfilment of this agreement, among whom was included Thomas Seton, the son of the governor. The Scotch, under Sir Archibald Douglas, then regent of the kingdom, advanced in force, and, while their main body threatened Banbury, where the youthful Queen of England then was, they succeeded in throwing succours into Berwic. This fact, however, Edward chose to deny, and on the retreat of the Scottish forces, demanded surrender of the town. This being refused, he most barbarously, and in the worst faith, hanged Thomas Seton before the very eyes of his father, the governor. Sir Alexander Seton died shortly after this heroic struggle. Among other children he left a daughter, Margaret, whose clandestine marriage with Alan of Wynton created a most formidable disturbance in the south of Scotland. This is adverted to by Fordun (II, 327) under the year 1336. "*Hoc anno Alanus de Wynton vi et raptu, cepit juvenulam dominam de Seton. Quem in facto suo, manutenebat, William de Moravia custos castri de Edinr. Propter quod tantum dissidium et discordia orta sunt in Laudonia, quod infra unum annum centum ut dicitur arata sequestrata sunt a culturd. Conquestum est propterea de raptu per parentes raptæ domino rege et apprehenso dicto Alano. Rege præ tribunali sedente, oblatis ad elegendam juvenulæ gladius et annulus. Que annulum arripiens, adjudicata est, Alano ad uxorandum.*" "In this year Alan of Wynton carried off by violence a young lady of the Setons, and was supported in this act by William de Moravia, the keeper of the castle of Edinburgh. On account of

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this, so great a feud and discord broke forth in Lothian, that in less than one year no less than one hundred ploughs are said to have ceased to be used. The relations of the young lady thus violently carried off having made complaint to the King, and the said Alan having been apprehended and brought before the royal court, resort was had to the ordeal of making the lady choose (most probably blindfold) between a sword and a ring. She laid hold of the latter, and was in consequence adjudged to be the wife of the said Alan."

In pursuance of this decree, David II. granted a charter to Margaret Seton, daughter to umquhill Sir Alexander Seton, of her tocher of the £20 land of Lamington, in the sherriffdom of Lanark (*Robertson's Index*, 62, 63).

In 1359, the barony of Lambynston paid 20s towards the ward of the royal castle of Lanark (*Chamb. Rolls*, I., 335).

While Margaret Seton obtained her tocher or provision out of the lands of Lamington, it seems almost certain that the barony was in possession of her brother, Sir William, as we find that Robert II. confirmed certain grants of his, in conjunction with others by Thomas de Symondestown (*Robertson's Index*, 120, 83). He married Katherine, daughter of Sinclair of Herdmanstone, by whom he had a daughter, who espoused Sir William Baillie, second of Hoprig, the son of Sir William the first, and the daughter of Wallace. She carried with her as her portion the barony of Lamington, of which her husband, in 1367-8, obtained a charter from David II., in these terms:—"David, by the grace of God King of the Scots, know all that I have given, conceded, and by this charter confirm, to our beloved and faithful servant, Sir William Baillie, the whole barony of Lambiston" (*Ibid*, 30, 17; *Lamington Charters; Nisbet's Heraldry*). The wording of this charter would hardly be that used where the lands had descended from the grantee's parents, but would be quite appropriate where they were acquired by marriage, without any reservation of the lady's life-rent. The fact that it was the second, and not the first, Sir William of Hoprig that acquired the lands of Lamington also explains many of the difficulties which surround the history of

the barony in the fourteenth century, and renders the succeeded chronology more consistent.

In 1359, Sir William Baillie obtained from John Hamilton, Lord of Cadzow, a charter of the lands of Hyndshaw and Walstown. He had, by his wife, Isabel Seyton, a son and heir (*Nisbet Heraldry*).

III. Sir William Baillie, who, in 1432, was a hostage for the ransom of James I. He married Katherine, daughter of Sir John Hamilton of Cadzow, by whom he left a son (*Ibid*).

IV. Sir William Baillie. In 1481, Parliament authorised James III. to levy 600 men to garrison the fortresses of the kingdom; of these, 100 are ordered "to be in the Ermytage, which sal be redy to support baith ye myddel and the west bordours in tyme of nede, and as they sal be warnt and chargit, and to be captain of them, the Laird of Lammynytown" (*Act Parl.*, II., 139, 140). In 1484, Sir William was appointed one of the conservators of the peace concluded with England at Nottingham. His daughter Mary married John, Lord Somerville (*Nisbet*). He was succeeded by his son,

V. Sir William, who was ordered by the Lords of the Council to appear before them on the 7th of May, 1491, prepared to prove "that he was lawfully entered by the sheriff to the tak and mailing of a part of the third of the Middle-rig liand in the sheriffdom of Lanark" (*Act Dom. Con.*, 218). In the following year, his name often appears in the records, chiefly in connection with the affairs of his deceased brother-in-law, Lord Somerville, to whom he had been appointed executor (*Ibid*, 246, 255, 284; and *Dom. Aud.*, 165). In 1493, he is incidentally mentioned in a case before the Lords of the Council, which is interesting as illustrating the judicial forms and legal style then in use. "The procurator for the abbot and convent of Newbottle produced a notarial instrument, stating that, on the 14th July, 1492, Master Henry Maculloch, advocate for Sir David Brunetown, chapellane, comperit in the barown court of Monkland, haddin by the Abbot of Newbottle, and falsit a dome gevin by the mouth of Patrick Ra, dempster, anent the tak of the lands of the gayn, and fand Sir William Baillie, Knt, sureti

to perseu the said borgh, under the pain of £40," upon which the Lords found that the abbot and convent should not answer the summons against them until the said dome falsit were decidet (*Act Dom. Con.*, 299). Sir William left two sons, namely, William, who succeeded him, and John, from whom descended the Baillies of St John's Kirk and Jerviswood.

VI. Sir William, who, by his marriage with a daughter of Lord Lindsay of the Byres, had a son.

VII. Sir William, who in 1542 was made, by a grant under the Privy Seal, principal master of the wardrobe to Queen Mary. He represented the county of Lanark in the Parliament held at Edinburgh in 1560, immediately before the return of the Queen from France, in which was voted "The Confession of the Faith and Doctrine believed and professed by the Protestants of Scotland" (*Act Parl.*, II., 525). He married Jane, daughter of James, first Earl of Arran, and left two sons, William, who succeeded him, and another from whom descended the Baillies of Bagbie and Hardingtoune, with their cadets.

VIII. Sir William, adopted the politics of his mother's relations, and, warmly espousing the cause of Queen Mary, his lands were in 1568 forfeited in consequence of his having fought under her banner at Langside. This judgment, which never appears to have been rigidly enforced, was formally recalled in 1585 by an "Act for the restitution of the noblemen and others restorit to the King's Majesty's favour, and abolition of the force of processis and fourfeiture" (*Act Parl.*, III., 383). In 1572 he, and a number of other gentlemen of the Upper Ward, who were opposed to the existing Government, had to find heavy security that they would attend the next Justice Air at Lanark, and answer a charge of being accessory to the murders of Darnley, and the two Regents Murray and Lennox (*Pit. Crim. Trials*, I., 35). Owing to Sir William's adherence to the party of the Queen, a violent feud arose between his family and that of his neighbour, Jardine of Apilgirth (*Ibid.* I., 108). We have already had occasion to mention the great injuries which were in consequence inflicted on the Baillies of Littlegill (*see Ante*, p. 157), and it would appear that the elder branch of the house also suffered

severely, as in 1585, Jane Hamyltown, Lady Lamyngtown, presented a petition to Parliament, in which she complains "of ye innumerall oppressionis commitit aganis hir bairnis, familie, servandis, tennentis, guidis and geir, this mony yeiris by gane, not only by burning of thair housis, slaying, hoching, stikking, and shutting of thair cattell and guidis, mawing of thair grene cornis, leveing of thair bairnis, tennentis, and servandis for deid, and utherwayes spuilzeing, reveing, and oppressing of the same bayth nycht and day sa oft and mony tymes, that it is impossible be writ or word to repeat the same without langer process than evir hes bene red or presentit in our said Soverane and Lordis of Counsellis audience, and that be ye laird of Apilgirth and his complices" (*Act. Parl.*, III., 422). This feud appears to have been staunched previous to the year 1609, when we find the Laird of Lamington acting as *prolocutor* for Jardine of Burnoch, who was accused of the murder of Robert Brown in Culter, and Alexander Baillie of Littlegill (*Pit. Crim. Trials*, III., 54).

Sir William married Dame Margaret Maxwell, daughter of John, Lord Maxwell, and widow of Archibald, Earl of Angus. Having no male issue by this marriage, or any prospect thereof, he was induced, by the influence of his wife and her noble relations, to unite his daughter with a connection of theirs, Edward Maxwell, Commendator of Dundrennan, a younger son of Lord Herries of Terregles, and to settle his estate on the issue of this marriage, with no farther reservation than a liferent of it in favour of himself and his spouse, and with a very small provision to any lady with whom he might contract matrimony if he survived the Countess of Angus, and any family he might have by such second marriage. This settlement was, however, granted under the condition that his daughter's husband and the heirs of their marriage should assume the name and arms of Baillie. In 1581, Parliament, by a special Act, allowed Edward Maxwell to dispense with this condition for a certain space, provided that William Maxwell, the eldest son of the marriage, should comply with it at once. And it was ordained that he and his posterity should ever after be called Baillie, and carry the arms of that

family (*Act Parl.*, III, 232). Sir William Baillie, however, soon began to regret having been induced to make a settlement of this nature, and, to use Nisbet's words, "he, shortly before the death of his wife, procreated upon a gentlewoman, one Mrs Home, a son, William Baillie, whom, upon his lady's death, he married, in the view of legitimatizing the infant *per subsequens matrimonium*, imagining that this would enable him to break the above-mentioned settlement," which was contingent on the failure of heirs male of his body. But it being clearly proved by the books of the Presbytery of Lanark that this son was got while the Countess of Angus was alive, and that, in consequence, legitimation *per subsequens matrimonium* could not have effect, owing to the existence of what in law is known as a mid-impediment, the proposed reduction of the settlement was found impossible. This son went over to Germany, and entered the service of Gustavus Adolphus, where, by his conduct and gallant behaviour, he became a distinguished major-general.

IX. Sir William was succeeded by his grandson, William Maxwell or Baillie, who, in 1607, was served heir to his father, Edward Maxwell, as fiar of the barony of Lamynghtown—the old extent of which is entered at £38 13s 4d, and the new at £100 (*Inquis. Spec.*, 72). He received the honour of knighthood from James VI., and in 1612 attended Parliament as one of the Commissioners from the lesser barons of Lanarkshire. His daughter, Jean, married the neighbouring laird of Culterallers. He died in 1615 (*Inquis. Spec.*, 102), and was succeeded by his son,

X. Sir William Baillie, who was elected in 1639 as one of the Commissioners to Parliament for the shire (*Act Parl.*, V., 249). In the preceding year the Estates had, in consequence of the disturbed state of the county, and the disputes with the King, recalled a number of the Scottish officers serving in Germany and Sweden, and among others Major-General Baillie, and employed them in the formation of the force they raised at that time on their own authority. Having, by his conduct in this capacity, obtained considerable influence with the leading men of the legislature, General Baillie thought it a favourable opportunity for renewing his claim to the barony of Lamington.

ton, and accordingly, on the 14th of September, 1641, he delivered to Parliament a supplication "craving to be declarit righteous air" thereto (*Ibid.*, 401). The answers lodged by Sir William in reply to this petition touch on several interesting and curious points in the history of Scotch jurisprudence, especially the authority of the Roman and canon law, and the grievance of creating special courts for individual cases. After stating that the estate of Lamington "had for threescore and ten years been workit and possessit without question or controversie by his father, gudshir and grandshire, under publict infetments confirmed by the King and Parliament," he pleads that, "Be the lawes of the countrie this establishes a richt uncontroleable in his personne, notwithstanding quhair of General Major William Baillie hes given in a bill *craving upon certain formalities of civill law nawayes received be the lawis, customs, and pratick of this kingdom*, that the settlement of this estate, made by the defender's grandfather, should be declared void, and also that it should be found that the said Major-General has the entire richt to the same, or otherwayes, that his Majesty and the estates wald be pleased to *appoint ane committee of judicious and conscionable judges* to that effect, *not so much to consider the strict poyntis and formalities of law, but rathir to proceed and determine in the said matter according to equitie and the laws of God and nature*. Albeit the matter be altogether civil concerning the validitie or invaliditie of richts, to the decision whereof the Lordis of the Session are the onlie proper judges in the first instance, by the Institution of the Colledge of Justice, by the 92d Act of the sext Parliament of King James V., which declares: 'That the King's Majestie, his parliamentis, sall have littil tyme and opportunitie to consider his heines awun effaires, and the causs of the commonweall, iff at the inopportune sute of private parties civill causses properlie belonging to the judgment of the Colledge of Justice sal be brouht before thaim.'" Sir William next challenges the title to pursue, set forth by the General, namely, "*alldiget appeerand air of the late William Baillie*," and argues that it does not constitute him a "partie be the

lawes of this country, quha under that name can contravert a matter of the leist moment, and much les the estate and living of Lammingtonne, belonging to the defender, being *ane member of the house*. Lykewas, it is without example that the richt the defender and uthers, his majesty's leidges, hes of their estates sould be drawne in questionne in so summar a way." The answer concludes with the prayer that any process General Baillie may have anent the matter, should be remitted to the Lords of Session, "the onlie competent judges, before whom Sir William is confident to make appeir that his and his predecessor's richt is undoubted and unquestionable, and that the petitioner has neither interest nor ground to call the same in question" (*Ibid*, 454). Although General Baillie presented a replication to this answer (*Ibid*, 457), the matter appears to have been allowed to drop, as no further notice of it is found in the records. General Baillie acquired by marriage the estate of Lethem, and his eldest son, James, having married the daughter of Lord Forrester of Corstorphine, succeeded to that title (*Wood's Peerage*, I., 601).

To return to Sir William. He was in 1643 appointed one of the Commissioners of the Loan and Tax, and one of the committee of war for the horse to be raised in Lanarkshire (*Act Parl.*, VI., 29, 50). In April of the following year he commanded a portion of the forces sent to Dumfries under the Earl of Callender. In a report subsequently made to Parliament "anent the Lord Herries, his losses," it is stated "that the Laird of Lamington was quartered in Lord Herries' house of Terregles with thirty horse the space of twenty-three days, and twenty-four foot for eight days, upon free quarters, extending the said free quarter at 18s Scots per diem the horse and man, and 6s Scots the foot,—in all, £678 12s Scots, upon which interest is charged at the rate of 6 per cent." (*Act Parl.*, VII., 345). Sir William again represented the county in the years 1645 and 1648. During the early part of the great Rebellion, he appears to have leaned to the side of the Parliament, but in consequence of the excesses committed by that party, his opinions became changed. We have already seen that he was

censured by the ecclesiastical court for his royalist tendencies, and he fell at the same time under the displeasure of the civil powers, as his name was inserted in the list of those who, in 1649, were ordered by Parliament to lend not exceeding the half of a year's rent on the public faith, as they had not lent anything before (*Act Parl.*, VI., 415). In 1650, he and his tenants took up arms in defence of the royal cause (*Ibid.*, 279).

In reading Sir William's answers to the petition of General Baillie, we were struck with certain expressions—"being ane member of the house," and others—which led us to suspect that his zeal for the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts was chiefly created by the idea that, under the circumstances of the times, he expected their judgment would be more favourable to him than that of the Parliament, where a jealousy had begun to be felt as to his royalist leanings. We were, in consequence, by no means surprised to find that when, after the Restoration, the well-known reaction took place in the national feelings his views had entirely changed, and that he was now anxious to bring a suit in which he was interested before Parliament, where the popular prejudice in favour of monarchical government, and the political party to which he belonged, would have more influence than in the Court of Session, in which the strict rules of law would be probably allowed more weight. In the year 1661, he presented a petition against Henry Whalley, *judge-advocate to the usurper*, with the following statement:—"In the year 1650, the complainer and his tenants having taken up arms in defence of his majesty, there were some of the English *rebels* killed in the parochie of Haddington, where the petitioner has some interest, for which there was a fine of £360 imposed on the complainer's lands of Hoprig, etc. This he could not pay, and Henry Whalley, seeing the impossibility of raising this money, proposed to lend the complainer £500 sterling to pay the said fine, on the condition that the complainer settled on Whalley's wife £100 a-year. That the complainer has been obliged to pay six year of this annuity, and therefore prays that the agreement may be declared void." To this Parliament assented; but in the following year Whalley,

who had been absent in Ireland, appeared and pleaded in opposition to this order—1st, The identical arguments used by Sir William on the former occasion in favour of the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals; and, 2d, That the bargain was not unfair, looking to the troublesome times and the uncertainty of his wife's life. Upon this the Estates recalled their judgment; but still influenced to a certain extent by their political agreement with Sir William, and their dislike of one who had been in Cromwell's service, made an arbitrary order that the former might free himself from the obligations of his bond by the further payment of £600 (*Act Parl.*, VII., 279, 406).

In the same year, 1661, we find Sir William implicated in a still more questionable transaction. On the petition of Barbara Hamilton, relict of the deceased James Hamilton of Stenhouse, showing "That she, in 1637, remitted to William Baillie of Carphin her right of liferent in Stenhouse, on condition of receiving a bond securing an annuity of 640 merks Scots for herself, and the sum of 8000 merks for her fatherless children. That she duly enjoyed her annuity till 1650, when Carphin sold his right in Stenhouse to Sir William Baillie of Lamington, who was taken bound to relieve him of the obligation in the said bond. Since which time Sir William Baillie has most *cruellie and unmercifullie* withholden her annuity; which cruel usage was occasioned by the production of her principal bond before the Lords of Council and Session, and the *unjust away-taking thereof by William Baillie of Carphin and Sir William Baillie of Lamington, or by some of their advocates, or some other in their names, who, or some of them, hes had or fraudulently hes put the same away, to the ruine and prejudice of her and her fatherless children, exposing them to a starving condition.*" Parliament ordered Sir William to pay the arrears of the annuity, and to execute a new bond, of the same tenor as that which had disappeared (*Act Parl.*, VII., 331).

Sir William married Grissel, daughter of Sir Claude Hamilton. His eldest son died in 1652-3, but had by his spouse, Janet, eldest daughter of John, Lord Belhaven,

XI. Sir William Baillie, who is described by Nisbet as a

“virtuous, frugal, and worthy gentleman.” We find from the Porteous Rolls, that he was imprisoned in 1783, on a charge of harbouring those who had been in rebellion. He represented the county in the important Parliament of 1689–1701; and subscribed the memorable declaration relative to the letter from James VII., and the subsequent address to King William (*Act Parl.*, IX, 9, 20). In 1689, he was appointed, in the proclamation for calling out the militia on this side Tay, a commissioner for Haddington and Lanarkshire (*Ibid.*, IX, 27, 28); and a commissioner of supply in both counties, and was also chosen one of the committee to sit during the adjournment of the Estates (*Ibid.*, IX, 70, 79). In 1690, he was again appointed commissioner of supply in each of the above mentioned counties (*Ibid.*, IX, 139). In 1695, he was chosen one of the Committee of the Estates for the security of the kingdom (*Ibid.*, IX, 351), and in 1696 a member of a similar committee (*Ibid.*, X, 9). He joined the associations formed in the latter year, and in 1700, in consequence of conspiracies against the life of the King (*Ibid.*, X, 9, 193, 207). On the 4th of January, 1701, he voted for proceeding by act, instead of by an address to the King, in the assertion of the right of the Scottish Indian and African Company to the colony of Darien (*Ibid.*, X, 245); and in the two divisions, which occurred in the same month, on the question whether the forces should be voted to the 1st of June or the 1st of December, 1702, he divided with the minority in favour of the shorter term (*Ibid.*, X, 269, 293). Indeed, through the whole course of his political career, he always appears as a staunch and consistent supporter of the patriotic party against the Government. He does not appear to have sat in the first Parliament of Anne. He was, however, a candidate for the second Parliament of that Queen, when there was a double return from Lanarkshire, but on a scrutiny he was declared duly elected (*Act Parl.*, XI, 38). During the debate of 30th July, 1703, on the question whether the Government, for the twenty days after the decease of a king, should be in the hands of the Estates or the Privy Council, he joined with Dundas of Arniston in a protest that the vote should not affect the

rights of the commissioners of shires (*Ibid*, XI, 72); and on the 12th of September following, he again protested "that the Act allowing the importation of French wines and brandie was *dis-honourable* to Her Majestie, *inconsistent with the grand alliances* in which she is engaged, and prejudicial to the honour, safety, and trade of this kingdom" (*Ibid*, XI, 102).

In 1704, he was again appointed commissioner of supply for the counties of Haddington and Lanark, and, along with the Duke of Hamilton, overseer of the execution of the Act granting to the town of Glasgow an imposition of two pennies on the pint of ale or beer (*Ibid*, XI, 138, 297). In 1706, Sir William was again returned as a member of the Parliament which passed the Act of Union. In the protracted and important debates, and the numerous divisions which ensued on that important measure, he invariably, both by his voice and vote, supported the small and patriotic minority who, in opposition to the Government of the day, endeavoured to obtain better terms for Scotland (*Ibid*, XI, 300, 314, 323, 418, 422, 439).

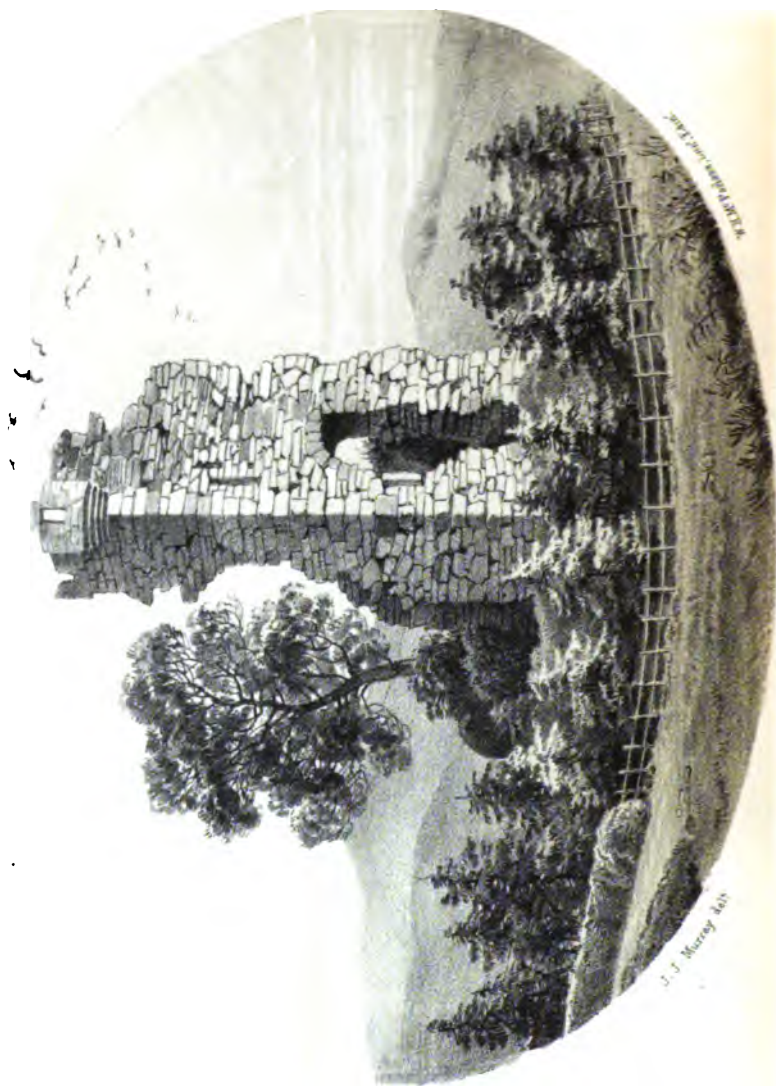
Sir William married twice. By his first wife, Margory, daughter of John, first Lord Bargany, he had a son, whom Nisbet states "was a very hopeful, promising young gentleman, who died in his seventeenth year, much regretted by all that knew him." By his second wife, Henrietta, daughter of William, Earl of Crawford, Lord President of the Council of King William, he left daughters only. As, however, the succession of the barony of Lamington, in the terms of the titles thereof, passes to heirs general, excluding heirs portioners, it went to Margaret, the eldest of these, who married Sir James Carmichael of Bonnington. She had a son, Sir William Baillie, who predeceased her in 1738, and a daughter, Henrietta, who, in 1741, married Robert Dundas of Arniston, President of the Court of Session, and died in 1755. Her eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Sir John Lockhart Ross of Balnagoun, better known as Captain Ross of the Tartar. Indeed, so brilliant were the exploits of this distinguished naval officer and the injury inflicted on the enemy, that, independent of innumerable testimonials conferred upon him by the city of London and other public

bodies in his own country, it is stated that, when his death was known in France, several of the seaports of that kingdom testified their joy by a general illumination. He represented the Lanark burghs from 1761 till 1768, and the county in 1768, 1774, and 1790. The issue of this marriage was a son, Sir Charles Ross, who, in 1788, married Maria Theresa, daughter of James, Count Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath; by her he had a son, who died in 1797, and a daughter, Matilda, who, on the death of the second Count Lockhart, succeeded to the estate of her ancestor, Sir George Wishart of Old Liston, and assumed his name in addition to her own. She, in 1812, married Captain, now Admiral, Sir Thomas Cochrane, eldest son of the Hon. Sir Alexander Forrester Cochrane, K.B. The barony of Lamington is now possessed by her son, Alexander Baillie Cochrane, M.P. (*Wood's Peerage*, I, 755; II, 422).

Minor Proprietors.—Although there is evidence of there having been several of these in the barony of Lamington, their possessions seem to have been very small, and none of them ever rose to such importance as to require individual notice.

Castles, Houses, etc.—Few monuments of antiquity in the Upper Ward are, from their situation, more prominent and remarkable than the old Tower of Lamington, and few more likely to attract the attention of the passing tourist, owing to the excellent view of it obtained from the Caledonian Railway. It has generally, or we should rather say popularly, been supposed to be of unknown antiquity, and to have been erected before the time of Wallace. No one acquainted with the history of Scottish architecture will, however, hesitate in assigning to it a date at least a century later than the death of our great patriot. It clearly belongs to that type of the baronial tower which is so peculiar to our country, and originated there in the fifteenth century (*Innes' Scotland in the Middle Ages*, p. 315). There are, moreover, features in its details, and especially the small projecting turret at its remaining angle, which lead us to the conclusion that it is by no means an early specimen of this class

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Lamington Tower.





of fortress. In the Statistical Account it is stated that, at the time that work was published (1841), a century nearly had elapsed since it had been regularly occupied by the family. The author of that Account had, however, conversed with persons who could remember it being occupied by some of their retainers. It seems to have been dismantled about the year 1780, the roof removed, and the greater part of the walls destroyed by gunpowder, with the view of obtaining materials for some new buildings. This, however, was done by the direction of the factor, without the knowledge of Lady Ross Baillie, the proprietor, who was justly indignant at such an outrage being perpetrated on so important an archæological edifice. - We are happy to state that the small portion still remaining is most carefully preserved by the present proprietor (*New Stat. Account*, 819). Wishaw, p. 63, observes—"Lamington long pertained to the Baillies, who have an old house seated upon the river Clyde, near to the kirk, in a pleasant place, and well planted."

In the wild and romantic glen of Keygill, there is situated the ruins of an old building, of which all that now remains is a rudely-constructed vault. This, we learn from the *New Statistical Account*, has been generally known as Windgate House. A local tradition of no authority asserts that it was erected in consequence of some jeering remarks made by the Laird of Symington as to the Tower of Lamington being overlooked by Fat-lips Castle. The vault, although perhaps of larger size than ordinary, appears to be similar to those which form the basement of the small border peels frequently met with throughout the district. In all probability it was not occupied by the Laird of Lamington, but by one of his principal tenants and retainers. If, however, it was a second residence of the Baillies, the reason of its erection was the wish to possess a strength less accessible and conspicuous than that of Lamington, situated as the latter was within sight of what was then the great road from the west of England and Dumfriesshire to the Scottish capital.

There are also at Whitehills the remains of a place of some strength and consequence.

UNITED PARISHES.

Although the cures appear to have been occasionally held by the same person, as for instance, in 1576, when Mr John Lindesay was reader at Lamington and Hartsyde, with a stipend of £22 4s 5d (*Book of Ministers, App. 82*), the formal junction of the two parishes does not appear to have taken place till 1608. In the preceding year, Mr James Jardine, parson of Wandell, either resigned or was deposed, and, on the 5th of November, 1608, Mr James Baillie, incumbent of Lamington, on a presentation from the Presbytery of Lanark, *jure devoluto*, received from Mr John Leverance, minister of Robertson, "institution of the parsonage and vicarage of Wandell, with the manse, gleib, and kirk land pertaining to the samyn, and he als put y^e s^d Mr James in actual, real, and corporal possession of the samyn, with all that appertains thereto, be placing him in the pulpit of the samyn, and be delyvering the Book of God, called y^e Bybell, in his hands; and thereafter past to the mans and gleib of the said parsonage and vicarage, and there, be delyvering to him of erth and stane, put him in real and peaceable possession of the said kirk land thereof, with all the pertinents thereto." From this time the two parishes have continued to form one benefice. The church of Lamington being used by the united district, while that of Wandell was permitted to fall into decay.

The united parishes gave £10 13s 4d to the collection made in 1624, within the bounds of the Presbytery of Lanark, for behoof of the town of Dunfermline.

In 1629, the records of the Presbytery of Lanark furnish, in connection with this parish, another instance of the strong opposition which the Act of Assembly, prohibiting burials in churches, encountered from the landowners of Scotland. On the 10th of December in that year, Mr James Baillie, the minister, is ordained "to tak suretie of Thomas Baillie (of Lamington) to be present the next Presbytery day, to receyve his injunctions for his offence in breking up the kirk-door of Lamington and burying his chyld; q^{ik} if he refuse to give, Mr

James is to proceed against him with admonitions public, seeing he has bene twyse summond to that effect;" and on the 31st of the same month, it is minuted that "Thomas Baillie compeired to receive his injunctions, and is ordeined to make his public repentance in *sackclaith* one Sabbath-day, and to pay iiij lb. in penalty."

Mr James Baillie, minister at Lammingtown, subscribed, in 1632, 20 merks to the library of the College of Glasgow (*Mun. Univ. Glas.*, III., 475).

The united parish was represented at the important meeting of the Presbytery of Lanark held on the 18th July, 1639, by Mr William Baillie as minister, and Sir William Baillie of Lamington as elder.

Sir William also frequently represented the Presbytery in the General Assembly. Having, however, engaged in the royal cause, during the troubled times preceding the martyrdom of Charles I, the session of Lamington, on the 25th January, 1649, discharged him "from being an elder in the session, for his accession to the late unlawful engagement, qll he make satisfaction."

On the 9th of June, 1639, the Presbytery of Lanark met at Lamington, when "the minister being asked, declarit that he had two cups of silver, quik were for the service at communion; that he had a box for the poore, *but nothing in it*, and that they used to give nothing almost on the Sabbath to the poore."

"The session-book being enquired for, the minister answered that they had but minutes of the session's meetings as yet. He was enjoined to get a book and insert them in it, and present it to the Presbyterie with all convenient dilijence." From the New Statistical Account, p. 816, we learn that the earliest of these parochial records now in existence commences on the 6th of February, 1645, but refers to older books. From that period to the present there is a tolerably perfect series of these documents, but, unfortunately, not in good condition. There is no trace of any records kept in Wandell or Lamington while they formed separate parishes.

At the same meeting of the Presbytery, the minister was also

asked if they had a schoolmaster and provision for him, when he answered that they had both. In 1697, the commissioners of the shire of Lanark, in terms of the Act of Parliament, established two schools in the parish, one at Woodend, in Wandell, and the other in Lamington. To the latter of these was assigned a salary of 150 merks Scots, while the sum of 50 merks was thought sufficient for the former. Owing to insufficiency of this stipend, the school at Woodend ceased about the commencement of the present century to be taught by a master, and after being kept up for a short time as a dame-school, was at length entirely given up. It had, however, attached to it a bursary at the High School and University of Glasgow, which had been founded by the Countess of Forfar, in favour of boys, "being born of honest parents, educated and taught in the school of the barony and lands of Wandell." On account of this, it was arranged that a school-house for the whole united parish should be built within the barony of Wandell, but at a short distance only from the boundaries of that of Lamington.

On the death of Mr James Baillie, the incumbent of Wandell and Lamington, in 1642, a keen contest arose in the Church Courts, between the Marquis of Douglas and the Laird of Lamington, as to which of them should nominate to the united, and now vacant, benefice. Ultimately, the General Assembly decided in favour of Mr Andrew M'Ghie, the presentee of the Marquis, and directed the Presbytery to proceed to his induction. This, however, was no easy matter. During some of the preliminary steps, it was only by *shooting and ramforcing the doors* that the moderator obtained access to the kirk. At length, the Presbytery, in March, 1644, being satisfied with the manner in which Mr M'Ghie had passed his trials, ordered that, on the following Sunday, one of the brethren should preach in the church of Lamington at the morning service, and the presentee in the afternoon. The proceedings in the forenoon passed off without disturbance, but, on Mr M'Ghie presenting himself to preach, "he was barred by the Lady of Lamington and some other women, who possessed themselves of the pulpit in a tumultuous and disorderly way, her ladyship declaring *that no*

dog of the house of Douglas should ever barke there." Of this violence the Presbytery made complaint to the Lords of Council, who ordered the Lady of Lamington and her accomplices to enter themselves in ward within the Tolbooth of Edinburgh; in which prison this termegant virago remained till, in the course of the ensuing winter, her brother-in-law, Mr James Baillie, paid to the Presbytery of Lanark the sum of 1000 merks, being the fine imposed on Sir William Baillie (then in the public service of England) "for the riot had by his lady and her adherents in the church of Wandell and Lamington." The church was not, however, satisfied with this civil reparation, but proceeded to subject the delinquent lady to ecclesiastical censure. The Presbytery of Biggar had, in the interval, been created out of portions of those of Lanark and Peebles, and the parish of Lamington included in it. The Presbytery of Lanark, considering themselves the aggrieved party, applied to their brethren of Biggar to send them Lady Baillie and her accomplices, in order that they might be proceeded against according to the law of the church. The members of the newly-created Presbytery, however, being annoyed that they had received no share of the above-mentioned fine, refused to comply, and summoned the Lady of Lamington to their own bar. There she acknowledged her offence, but solemnly protested "that she had no ill intention, neither any thought, either to profane God's Sabbath, or house, or to hinder preaching, bot only she satt and stayed Mr Andro to enter ye pulpitt, for fear of losing her husband's right, he being absent," whereupon she was admonished and absolved.

This dispute as to the patronage of the united parish continued till the present century, and occasioned several long vacancies in 1690, 1700, and 1816. It was, however, finally settled by a decree of the Court of Session in 1821, by which it was declared that the right of presentation should be exercised alternately by the families of Douglas and Baillie of Lamington.

Mr John Crawford of Lamington was one of the ministers ejected in 1662 (*Wodrow*, I., 326). Mr Robert Baillie, pastor of Lamington, was one of the students of theology in the University of Glasgow who, in 1692, subscribed the Theo-

logical Institutes of the College, enacted in that year. From a note appended to his name, it would appear that he was afterwards minister of Inverness—"postea vero de Inverness" (*Mun. Univ. Glas.*, III, 241). Mr David Blinshall, who was ordained to this cure in 1708, died in 1765, when his age had exceeded 100 years.

Historical Events.—In 1715 a portion of the Highlanders, on their march to join the English rebels at Preston, lost heart on the borders, and retreated to Errichstane Brae, above Moffat, where they separated into two bodies, one of which, about 200 strong, crossed the hills in the direction of Lamington. They had been watched, however, by the men of Annandale, two of whom hurried onward in the night and warned the people of Lanarkshire. In consequence, "early the next morning, the 2d November, the lairds of Lamington, Nisbet, Glespin, Mosscastle, a Baillie Vallance from Biggar, Mr Mitchell, factor to the Laird of Hartree, and Mr Baillie in Moat (Baillie of Littlegill), as well as the men of Lamington and the neighbouring parishes, assembled, both horse and foot, all of them armed as well as the hurry of the moment would permit. They, however, found the poor Highlanders destitute of leaders, and worn out with cold, hunger, and fatigue, and soon induced them to surrender. The prisoners were confined all night in the church of Lamington, and next day marched to Lanark" (*New Stat. Account*, 821). It is also averred that, in 1745-6, Charles Edward had his head-quarters at Lamington for a night, during his march from Dumfries to Glasgow, after the retreat from Derby.

G. V. I.

THE PARISH OF LAMINGTOUNE,

On its Wandell division, has, on the south-west, the Raggangill-burn, which, about one mile east of the Abington station, forms the boundary between the parishes of Crawford and Lamington, and from the appearance of the southern flanks of Whitehill and Arbory-hill, may well deserve the name of Raggan—if that be synonymous with ragged—as the hill-side is bare of soil, neither rugged nor rocky, but with little herbage on its surface. The road for empty-cart traffic, from Normangill to Abington, descends to the Raggangill by a road laid down there by the Romans, when their legions passed from the Castle-hill, Crawford, to the Arbory-hill; and the causeway is clear, broad, well-defined, and of better bottom than the road formed a few years since on the southern bank of the Camps-water. From Bodesberry, above Newton, the Roman sentinel had full view of the upper strath of the Evan and the lower vale of the Powtrail; from Netherton-hill the Duneaton was seen for many a mile, and from the Arbory, to the east, the course of the Clyde, by Dungavel and Tinto, for Carstairs, northward.

Coldchapel farm (242-842) is of considerable extent, and stretches from the Raggangill, northwards, by the Clyde, which forms its boundary on the west; and up the parish is the conterminous farm of Littlegill. In Ordnance Index pamphlet, Sheet XLIII, 13, No. 125, and at 346, appears an entry of 1432·676 acres of "rough heathy pasture, slopes, rock, camps (remains of), sheep-rees, cairns, sheepfold, part of pool, and part of Coldchapel-burn," etc.; from which it may be inferred that a considerable portion of the black-faced sheep of the parish are kept on this farm. The homestead is given as 948, and there are few farm-houses or cottages in this parish which have not the shelter of trees or plantations about them, but there is little here. The Caledonian line bisected the steading, the tenant and his landlord receiving a "consideration" for the liberty taken.

Ross, of 1773, has Catchapel on his map, and Forrest, in 1815, notes that a chapel had been there; of this no tradition

exists, nor is it likely that a place of Christian worship ever had been there, as the level acreage is small on the eastern side of the Clyde, nor were the gills deep enough, or fertile, to have tempted the natives—Briton, Celt, or Saxon—to have built their huts or hovels there. Ross has laid down a Druidical temple on the hill to the south; but if a chapel, as Forrest has it, was above the Raggangill, the location would be a cold one, and well out of the world for the monks, being nearly equidistant from the Solway, the Forth, and the Frith of Clyde.

Littlegill farm (242-828) has Coldchapel on the south, the Clyde on the west, Wandell Mill on the north, and the Whitehill, with its share of rough heathy pasture, etc., on the east. The farm-steading is nearly opposite to where the Duneaton comes so sharply into the river Clyde; and, as elsewhere noticed in this volume, the Baillies of Littlegill were of old a family of name and influence in the district.

The extensive farm of Wandell Mill (242-759), stretching southward and eastward by that of Littlegill and northward by that of Hartsyde, having the river Clyde on its western march. Wandell Mill, "a farm-steading," as on the Ordnance Index, is something more, even from their own figures; as on Sheet XLIII, 6, Nos. 272-277, they have plantation 2·780, 4·659 arable and trees, ·167 ornamental ground, ·703 stackyard, and ·873 Wandell homestead. The house shows well from the railway, as it stands to westward of the old turnpike-road, within its own "ornamental ground;" two-storied, broad, well windowed, and white; and within, the present tenant, who, like other of his enterprising neighbours, is from Douglasdale, has a large and well-selected library in his bachelor home. Between the hills, the road, and the river, there is a fair breadth of arable land, but the pasture forms the value of the farm.

Hartsyde (241, now 249-766) farm, which has, as before alluded to, been passed from the Douglas to the Cochrane rent-roll, is northward of Wandell Mill, west of the Clyde, eastward of Baitlaws, and this warm homestead is nearly opposite to the mansion of Hardington, the turnpike running to the east and the railway very close to the west of the house. The situation

is good, the surroundings picturesque; the stackyard a full one, the garden well kept, and those having the *entrée* within find it no easy matter to get out again till they have fully enjoyed themselves. Not content with the wide pasturage his flocks roam over here, the present tenant holds a sheep-farm of greatly larger extent in Perthshire, east of the Braes of Glenorchy; and has sons rapidly growing up to aid him in his pastoral labours, as he asserts, and appears to have experienced, that there are few occupations better than that of being an extensive sheep-farmer. A short way south of Hartsyde, nearly opposite to where the Robertson-burn flows into the Clyde, and where that river bends roundly to the west and soon again as roundly to the east, is a verdant field of rich holm land, with a hollow towards the east, through which the Clyde, if it has not flowed, might be made to do so without much of cost and labour, and thus insulate the pretty spot known in the district and in history as the "Bower of Wandell;" and of the site, and the ruins crowning it, a vignette appears on the title-page of one of these volumes. Reference to the "Bower" is made at page 219; but as topographers may differ from antiquarians, the former may here affirm that the ruins in question do look more like a house of the Flodden era than a castle of the Bruce period—the extent is not great, and does not look as if they had been raised for defence.

Near to the Lamingtoun station, the railway is carried across the Clyde by a wooden viaduct, and a little further down the turnpike-road crosses by a stone bridge, needful for the traffic of the district, as the ford, marked on Forrest, is a little lower down, and was unsafe when the river was in flood. Near where the church is placed is the dividing line of the parishes of Wandell and Lamingtoun, which were united in 1608; and on the hill-side to the east is the parochial school-house, built there that boys instructed in it might be eligible for the benefits accruing from being preferred to the bursary alluded to at page 248. The kirk of Lamingtoun is prettily placed, and the kirkyard around well tenanted by the dead; and there are more tasteful memorials of the departed to be found erected there than is

usual in these upland parishes. Due notice is taken of the early Norman arched doorway, which is much below the level of the kirkyard as now trodden on, but such may be looked for in a place of the dead so old. The manse is hard by the church, and richly wooded around; not crowded, but trees old, fine, and many. A little onward is the village, so neat, on either side the burn of Lamingtoun; and about half a mile to the west, and on the banks of the Clyde, is the fine old ruin of the Tower of Lamingtoun, erst the home of the bride of the patriot hero of Scotland; but the tale of this is fully told by the more accomplished pen charged with the antiquarian division of this Work. The old tower appears to have commanded a ford across the Clyde, and stands well on the knoll above the bank of the river; and it is to the credit of the present Laird of Lamingtoun that he has been at the cost of enclosing the ground around the tower with which the name and fame of his family have been so wed—as the people will have it. On Sheet XXXII, 11, No. 501, appears “plantation, slope, footpath, and ruin,” singularly non-topographic of the picturesque spot, crowned for centuries by the Tower of Lamingtoun; the sappers employed were, many of them, Irish, he that made the entry above could not be Scotch, neither might the engineer officer, who supervised, care much for the romance of Scottish story, or, on ground almost classic, he would have been a shade more descriptive.

There are few villages so small—population in 1841 only 122—that are favoured with a bleaching-green, or a public washing-house, as the cottages located here possess; the former in Ordnance figures appears to measure ·136, and the latter looks as large as a dissenting meeting-house. There is a post-office in the village, a school for girls, some small shops, but no public-house. At No. 156, for parish kirk and burial-ground, ·432 are given, and, at No. 519, there appears ·519 of chapel, ornamental grounds, etc. The chapel is approached from Lamingtoun House by a private path through the ornamental ground; and the beauty of the structure erected there for Episcopalian worship has been already adverted to. The laird is so popular with his people, that his chapel is well filled, there being no

member present who appears to be more devout when, head and shoulders, higher than the majority, he appears to lead the responses; and it told not a little for the freedom from prejudice of a parochial official to find him in his place in the parish church in the forenoon, and in the afternoon at the chapel; neither services are long, and as he holds his appointment *ad vitam aut culpam*—query, got his living from connection with the one, and cared not to be found fault with by the other—it was well his conscience permitted the double duty. Although somewhat strange, it is not less a fact, that the mansions, on the Upper Clyde, occupied by the present and the former member for the county of Lanark, were both originally built for hotels, when the traffic by coach was large on these routes; in their present aspect, they look altogether like what they are, the abodes of two of the leading landocrats of the Upper Ward.

There is a house on the hill above the school which appears on the valuation roll as Hillhouse, and in Ordnance report, as a farm-steading. The acreage attached to it is small; but the site is so pleasant, and the abode so comfortable, that there is no difficulty in finding tenants to occupy it as their country-house. It was of old important in the district.

No account of the parish would be typographic—word-painted enough—that failed to notice the worthy man here who does not over-use the birch. It may be remarked, that names of persons will rarely be found in the text, but those curious to hunt up particulars, designations, etc., may generally learn what they desire to know by reference to the tabular pages which form a large portion of the last volume of this Work; and reference figures abound throughout the text to facilitate these inquiries. “The right man in the right place” has become a phrase of the day, but it could be no right place to settle a man, so otherwise altogether right, in a parish where so few pupils could be had, and one so physically large and mentally great; but, out of the pedagogic harness, no one shows to better advantage, or can count upon more friends; and there are few in the Upper Ward who have more cordially gone into the effort to promote the objects of the writer of these topographic pages.

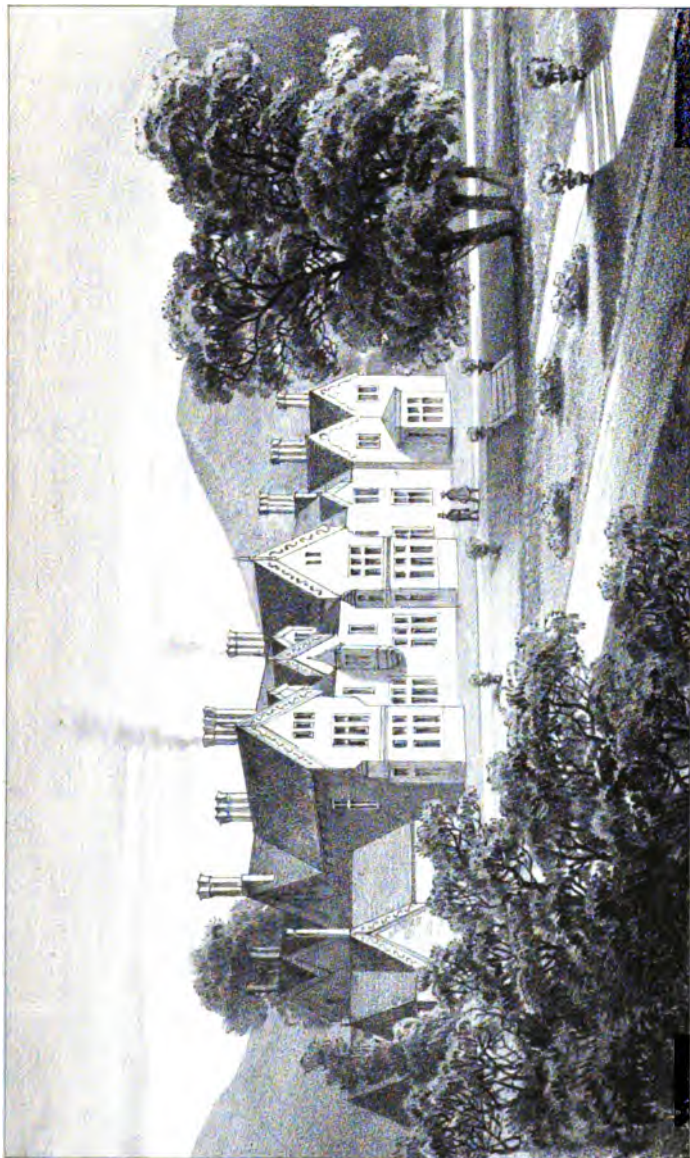
Baitlaws farm (249-751), a farm-steading, in Ordnance phraseology—in the knowledge of those at home in the district, one of the best and most open of the many good farm-houses there; it is finely placed, and the stock out of doors is of the highest class; but that bred within doors it would be hard to match out of Lamingtoune, as few kirks could show a handsomer bevy of belles, and not a small one, than appear in the Baitlaws pew on the Sabbath; and the head of the house, whether as vice-president at an Abington cattle-show dinner, or croupier at a Crawford testimonial feast, fills his chair well, eats well, drinks well, speaks well, and is well reported by all who have the advantage of knowing him. There is little of the heathy pasture in the green hills above Baitlaws and about Cowgill, the latter being a farm incorporated on the east; a “fine sheep country,” Ross, on his map of 1773, calls it, and the present tenant well knows how to farm the land to most advantage.

That the Laird of Lamingtoune takes pleasure in residing in the parish, may be inferred from the extent of carriage-drives which run from Coulter-water, by Cowhill, for the Lamingtoune-fells, and led along where the views are most varied and beautiful; with here a lodge for the sportsman to rest in, and there a place for the pic-nic parties to find repose at. The glen, from Cowhill northwards, is attractive, the hills are green, the road incline not over-steep, the loch near the summit so still, so pretty, and the stopping-place at top commanding a view by Dungavel and Tinto, westward and northward, such as would well reward the pedestrian or tourist to explore.

At page 819 of the New Statistical Account of Scotland, notice is taken of the reputed ruins of Windgate House; and that such exist there is no doubt. A local antiquarian, with a whole party of archæologists from the east—the quarter whence wise men of old were expected to come from—have recently explored the site, and, should another edition of this Work be called for, the results of the inquiries may find place; as it is, the writer of these topographic notes scarce dare meddle with aught antiquarian or archæological, although an associate of a society in the south of the latter name.







P. W. Savage del.

W. H. McFarlane Lith. Edin.

Lamington House.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

Langknowe, Loanhead (249), are farms of small extent, which run eastward from Hillhouse, lie above the turnpike-road, and from the burn of Lamington to the march of Coulter parish. Hill pasture they have, and towards the lower levels a fair breadth of arable land. Lamington Mains (856-249) homestead is near the base of the old tower; Overburn (768-249) is a little to the north-east of the Mains; and Langhome (826-249), on the holms near the Clyde, are farms to westward of the turnpike-road, arable, and excellent land.

In the Old Statistical Account of Scotland, Vol. VI., a report is given of the occupations of the people of this parish. Two millers appear, now there is neither mill nor miller; two dyers also, and four weavers: the weavers may exist, but not the dyer, as the time has gone by when home-spun cloth is used in the district; public-houses two, now ale only can be had at the toll-house; small-merchant shops four, now one only, and not much of a merchant-like character; of tenants, twelve large and twenty small are noted, now the land is held by eight tenants—large all they would be in 1791, and the smaller tenants are gone. In 1791, it is stated "there are about 200 communicants in the parish; and there were about 400 examinable persons between 30 and 40 years ago." The census of 1861 gives the population as 380. In 1791 the rental was about £1500, in 1863-4 it was £4482, and for land alone. In 1791, "every family sows a quantity of flax or lint seed; a large house a peck or an half, and a small a cap full, *i.e.*, a forpet, or fourth part of a peck;" now none is sown. In 1791, "some years ago, search was made for coal about Hartsyde, but failed in the trial; in the same place lead was sought for, but the attempt did not succeed." "The land (1791) is generally too strong for an English plough of two horses; therefore two horses and two oxen, or cows, are usually yoked in the plough." "What a pity is it, and matter of grief to the poor, that the heritors do not reside in the parish!" "The taste of the age is much altered as to expense of living, such as in dress and shoes, meat and drink, tea and tobacco."

The holm or level land in the Lamingtoun division of the parish may exceed 400 acres, and are diversified with knolls,

cultivated, and often graced with trees. The hills are smooth and dry, and afford excellent pasture. In the holms the prevailing soil is deep, rich loam, and towards the hills, generally of a free but kindly soil. The bridge over the Clyde at Lamingtoun is of two arches, of 53 feet span each; was erected in 1836, cost £900, and was much needed, four lives having been lost at the ford below it a few winters before. Neither coal, lime, nor freestone are found in the parish. "I have never met with any history of this parish, nor map," etc., remarks the late incumbent in 1840, in producing his long article for the New Statistical Account. Very fair space has been given to the parish in this Work, and it is hoped the map produced will also satisfy the natives. In 1840, it is reported that there were four bachelors and widowers above 50 years of age, and of women, above 45, there were twenty-two. Curling was, in 1840, the chief amusement in a frosty winter, and continues to be; but it is a "striking peculiarity to this and many of the neighbouring parishes, that females have their *bonspeil*, or contest at curling, as well as the males." The broom and crinoline can but ill agree on the ice-field. In 1840, it was written, "all the cottages in this parish, with only four exceptions, are old and of the poorest description; those in the village particularly so." But all that is changed now. The embankment on the Clyde, along the whole extent of Lamingtoun, was executed in 1835-6, at a cost of £2000, and has been a great protection to the holm lands before referred to. The "fine massive circular-arched door-way," of which a drawing appears in this Work, was used until 1828. The stool of repentance, named the *canty*, was placed three feet in advance of the church gallery, and had merely a few coarse spars in front. The "juggs," another mode of punishing the immoral, are still shown in an iron staple, on the east side of the ancient door-way. The old race of tenants had, in 1840, all but disappeared; and but few even of their descendants were then to be found in the parish.

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BIGGAR PARISH

BYMINGTON PARISH

LAMINGTON & WANDELL PARISH

CRAWFORD PARISH



Bailie of Culter, Alex.

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Adam Sim.

THE
PARISH
OF
CULTER.

2 MILES





THE PARISH OF COULTER,

As may be seen from the map opposite, is more elongated in form (there is no leanness in the parish at its north-west end) than the other parishes in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. Eight miles is given in the New Statistical Account of Scotland as its length, but measured on Forrest's map it is little short of twelve, from the north, near Causewayend, to the point, southwards, where, overlapping Lamington, it converges with Crawford at the Coulter-stane-hill (9), 1801. South and west of Coulter-fell the hills are numerous—Coulter-fell (8) being 5456 feet; Glenshapenrig, south-east, 2262; the Bank, south, 1751; the Dod, south-west, 1751; Snowgill-hill, south, 1874; Middlerig, Ward-law, Tippet-knowe, Turkey-hill, and a cluster of green heights to east and west of the Coulter-glen. The water of the parish is the Coulter (48), of no great size, but flowing from and through a district of no ordinary attractions; and where the hills are so high, and the glens or gills so abound, many of them deep, the rills or burns are numerous—trout being caught wherever there is depth to breed in.

Coulter has the parish of Crawford on the extreme south; on the east, the water-shed of Coulter-fell divides the counties of Lanark and Peebles; Drummelzier, Broughton, Skirling, and Biggar, lie south and east; north is Libberton; and west, the small parish of Symington. The Clyde (91), by Ordnance figures, occupies 21·370 acres, 2·103 is given as water—the Coulter it may be presumed; and 415, 1·180, 342, account for burns and ponds, curling included. The Survey recapitulation figures are—land 10136·881, roads 38·267, water, 44·337; total 10219·485. In round numbers, Carstairs has 9900, Dun-syre 10760, Lanark 10560, and Biggar 7288 acres. The parish of Coulter contains 11932·379 acres, being 1712·894 more than stated above; the latter being in the Kilbucho section

of the parish, and given in the Survey sheets for the county of Peebles; *i.e.*, 10219·485 in Lanark, 1712·894 in Peebles, =11932·379 total area. Coulter shows neither marsh nor moss; of meadow 4·296, of pasture 112·526, of rough pasture 6789·181, and arable 2618·798. Of plantation (77) 406·589 is reported, while much of this might have been distinguished as wood and not plantation—the latter being locally understood to mean plantings of fir or larch. As garden 5·316 appears, and might have been looked for at the mansions of the resident heritors, who are further credited with 161·164 acres of ornamental ground; and, Carstairs and Lanark excepted, this is more than in any other parish in the Upper Ward. The turnpike-road from Biggar for Leadhills runs westward through the parish, the figures reported being 20·079; 15·274 for parish, and 4·603 for occupation roads—if the latter means the green cart-ways which penetrate the woods and glades near Coulter-Maynes, they are most pleasant. For houses and gardens 3·858 appear, for cottages and garden 2·473, and for farm-steadings 15·981 are given as areas; figures not over-instructive, as the homesteads are not numerous, nor the stackyards large—those, it may be, on the home-farm of Coulter-Maynes excepted; while the houses and cottages are fairly apart. In 1841, the census returns showed the population of Coulter village as 197, in the parish 472; in the Kilbucho section thirty families.

The estate value of Coulter in 1858–9 is given as 4766*l.* 18*s.*, in 1864 as 5085*l.*, and 1194*l.* 5*s.* for railways. In 1858–9 the heritors appear for 1629*l.* 4*s.*, 1510*l.*, 434*l.* 14*s.*, 352*l.*, 321*l.* 15*s.*, 289*l.*, 149*l.*, and none under, if the manses—Parochial 26*l.*, Free 15*l.* 15*s.*—and schoolmaster's house 6*l.*, be excepted. The rental, 1858–9, is rated at 531*l.* 10*s.*, 352*l.*, 300*l.*, 214*l.*, 168*l.*, 156*l.*, 152*l.*, 136*l.*, 115*l.*, 114*l.*, 100*l.*, 98*l.*, 82*l.*, 69*l.*, 63*l.*, and some amount for houses occupied as summer quarters, etc. To this should be added, of estate, (258) 182*l.* 10*s.*, of (316) 112*l.*, of (325) 289*l.*, (379) 149*l.*, and of (257) 235*l.*, were in hands of respective proprietors; and land, held as let to "tenants for less than one year," *i.e.*, enclosed grass parks, 227*l.* and 469*l.*

A. M.

NAME.

Cultir, Cultyr, Cultre, Cutir, Couter, Coulter, Culter.

Chalmers states that the parish derives its name from the Gaelic *Cul-tir*, which signifies the back part or recess of the land or country, and adds: "The name is equally descriptive of the district and the parish in general, and of the particular place where the church stands." This is acceded to by the author of the notice in the New Statistical Account, who observes: "The village of Culter, accordingly, viewed from any commanding station in the adjacent valley, appears to occupy the '*back part or recess of the district.*'" This is very plausible, but it carries no conviction to our mind. It is true enough that *Cul* in Gaelic signifies "the back of anything, the hinder part, not the front" (*M'Leod & Dewar's, and also Shaw's Dict.*), and that it has the same meaning in Irish (*O'Reilly's Dict.*), but we can see nothing in the situation of Culter which would render such a description more appropriate to it than to many other parishes in the Upper Ward, and in several cases it would be less so. The great error which, however, pervades this, as well as all the Celtic derivations of Chalmers in Lanarkshire, is that this learned author, to whom we owe so much information, overlooked the important fact that the Celtic tribes of Britain must be divided into an earlier and a later branch, speaking totally distinct dialects. This is now admitted by all scientific archæologists, and has recently been most lucidly explained by Sir Gardiner Wilkinson (*Brit. Arch. Journal*, Vol. XVI., p. 121). Now, while the Gaelic and Irish belong to the former of these divisions of the Celtic race, the Britons of Strathclyde formed a branch of the latter, and therefore undoubtedly spoke a language which was more allied to the modern Welsh, where *Cul* has not the meaning referred to, but signifies "*narrow or lean*" (*Pughes' Dict.*) This attribute would, in our opinion, be more applicable to Culter than that of *recess*. Indeed, Chalmers describes the parish as "*a long, narrow track,*" in which a glance at the map will convince us he is right; but looking to the formation of almost all of the names of the parishes in the Upper Ward, our own impression

is that the first syllable in *Cul-tir* represents not a *peculiarity* of the district, but a *person*, and that the name signifies the land of *Cul*, *Col*, or *Coul*, although we by no means intend to assert that this individual had any connection with the merry-souled monarch who "called for his fiddlers three."

HISTORY.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The church and benefice of Culter, like those of so many other parishes in the Upper Ward, belonged, in the early part of the thirteenth century, to the Abbey of Kelso. This is proved by a charter granted by Gualterus de Byseth, *intra* 1221–1240, wherein he states: "I have sworn to Abbot Herbert, in the presence of the chapter of Kelso, for myself and for all my heirs and successors, and have firmly bound myself by oath to observe all the liberties belonging to *his church of Cultir*, lest by occasion of the . . . , which I have erected for the use of the Templars, within the territory of the said church, ought may be lost of the things which lawful do or may pertain to the same church" (*Lib. de Cal.*, 195, 240). By the middle of the next century, however, Culter had become a laic patronage, the right to which was vested in the family of Byset. Between the years 1334 and 1367 David II. confirmed a charter, by which Walter Byset, proprietor *dominus* of half the barony of Culter, conveyed the same to William de Newbygyng, *dominus* of Dunsyar, his son David, and their heirs and assigns, along with the *advowson of the church of the said barony* (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 57, 174; and *Robertson's Index*, 55, 6). In 1426 James I. confirmed these rights to John Maynheis, on the resignation of his father, David (*Cart. in Archiv. Dom. de Weym.*, quoted in the *Origines Par.*) On the 10th of December, 1449, William, Earl of Douglas, obtained from the Crown a grant of half the lands near the parish church of Culter, with the *advowson of the same church* (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, LIV., 94). The right to these was forfeited by his successor, James, Earl of Douglas, in 1455 (*Act Parl.*, II., 75). When, in 1458, Sir James Livingston of Calendar was created a Peer, he obtained a

charter of the barony of Calendar, including the lands of Culter in Lanarkshire, with the patronage of that parish (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, LV., No. 52). Previous to the year 1489, we find his eldest daughter, Elizabeth, who married John, Earl of Ross, Lord of the Isles, issuing a presentation to this church, in reference to which the following entry occurs in the proceedings of the Lords of the Council: "13th July, 1489.—Anent the complaint maid be William Halkerstoun upon James Straithauchin, anent the purchessing of his benefice of Culter, in the Court of Rome, be vertu of a grace, *si neutri*, witht derogacione of lawit patronage, in hurt and prejudice of the same, notwithstanding the Collacione, the collacione [*sic*] gevin to the said William, of the presentacioun of Elizabeth, Countas of Ross, and als the sentence diffinitive gevin thar uppoun, for the said William, be the Vicars Generale of Glasgow for the tyme, as wes allegiit. The Lords decreitis, deliveris and ordanis that our soverain Lord's letters be written, chargeing the said James Straithauchin to have na daile nor intrometting with the said benefice of Culter, in hurting of laude patronage and the universale gud of the realme, and to decist and cess fra all vexacioun and distrubance of the said William in the said benefice, as he will eschew the King's hie indignacione and displessur, and under the paine of rebellione and putting of him to the horne; with certificacione to the said James, that, and he do in the contrar, our soverane Lord will writt his effectuis lettrez to our haily faider, the Paipe, thar uppone, and als mak the said panis to be execut upoun him" (*Act Dom. Con.*, 123). This judgment is of considerable general historical importance, as indicating the opposition which about this time began to arise in Scotland against the encroachments of the Apostolic See, especially the assumption of ecclesiastical patronage. It in fact enforced two Acts which had been passed by Parliament in the preceding year to restrain the traffic in benefices at the Court of Rome (*Act Parl.*, II., 209). It is not clear, however, whether the presentation by Elizabeth, Countess of Ross, referred to, was made in her own right or as representing her father. At all events, in the year 1509 we find the advowson of Culter vested in William, the fourth Lord

Levingston (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, LXVII, No. 97). It continued to be possessed by the Levingston family till the seventeenth century, Alexander, second Earl of Linlithgow, Lord Levingston and Calendar being in 1622 served heir to his father, Alexander, first Earl, in the *right of patronage of the church of Culter* (*Inquis. Spec.*, 139). By the year 1662, however, it had passed to the Baillies of Lamington (*Pres. Rec.*), with whom it still remains. Owing, however, to a large portion of the parish of Kilbucho in Peeblesshire having been incorporated with Culter in 1794, they only enjoy, under the existing ecclesiastical arrangements, the right of presenting alternately with the Dicksons of Hartree and Kilbucho.

The Rectory of Culter is taxed in Baiamund's Roll at £8, and in the *Taxatio super Scoticanum Ecclesiam* at £6 16s, representing a gross revenue of £80 and £68 respectively (*Reg. Glasg.*, LXVIII, LXXVI). At the Reformation both parsonage and vicarage were let on lease by Master Archibald Livingston, the parson, for 100 merks, or £106 13s 4d (*Book of Assumptions*). In 1569 a similar sum was paid to the minister, and in 1571 £20 was allowed for a reader (*Book of Ministers*, 32). Hamilton of Wishaw, writing *circa* 1720, states (p. 59) that "the teinds amount not to the value of a competent stipend."

Between 1207 and 1211 we find *Dominus Richardus persona de Cultyr* a witness to a grant by John of Wilton, the younger, in favour of Bishop Walter and the Chapter of Glasgow (*Reg. Glasg.*, 85, 100). In Feb., 1228-9, he attests and affixes his seal to a Charter by Hugo of Biggar. He is also, between that date and the year 1233, one of the witnesses to the confirmation of the same by Walter, Bishop of Glasgow (*Lib. de Cal.*, 152, 186-230, 280). About the same time he attested a grant by Radulphus Masculus, Lord *dominus* de Louchozov, (*i.e.*, Lochquhowart in Lothian.) (*Newbattle Chart*, 23, 31).

In 1296 Mestre Pieres Tylliol, persone de Culter, swore fealty to Edward I. (*Ragman Rolls*, 165). In 1388 Thomas de Balcasky, rector of Culter, is witness to a notorial protest taken by the procurator for the Abbey of Paisley in the Consistorial Court of Glasgow (*Reg. de Passalet*, 331).

In the reign of James II. George Shoreswood, rector of Culter, occupied a prominent position. In 1441 Magister de Schoryswood, chaplain to the King, *clericus noster*, is witness to a charter of William, Earl of Douglas and Annandale, Lord of Galloway (*Lib. de Mailros*, 572, 564). In 1449 he, as rector of Culter and chaplain to the King, attests a charter by James II. (*Reg. Glas.*, 375, 355). In 1450 he is witness, under the same designation, to no less than five charters of that monarch (*Reg. Glas.*, 377, 356; 388, 363; 388, 362; and *Lib. St Crucis*, 139, 121; 140, 122). In 1451 he attested three grants by the King in favour of the Abbey of Paisley (*Reg. de Passalet*, 72, 255, 257). In 1452 he was appointed Chancellor of Dunkeld, and in the following year Secretary of State. In the latter capacity, *secretarius noster*, we find him in 1454 a witness to a Royal confirmation in favour of the Abbey of Melrose (*Lib. de Mailros*, 587, 571). He was then elevated to the See of Brechin. According to Chalmers (*Caledonia*, III, p. 741, *Note 2*) this occurred in 1454, but according to Archbishop Spottiswoode's History (I., 213) in 1549. In this, however, the former is more correct, as Shoreswood was undoubtedly present in Parliament as Bishop of Brechin when the decrees were passed against the Douglasses in 1455 (*Act Parl.*, II, 77). In the following year he was created Chancellor of Scotland, and as such officiated at the ceremony of creating Douglas of Dalkeith Earl of Mortoun (*Act Parl.*, II, 78). In 1458 George, Bishop of Dunkeld and Chancellor, is a witness to a decision by the King in Parliament of certain disputes between the burghs of Dundee and Montrose (*Act Parl.*, II., 79). He also appears as Chancellor in an instrument relating to the rights of the church, recorded in the Acts of the first Parliament of James III., 1462. He had, however, ceased to hold that office by 1464 (*Act Parl.*, II., 83, 84). He was present in the Parliaments of 1467, 1469, 1471, and in the former was appointed one of the Committee on Suits before Parliament *ad quarelas* (*Act Parl.*, II, 87, 88, 93, 98). In 1473 he gave £60 to the subscription raised by the bishops as "Lords of Haili Kirk, representand the estate of the clergy, for eschewing of the great

peril and inconvenience the which they see apperand to this realme by the matter opynit in this Parliament be our soverain Lord, touching his passage outouth his realme, for recovering his right of bertane (to Bretagne), in tender age, having na succession nor ische of his person, lefand his realme opyn to the appearance of his auld enemy of England." To prevent which they, "out of the grete tender luf they have for his person," offer a benevolence from the clergy of £2,000 (*Act Parl.*, II, 102). In 1474 he was named one of the Committee on Causes *ad causas* (*Act Parl.*, II, 106). His last recorded attendance in Parliament was in March, 1478, when he was again elected on the same committee (*Act Parl.*, II, 120, 121). He died about 1482, his successor having been consecrated in the following year (*Arch. Spottiswode Hist.*, I, 213).

We have already seen that William Halkerston was, towards the end of this century, presented to the church of Culter by Elizabeth, Countess of Ross. He appears to have practised as an advocate, and to have obtained considerable eminence in that profession. On the 1st of March, 1489, he was appointed one of the arbiters between Hepburn of Quhitsome, Culquhon of the Luss, and Gabriel of Towres; and on the 2nd of the same month he appears before the Lords of Council as procurator for Patric Crechtoun, in a dispute with Cockburn of Ormiston (*Act Dom. Con.*, 133, 138).

At the time of the Reformation the living was held by Mr Archibald Livingston. In 1569 John Levereinc was minister, and in 1571 William Myllar reader (*Book of Ministers*, 32). In the early part of the succeeding century Robert Somervill appears to have been the incumbent, and to have feathered his nest to a considerable extent; for James Somervill, who is described in the Consist. Rec., Glasgow, 1650, as in overtoun of Cambusnethan, is in 1642 served heir to his father Robert, minister of God's Word at the church of Culter, in the £5 lands of old extent of Over Hangingshaw, Wyndehangingshaw, and Nether Hangingshaw (*Inquis. Spec.*, 210).

In 1624 There was a general collection throughout the Presbytery of Lanark for the town of Dumfermline, which had been

destroyed by fire. On this occasion the contribution from the parish of Culter amounted to £8 (*Pres. Rec.*)

In 1625 William Hamilton in Culter was summoned before the Presbytery, for his incestuous marriage with his *guddames brother's wife*.

At the time of the abolition of prelacy in 1638-39, we find that Mr John Currie had been lately inducted to the charge of Culter in a way that did not please the more strict brethren of the Presbytery, as on the 12th of July of the former year "he submits himself to the censure of the brethern for the scandal he may have given by his absence or other wayes." "He being removed, the brethern considering the manner of his entry, that he did not only swear and subscribe to the Bishop for uniformity, but also being enjoined by him without a precedent of the like practise, did for trial before his admission preach and give *theses* for defence of *Holy Days*; for which cause the most part of the brethern had hitherto refused the right hand of fellowship. The Presbytery ordains him first to declare himself to the satisfaction of the brethern from the pulpit of Lanark, concerning God's work with him in the change of his judgment, since he had now subscribed the Covenant," which ordinance he willingly undertook to obey.

In the preceding year he had, on the 20th of April, been ordained to summon Alexander Menzies of Culterallers, and William Lyndesay of Birthwood, for not communicating in their own parish church. At a subsequent diet of the Presbytery, held at Culter, May 25, these gentlemen appeared and confessed their not communicating, alleging malice and variance; whereupon the brethren ordained them to confess their fault publicly *out of their own seats*, and then gently to deal with them.

The Presbytery Records for the years 1640-41-42, are full of entries of proceedings connected with a charge against a reputed witch in this parish, in which that reverend body by no means showed the enlightened spirit which they did in the similar accusations we have referred to against a number of women in the parish of Crawford. On the 14th May, 1640, "Mr John Currie gave in an accusation against Marion Maquate,

in Nisbite, of charming, and other points of witchcraft confessed by her to the Presbytery of Peebles, at the kirk of Glenwhome, and promised to give in other sclanders of witchcraft" against her. On the 28th of the same month she appeared before the Presbytery, "and would have denied that which she had already confessed before at the kirk of Glenholme, as the process in itself will make clear, yet confessed farder her charming of the brooke, with an axe crossing the same, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, with knocking thrice upon the door threshold. Likewayes confesses that she was sent for to John Black his cow, and caused her to take the calf, and afterward prayed to God that she might give milk, which afterward she did. Likewayes that she was sent for to Alexander Ram his meere, and prayed as before." She found caution to appear; and a committee of the Presbytery was appointed to draw up an accusation against her. This indictment, after being revised at several diets, was submitted to the Commissary of Lanark, as the legal assessor of the Presbytery, who, on the 20th May, 1641, reported "that he has leged Malie Mackwat her process, and finds her guilty of charming, and that *this cannot be followed to the death.*" Not content, however, with this opinion, the reverend court appointed a committee to amend their accusation; and the poor woman, being no longer able to find security for her appearance, they, on the 1st of July, committed her to prison, from which, however, she was soon after released. On the 9th of September Mr John Currie required "that she may either be declared guilty of witchcraft, or else cleared;" whereupon the Presbytery appointed a committee to go to their brethren of Peebles, for the purpose of labouring information and arranging a meeting with them at Biggar on the 5th November. The committee who met there report "that they having pondered als many of the accusations as they find sufficiently proven, declairs the same to be just cause of trial." "Whereupon, the Presbyterie thinks themselves *bound not to suffer a witch to live; and for the better effectuating thereof,* ordains Mr Currie to recommend the same to the Earl of Angus, the laird of Lamington, Sir William Carmichael,

and Sir John Dalziel, now in Edinburgh, requiring their assistance for procuring a commission for apprehending the said Malie, and to proceed to her farther trial in what else the law of God and of our nation shall provide." On the 27th January, 1642, Mr Currie reported his diligence for obtaining this commission—"that the same is delayed because of some pretended informality in it, that she is *not* directly challenged of witchcraft, and that she is not yet apprehended, till which time no commission can be obtained." On the 31st of March, the Presbytery being acquainted with this informality, and "informed that she still continues in her charms and cures, desire the laird of Lamington (as superior Lord of that half of the barony in which she lived) or his baillie, Menzies of Culterallers, to apprehend the said Malie with all expedition, and either keep her in close prison, or send her to the Baillies of Lanark, till a commission be obtained." Fortunately, however, for this poor woman, no such commission could be got from the Lords of the Council, although Mr Currie, by orders of the Presbytery, danced attendance upon them on several occasions; so the reverend court were at last obliged virtually to drop the matter, by referring it, on the 20th of September, to the next Synod for their advice.

In the same year (1642) the Records of the Presbytery of Lanark furnish, in connection with the parish of Culter, another example of the strength of the feeling which the heritors of Scotland entertained against the Act of the General Assembly which prohibited interments in churches, and prevented them burying beside the graves of their ancestors. On the 15th of September, Mr Currie reported "that John Bertram, younger, his ruling elder, did wylly the key of the kirk from his kirk-officer, under pretence of seeking something he had lost, and did quietly make a grave in the kirk, just foragaint the pulpit, . . . and would no wayes be stopped nor hindered by him to bury within the kirk." Bertram appeared on the 29th, and confessed his fault. He was ordained to do so publickly, out of his own seat, the next Lord's-day, and to enact himself, under the pain of £100, not to bury again in the kirk in any time coming.

Mr Currie was, in 1664, succeeded by Mr Patrick Trent, as minister of Culter, and he again by Mr Anthony Murray, brother of the laird of Glendoick. The latter appears to have been a person of some note among those who suffered so severely from Charles II. and his ministers on account of their nonconformity. Wodrow informs us that the Presbyterian ministers in Glasgow, Paisley, Irvine, and Hamilton, when they had accounts in 1677 of the Duke of Lauderdale's coming to Scotland, found it proper to make a trial of an address to his Grace. "They employed Mr Anthony Murray, a relation of the Duchess of Lauderdale;" and "he got access to the Duke, and humbly pressed that his Grace would be pleased to interpose with the King for the taking off the sentences of intercommuning laid on so many ministers, and the releasing their brethren in the Bass and other places of confinement, and begging that they might have access to meet, under his Grace's connivance, for drawing a supplication to the King's majesty. All the return Mr Murray had from the Duke was, that for himself he was ready to do him any kindness in his power, but would grant no favour to that party, being (as he was pleased to say) unworthy of any." From the same authority we learn, that on the 13th October, 1684, Mr Anthony Murray was in prison "because he will not engage to quite his ministry, and the Council allow him liberty to visit his dying brother, upon bond to re-enter prison against the 20th of November, under the penalty of 5000 mercs" (*Wodrow's Hist.*, II, 349, and IV., 39). It is stated in the *New Statistical Account*, p. 345, that a tradition is still prevalent, "that after being prohibited from preaching, he still continued to reside in the parish, and supported himself by his medical skill, observing facetiously that now he would make the *doctor keep the minister*." It is added: "He outlived these troublous times, and died minister of the parish, as is testified by the inscription on his tomb in the church-yard."

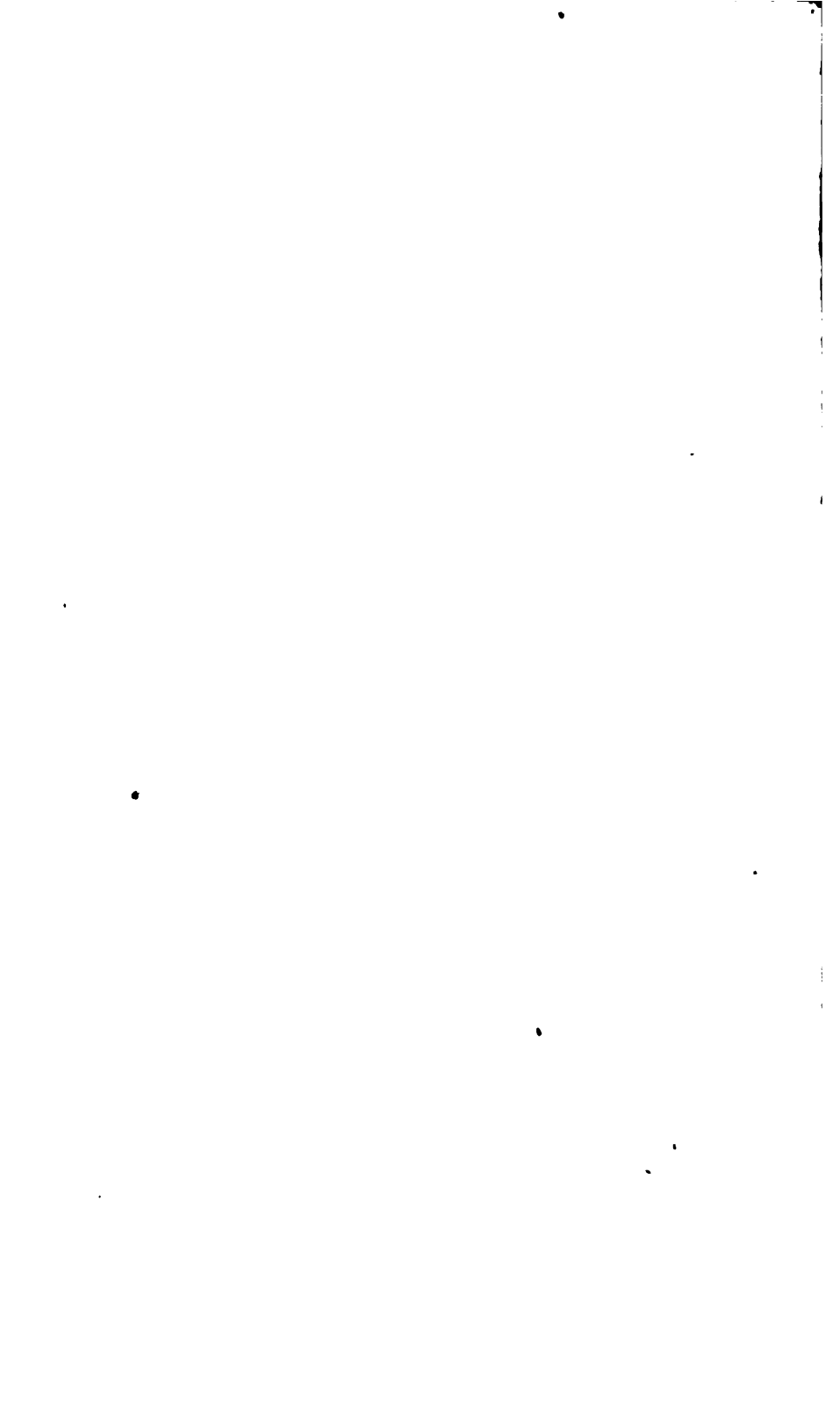
The church of Culter seems to have always occupied nearly the same site as the present edifice. It appears to have been dedicated to St Michael, or, at all events, to have contained an altar consecrated to the archangel (*Act Parl.*, II, 294). In

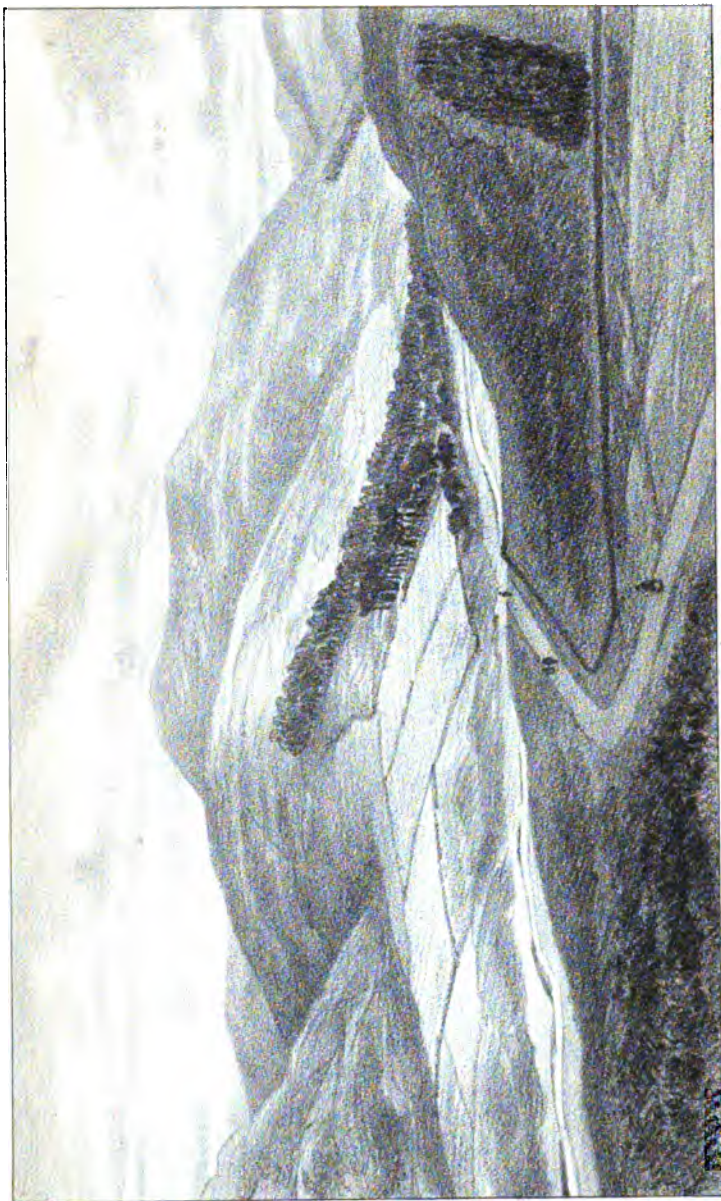
May, 1637, the Presbytery found the church to "want ane bell, and the church-dyke not built; but on the 8th of June Mr John Currie reports that his parishioners has promised to have ane bell for the church bought, the queir of the church and the church-yard dyke built, betwixt and Martinmas next" (*Pres. Rec.*) The latter appears, however, to have been constructed at this time of sod, or sod and stone, in which state it remained till 1800 or 1801, when the present enclosure was erected.

We have already seen that Gualterus de Byseth erected in this parish, *intra* 1221–1240, a priory or house for the Knight Templars (*Lib. de Cal.*, 195, 240). This was situated at Chapel Hill, on the left bank of Culter Water, a little below the village.

In 1431, David Maynheis, lord (*dominus*) of half the barony of Culter, for the souls' weal of King James and Queen Johanne, their predecessors and successors, and for that of the granter and his wife, his father and mother, his predecessors and successors, and of all the faithful departed this life, gave to the Abbey of Melrose the whole of his lands of Wolchlide, with courts and court fees, and the casualities of the vassals (*merchetis et heraldis et bludwitis*) (*Lib. de Mailros*, 512, 519). This was accompanied by a letter appointing Richard Brown of Hartree, and John, his son, bailies to infest the abbot and convent therein (*Ibid.*, 514, 520). The grant was confirmed by James I. in 1433 (*Ibid.*, 514, 521). In virtue of these deeds, the Abbey of Melrose possessed the lands of Wolfclyde till the Reformation, when, along with their other possessions, they passed to the Earls of Haddington as Lords of Erection. In 1640, Thomas, Earl of Haddington, was served heir to his father in the lands, lordship, and barony of Melrose, comprehending, *inter alia*, the lands of Wolfclyde (*Inquis. Spec.*, 201). In the same manner, in 1625, John, Earl of Haddington, was served heir to his brother in the same lands, and Earl Charles to his father, John, in 1670 (*Ibid.*, 217, 313). No chapel or other religious edifice seems to have been erected at Wolfclyde.

Civil Affairs.—Barony.—The descent of this is by no means





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Walter, who was confirmed therein by the King (*Ibid*, 49, 147). It does not, however, appear to have long continued in this family, as in 1385 King Robert II. granted to Robert Maynheis a charter of the half barony of Culter which his father John had resigned. The same lands, with the advowson of the church, were confirmed to John Maynheis on the resignation of his father David, by James I., in the year 1426 (*Cart in Archiv. Dom. de Weym.*, quoted in *Origines Paroch.*) And David Maynheis is described as proprietor *dominus* of half the barony of Culter, in the charter by which he bestowed the lands of Wolfclyde on the Abbey of Melrose (*Lib. de Mailros*, 512, 519). Shortly after this these lands passed into the possession of the Douglasses, as on the 10th of Dec., 1449, William, Earl of Douglas, obtained a charter of half the lands near the parish church of Culter, and of the advowson of the same church (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, IV., 94). This powerful family had, about a century previous, acquired right to the other part of the barony. Although, as we have already seen, Walter Byset is described as laird of only the half the barony in the deed by which he resigned such lands as he held therein of the King *in capite*, there is little doubt that he also possessed the other portion, but under a different title, as in 1369 David II. confirmed to Sir Archibald de Douglas the lands of Clerkington, and half the barony of Culter, which Walter Byset of Clerkington had resigned in favour of the said Archibald (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 68, 230). In 1451 William, Earl of Douglas and Avondale, Lord of Galloway, obtained from James II. a charter confirming him in the lands of Culter which he had acquired by inheritance *fuertunt dicti Willielmi hereditarie* (*Act Parl.*, II, 69). The possessions of the Douglas in Culter were, however, lost by the forfeiture of Earl James in 1455 (*Act Parl.*, II, 75). Three years afterwards, when Sir James Levingston of Calendar was created a peer, he obtained a grant from the Crown of the barony of Calendar, including the lands of Culter in Lanarkshire (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, V., 52), and we have already mentioned that his daughter Elizabeth, Countess of Ross, issued a presentation to the church about the year 1489 (*Act Dom. Con.*, 123). Although the words of the

grant to Lord Levingston appear at first sight so broad as to include the whole barony of Culter, we learn from certain decisions of the Lords of the Council that it in reality only extended to the half to which the advowson was attached. In 1479 they delivered and ordained that the third of the annual due from the lands of Culter shall be taken from the *lady's third*, and two parts to be taken of the lands that are *in ward*, and that the persons that the annual is aucht to, distress not the land that is in ward to our sovereign Lord further than the two parts of the annual (*Act Dom. Con.*, 32); and from an entry in the same record, under the following year, that the lady who was entitled to the third was Marion, spouse of James Tweedie, and that the annual amounted to 40s yearly. This idea of the limited nature of the right granted to the first Lord Levingston is confirmed by the subsequent charters of that family. He died in 1499 or 1500, when the title and the barony of Calendar passed to his son, the second Lord, who again was succeeded by his nephew John, the third Lord. On his death, in 1509, his son William, the fourth Lord, had a charter granting *inter alia* to him and Agnes Hepburn his wife the lands of Culter in Lanarkshire (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XVII., 97). A short time later his son and heir-apparent, Alexander, received a grant of half the lands of Culter (*Ibid*, XVII., 98); and on his succession as fifth Lord he, on 21st April, 1518, obtained a charter of part of the barony of Culter (*Ibid*, XX., 112). To him and Lord Erskine was committed the care and custody of the infant Queen Mary, a trust which they honourably discharged (*Act Parl.*, II., 415, 463). His son John, Master of Levingston, obtained on the 20th May, 1546, a charter conveying to him and Janet Fleming, his spouse, *half* of the barony of Culter (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXX., 282). He was killed at the battle of Pinkie in the lifetime of his father, who was succeeded by his grandson, Alexander. The latter was created Earl of Linlithgow, and on the 13th of March, 1600, invested with the barony of Calendar, including *half* the lands of Culter (*Ibid*, XLII., 128). In 1622 his son Alexander, second Earl of Linlithgow, was served heir to him "in half the barony of Culter, with the right of patronage of the church"

(*Inquis. Spec.*, 139). By 1642, however, both of these possessions had been transferred to the Baillies of Lamington, for in that year we find the Presbytery, as we noticed above, calling upon the laird of Lamington to arrest a person residing at Nesbit, which he had no power to do except in virtue of holding the baronial rights. In defence of these, William Baillie of Lamington lodged a protest in Parliament on 21st of March, 1707 (*Act Parl.*, XI, 469). Finally, Hamilton of Wishaw, a few years later, states (p. 59): "Lamington is superior to half the barony of Culter." To return to the other portion. Two parts of it were, as we have seen, held in 1480 by the infant children of a deceased proprietor, and the other as tierce by his widow, who had contracted a second marriage with James Tweedy. Although the family name of the minors is not recorded, there is reason to suppose that it was Brown, as in the year 1492 we find John Brown of Culter on an inquest (*Act Dom. Con.*, 269). The next notice of this property which we meet with is more than a century later, and shows that it had then become vested in a branch of the family of Menzies. In 1605, Adam Menzies of Boltoquhane, granted a charter *de me* to Alexander Menzies, of the lands of Culterallers and others (*Culterallers Charters*). In 1627 James Menzies of Enoch was served heir to his father, Adam, in Balcroquhen, and in half the lands and mill of Culter, in the barony of Menzies, by annexation (*Inquis. Spec.*, 157). James Menzies of Enoch sold the half of the barony of Culter to Alexander Menzies, third of Culterallers, who in 1665 entered into a contract with Sir William Baillie for the other half, but this agreement does not appear to have been ever implemented (*Culterallers Charters*). On the 3d of March, 1702, King William granted, on the resignation of Mr Alexander Menzies of Culterallers, advocat, to him and Mary Meinzie, his spouse, for her liferent therein *half of the lands, barony, and mill of Culter*. This was ratified by Parliament on the 21st March, 1707, when, as already mentioned, William Baillie of Lamington protested against the same, that it should not prejudice his rights (*Act Parl.*, XI, 469; and *App.* 133). Alexander Menzies, fifth of Culterallers, sold his half

of the barony to William Dickson of Kilbucho, in 1773 (*Culterallers Charters*), in which family it remained till it was purchased some years ago by the present proprietor, Adam Sim, Esq.

Minor Holdings.—The most ancient of these was *Nesbet*, which we have seen was exempted from the conveyance of half the barony to William de Newbygyng, granted between the years 1334 and 1367. William of Nesbet, Esquire *Scutifer*, is mentioned in a notorial instrument bearing the date of 1415 (*Shieldhill Charters*). In 1662, an Act was passed, declaring that certain persons should be exempted from the Act of Indemnity until various fines imposed on them were paid. Among them we find William Bartrum, portioner of Nisbet, amerced in £480 (*Act Parl.*, VII., 423). Alexander Bertram of Nisbet was, in 1689, appointed one of the Commissioners of Supply for the county, and again in 1690 (*Ibid*, IX., 70, 138). In 1698, William Bartrum, younger of Nisbitt, held the same office. On this occasion only eight commissioners were named for the whole county (*Ibid*, X., 138). In 1704, both Alexander Bertram of Nisbet and William the younger were commissioners (*Ibid*, XI., 141). In the time of Hamilton of Wishaw, the family lived at Nisbet (*Descript. of Lanark*, 95), but they have since removed their residence to Kerswell, in the parish of Carnwath.

Cultermains.—In the year 1440, James, Earl of Douglas, conveyed to Roger Brown, son of the late Richard Brown of Hartree, the lands of Cultermans. In consideration of this, Brown, on the 27th of January in the same year, executed at Edinburgh an extremely interesting and curious back-bond, wherein he states that the powerful Lord James, Earl of Douglas, had granted to him and his heirs a sasine and charter, *without reservation*, of his mesne lands *terra suas dominicas* of Cultermans, in the county of Lanark, and binds himself, his heirs and assigns, to re-convey the same whenever the said Earl James, his heirs and assigns, shall, without fraud or dole, in one day between the rising and setting of the sun, make payment to them of the sum of 100 merks of the usual money of the kingdom of Scotland on the altar of St Michael in the church of Cultir *Ecclesia. Proli de*

Cultir. This deed was in 1525, more than a century after its date, recorded in the Parliament, but the reasons for this step are not easily conjectured (*Act Parl.*, II., 294). John Brown of Cultermanys appears as witness to a charter granted in 1493 (*Shieldhill Charters*). In 1509, there was a division, by arbiters, of certain lands in Renfrewshire, between Robert, abbot of Paisley, and his convent on the one part, and Robert Symple of Fowlwood, and Richard Brown of Cultermanys, proprietors of Calderhawk, in Lochquhynzok, on the other (*Reg. de Passalet*, 430). This Richard was, in 1512, security in the sum of 1000 merks for John Symontown of that ilk, indicted for the crime of coining, and, in 1536, he performed the same service for Chancellor of Quodquene, accused of a violent assault (*Pitcairn's Crim. Trials*, I., pp. 76, 175). In 1533, his name occurs as witness to an instrument of sasine (*Shieldhill Charters*). In 1563, the laird of Cultermains appeared as prolocutor for Patrick Hunter, and others, accused of the murder of Tweedy of Frude (*Pitcairn's Crim. Trials*, I., 426). Richard Brown was, in 1601, served heir to his father, John, in the 50s land of old extent, called Cultermaneyns, in the barony of Cultir (*Inquis. Spec.*, 25). This, however, must have only extended to a half of the lands. The family appear to have parted about the commencement of the seventeenth century with their lands in Renfrewshire, and to have disposed those of Cultermaynes in warrandice (*Inquis. Spec.*, 161). In 1634, John Lockhart, portioner of Wester Nemphlar, was served heir to his father in one-half of the £5 land of old extent of Cultermaynes, and John Menzies of Carlinglippe, on the same day, to his father, in the other half (*Inquis. Spec.*, 181, 182), although these titles are at first sight absolute, there is no doubt that they were in fact mortgages, being qualified by back bonds which do not appear on the face of the retour. John Brown of Coultermains was one of the Justices of the Peace, appointed, in 1633, by Act of Parliament (*Act Parl.*, VII., 505). Criminal letters were raised against him in July, in 1681, at the instance of his neighbour, Menzies of Culterallers. In these it is charged that he and others, his accomplices, all armed with

swords, pistols, axes, and other instruments, did demolish and throw down a dwelling-house and waulk mill, which Mr Menzies had recently erected (*Culterallers Papers*). In 1686, Richard Brown was served heir to his father, John, in the £5 land of Cultermaynes (*Inquis. Spec.*, 372). John Brown of Cultermains was a Commissioner of Supply in 1696, and among the eight gentlemen of the county nominated to this office in 1698, we find the name of *John Couter of Coutermains*, evidently a mistake for Brown (*Act Parl.*, X., pp. 28, 138). In 1704, the laird of Cultermains again appears as a commissioner, and William Brown, younger of the same, held that office in 1706 (*Ibid.*, XI., pp. 141, 318). The lands of Cultermains now belong to Adam Sim, Esq.

Culterallers.—The first mention of the family of Menzies of Culterallers which we have met with occurs in 1605, when Adam Menzies of Boltoquhane granted to Alexander Menzies the *dominium utile* of these lands (*Culterallers Charters*). Alexander Menzies of Culterawis was, in the same year, one of an assize (*Pitcairn Crim. Trials*, III., 467). In 1632 Alexander Menzies of Coulterallers subscribed 10 merks to the library of Glasgow College (*Mun. Univ. Glas.*, III., 470). In 1642 we find Menzies of Culterallers acting as Baron Bailie in Culter for the Lamington family (*Pres. Rec.*) Alexander Menzies of Culterawis was in 1646, and again in 1648, appointed one of the Committee of War for the county (*Act Parl.*, VI., pp. 214, 298). In 1649 Alexander Menzies was served heir to his father Alexander of Culterawis, "in half the mill and mill lands of Culter, the two halves of the lands of Woodlands, extending to 2 oxgates each, and 12 oxgates of the lands of the village of Culter, in the barony of Culter, with houses, gardens, and blacksmiths' shop *fabrica ferrea*, in the said barony of Culter, with commonty" (*Inquis. Spec.*, 237). Alexander Menzies of Culterawes was a Commissioner of Supply in 1661, and in the same year signed the petition for the erection of Clyde's bridge (*Act Parl.*, VII., 91, and *App.*, 19). In 1669 he served on an inquest at Lanark (*Shieldhill Charters*). Alexander Menzies of Culterallos was appointed a Commissioner of

Supply in 1678 and 1685 (*Act Parl.*, VIII., 224, 465). Both he and his son Alexander the younger, held this office in 1689; and we learn from the "Proclamation for calling together the militia on this side of Tay, and the fencible men in some shires," that the latter was at this time lieutenant of the troupe of the Upper Ward, commanded by the Marquis of Douglas (*Act Parl.*, IX., 70, 26). The names of Alexander Menzies of Culterallos, Alexander Menzies y^r of Culterawes, and the Laird of Culterawes, occur in the Commissions of Supply for the years 1690, 1696, and 1704, respectively (*Act Parl.*, IX., 138; X., 28; and XI., 141). About this time Sir William Menzies of Gledstaines obtained a tack of the excise, in which Alexander Menzies of Culterallers was his cautioner. The Earl of Crawford having expended nearly £3,000 in clothing his regiment, obtained an order on Sir William for payment, but having failed to recover it, he, on the 29th August, 1705, applied to Parliament to enforce his claim against Sir William and his cautioners. Culterallers appeared and urged a variety of technical pleas. The Parliament, however, recommended to the Lords of the Treasury to assign to the petitioners the tack duty, and tack itself, against Sir William and others thereby bound for payment of his debt, with *quartering*, and all other diligence, competent to the treasury for making the same effectual. Similar orders were made at the same time in favour of others. At a later period of the same day a motion was carried to discharge Sir William and his cautioners from this tack on the payment of five thousand pounds (*Act Parl.*, XI., 225, *et seq.*) At the close of the seventeenth century, the family of Menzies of Culterallers appear to have been in possession of the greater portion of the parish of Culter. They, however, soon after that period, became embarrassed in their affairs, and by degrees sold the whole of their estate. The lands of Culterallers were purchased from them in 1771, by Mr James Baillie of Bagbie and Hardingtown, Writer to the Signet. They are still in the possession of his descendants (*Culterallers Charters*).

Unthank was in 1338 held by John Gifford, as a vassal of Alexander Lord Seton. He left a daughter, Elizabeth, who

married Hugh de Spensa. These lands remained in the possession of the Spens family till the sixteenth century, when George Trotter succeeded to his maternal uncle, Edmond Spens therein. He sold them to William Baillie of Bagbie in 1574. In the next century they were purchased by Menzies of Culterallers (*Ibid*).

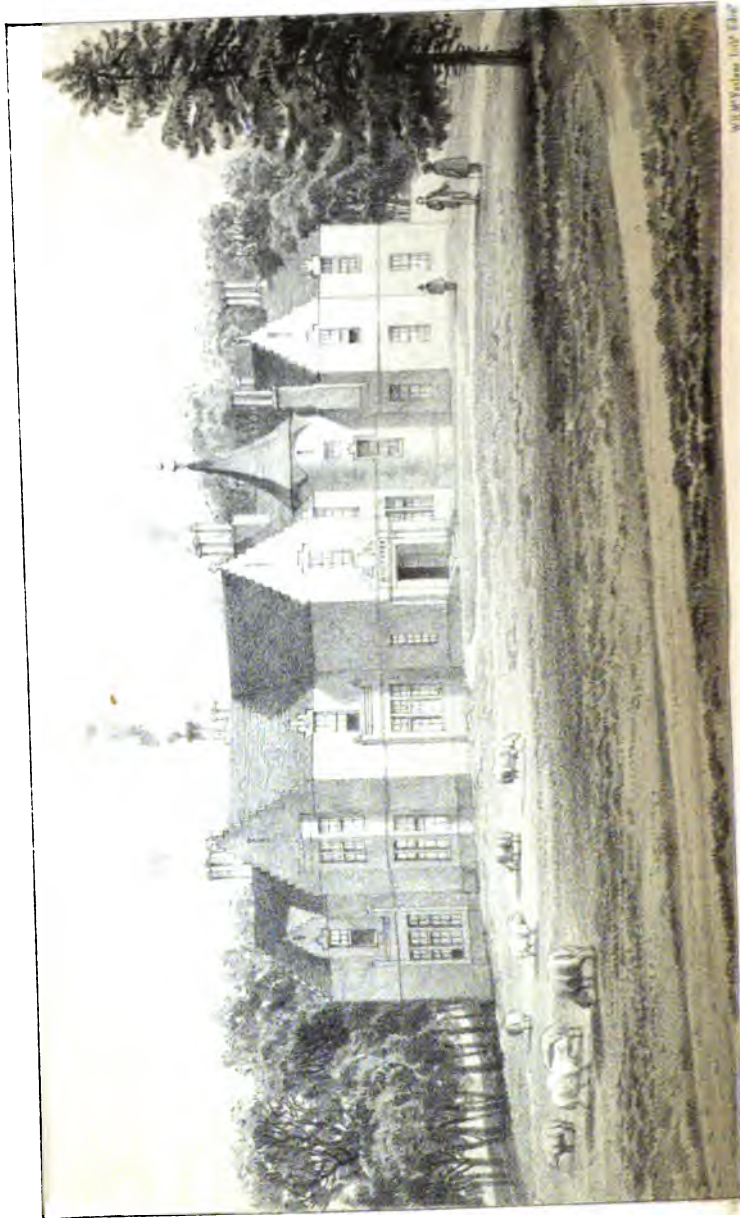
Birthwood was also a separate holding in the middle of the seventeenth century. About that date, however, it was likewise acquired by the family of Menzies of Culterallers, by whom it was afterwards sold to a Mr Denholm, whose grandson's representatives again disposed it to Mr Robert Paterson, the father of the present proprietor (*Ibid*).

Castles and Fortalices.—There are in the parish of Culter no remains of any example of the fortified class of residences. Mr Alexander Menzies built a house at Culterallers in the early part of the seventeenth century. A chimney-piece with his initials and those of his wife still exists in one of the offices attached to the modern mansion.

No *Public Events* of any great importance seem to have occurred in this parish; the following incidents, however, may be mentioned. In 1609 Thomas Jardine of Burnok, with Umphra (Humphrey) and Alexander his sons, relatives and adherents of the Laird of Apelgirth, were indicted for having in the year 1596 murdered Robert Browne in Culter, on the green of that village, by "shots of hagbutts and pistolettis." They were acquitted on this charge, but condemned to death for other crimes of which they were accused (*Pitcairn's Crim. Trials*, II., 491; III., 54).

The present house of Culter was in the course of erection when the forces of Prince Charles retreated from Derby through Lanarkshire. On the intelligence of their approach the workmen deserted, leaving the walls in an unfinished state and exposed to the weather. The injury they sustained in consequence is still occasionally apparent.

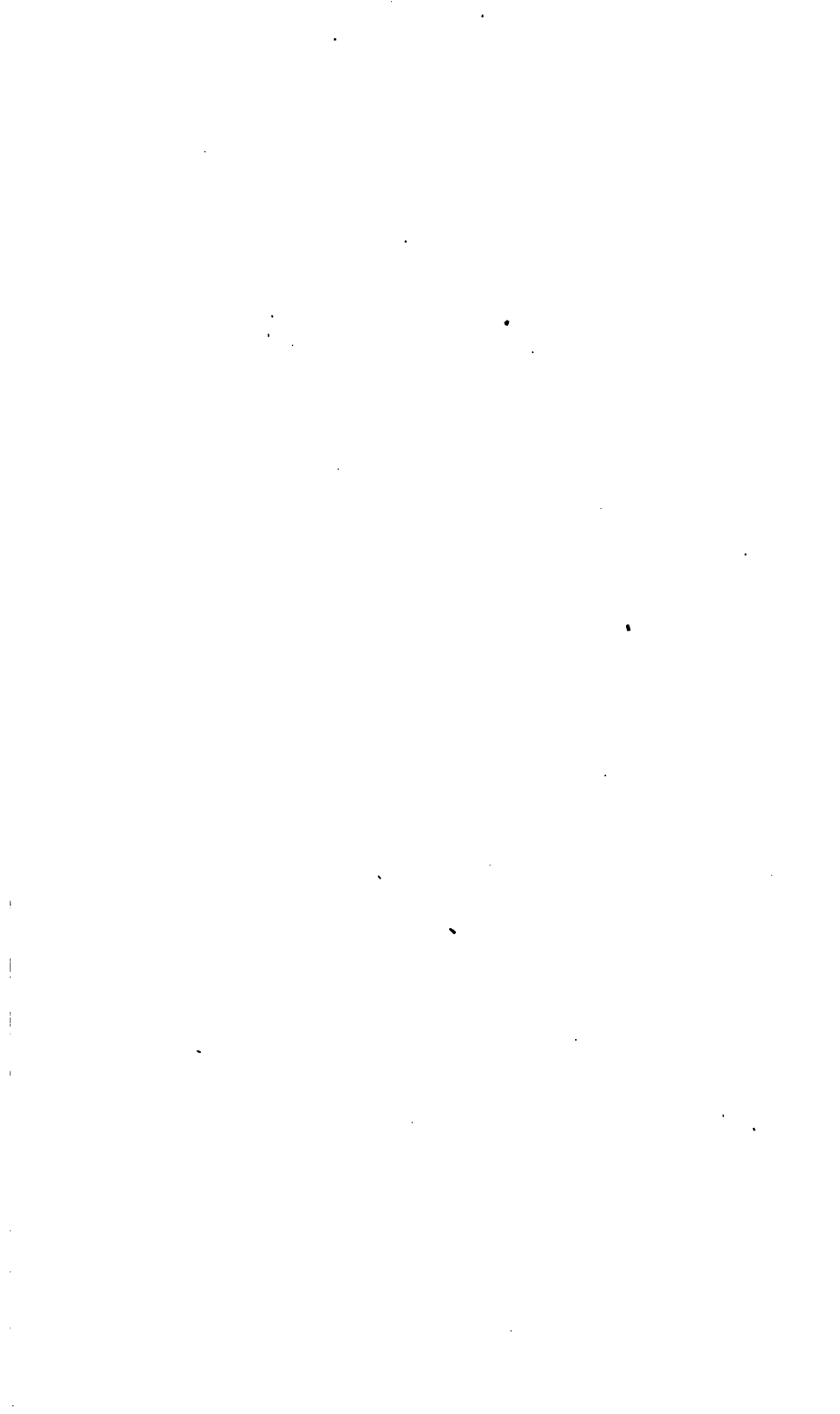
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Coulter Maynes.

W. H. Fisher, Lith. Eng.





COULTER PARISH

Looks well from the north, as it appears in the near foreground richly wooded, and beyond, rise the fells of Coulter—the highest land in Lower Clydesdale. Estate 257 is selected to begin the topographic account of this district, because it appears attractive, and for many years past the mansion there has been open for the reception of any respectable visitor to the district. The Laird, as all resident proprietors are somewhat affectionately termed, has chosen to designate his abode as the Maynes, and for reasons both antiquarian and defensible. Mains, synonymous in some degree with Grange, appears in parishes where the feudal magnates may have had homes, and generally marked the home-farm of the estate. Maynes again, from the French *domain*, or *domayne* as of old spelled, may well designate the abode of the proprietor; it may be a matter of taste, but the Laird gets credit for good taste, and is entitled to display it even in such matters. What the Ordnance folks term ornamental ground is considerable about Coulter-Maynes; and the approach from “Sandie’s ford” on the west, or from the “town-foot of Coulter” on the east, may be a mile in length either way, and by a road, avenue-like in appearance, as it is broad, a fair margin of grass on either hand, shaded throughout by hard-wood trees, many of them great in size and age, and, with characteristic taste, the Laird preserves them all. When the late David Sim purchased the Coulter-Maynes, proper, part of the estate, he found on it a house of the last century, which had been the abode of the Browns of Coulter. His son, the present proprietor, removed the old house (it costs him a pang to remove anything old), and had the present mansion erected by an architect of some repute in Glasgow, but a native of the Ward, for it is another amiable failing of the Laird that he loves to foster native talent. The approach from the parish-road winds up an elevation, both ornamental and useful, as the rich old herbage is cropped by sheep of the rarest breed, and the trees on either hand are well disposed, near to, but not shading the house—a view of which

appears in this volume. When at the hall-door, the elevation appears considerable, yet the house is not seen until almost within the park; and when *within* the house there is much else to arrest the attention of the visitor; cannon—small, guns of all sorts, few fowling-pieces, ancient armour, memorials of times gone by, and what is rich abound, and, it may be added, such is rare in homes of Scottish lairds, be their rent-roll however long. The library opens to the left from the hall, and a view of it is given, with that of the Laird in *pro. per.*—finger on temple, in thought, it may be, as to what he can next do to promote the interests of the district, or advantage the friends who have gained his acquaintance. Mr Sim is so well known as the antiquarian and collector of the Upper Ward, that there is not, from Cairntable to Coulter-fell, Queensberry to Nutberry, a boor who turns up with his ploughshare a pot—“auld-ward-like,” or a herd who stumbles on a “queer stane” or relic, but hie them to Coulter-Maynes, assured that they will be so rewarded as to tempt others to hunt up such memorials of the past; and such collectors are valuable collaborators with the archæologist and the antiquarian. Stones, urns, rings, spears, swords, celts, axes, are not the sole treasures gathered here; the library is large, the books choice, rare, and costly; paintings are also on the walls. “What did you give for that view; I don’t like it?” “Well, George, don’t be over-critical; the artist brought it from Glasgow to-day; he was poor, deserving, and I bought it from him at his own price;” and many such anecdotes might be related. A struggling tenant had term after term got “behind with the Laird;” his family was large, his means limited; at a Martinmas audit—“Well, David, you are making it no better; let us clear scores—write off the debt, and take a fresh start.” The poor man was grateful; is industrious, and has been since then prosperous. David Sim, late of Coulter-Maynes, was born on his father’s property, in the lower carse of Stirling; boarded with, and educated by Dr Doig, Principal of the High School of Stirling, and eminent in his day. The youth first occupied a desk at Glasgow in a bank, at the head of the Saltmarket, but soon became connected with the sugar import

trade; was reputed to be one of the hardest working men of his day, and on the sweets of commerce, gained by so active a life, he soon purchased the estate his only son now possesses, and he may have been led to do so by having become matrimonially connected with the Stoddarts of the Upper Ward; and the son has something of the form of that family. Mr Sim bought Coulter-Maynes in 1817, being next in order to G. Gillespie, formerly alluded to, as intruding the commercial element into the district. Mr Adam succeeded his father in 1834, and has since then added to his acres the Coulter House estate, acquired from the Dicksons of Hartree; and is a resident landholder, such as there are but too few of in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. "Why don't you go to the coast or the continent in the summer?" "Why should I? Is it not better for me to be here when my friends are like to visit me?"

The house and home-farm of Coulter-Maynes are on the east bank of the Clyde, opposite to Symington Lodge; and Mr D. Sim was at great outlay to raise high embankments against the river floods, and thus increase in value the rich holms there. At Coulter House, late Dickson's, a large extent of grass park—enclosed land—is found, with the offices and stackyard proper to a laird and an experienced farmer.

Coulterhaugh (257-804) farm, as might be inferred from its name, lies on the Clyde, southward of Coulter-Maynes, below Highfield, and north of Nether Hangingshaw. The farm ranks third in rental value in the parish, but is not noted in the map by Forrest; the steading, on Ordnance Sheet XXXIX, 4, No. 62, is given as 731, and at No. 63 appears 320 as garden. The buildings appear to be of recent erection, above the raised embankment at Sandie's ford, just beyond the Coulter-Maynes policy; and the tenant, "every inch a man;" he is non-resident, but is a frequent guest of the Laird.

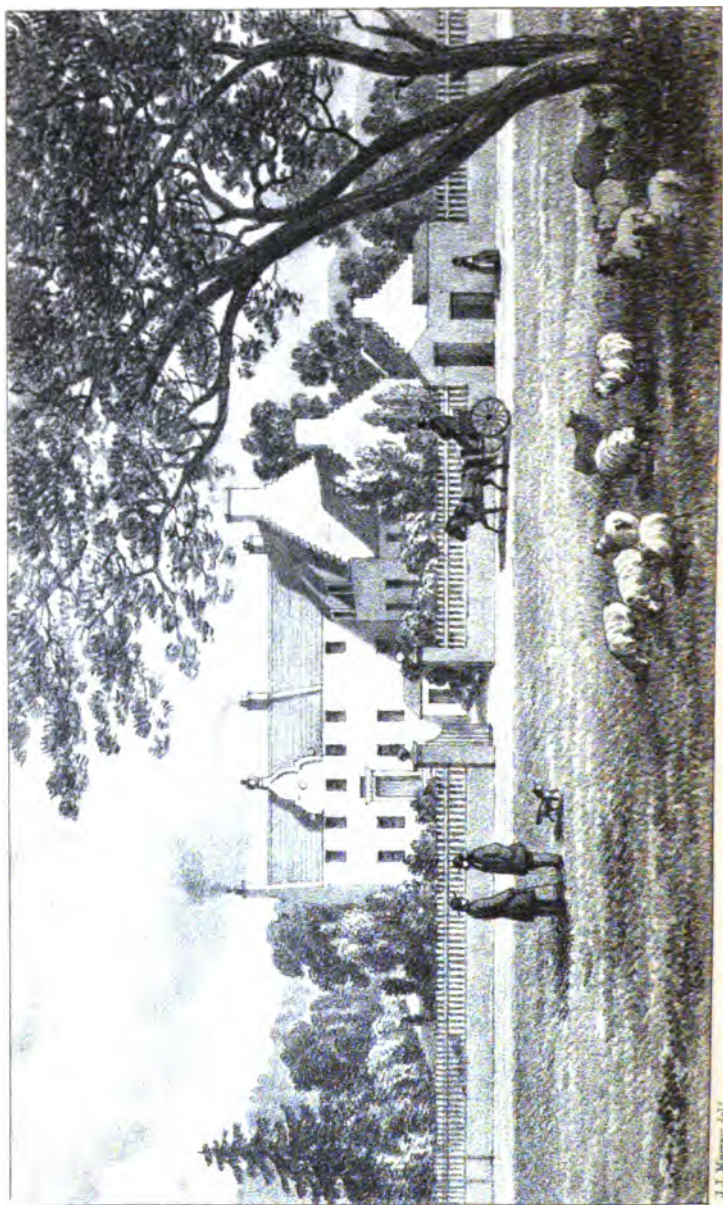
Highfield farm (257-1117) is on the wooded and grassy heights eastward of Coulterhaugh; and for homestead, garden, etc., appears 706, the extent and rental being less than that of Coulterhaugh. Legshiel, Lagsheil or Legum, all queer names, and the latter in the Lanark Almanac, is a farm of small extent

(257-1247), lies eastward of the fine glades of old Coulter House, and near to the march of the county of Peebles.

The Coulter-Maynes estate has a number of houses which are, year by year, tenanted by families attracted there by the beauty of the district, and the good society to be met with. The old house of Coulter, the mansion of the Dicksons when they resided in the parish, may first deserve attention; and might be described as of considerable frontage, small depth, many windows, but not over much light, low in ceiling, steep in roof, and with considerable accommodation—the wing, or connected building to the south, being included. A grass park of considerable extent, and rich for feeding, separates the house from the highway which runs from Biggar to Leadhills; and the mansion shows well from it when seen beyond the low-walled enclosure, the approach being between an avenue of trees; the fine trees extending towards Biggar for nearly one mile, a broad field lying between them; and the rain that flows down from the westward roof of the old house finds its way into the Clyde, that to eastward gets by the Biggar-burn into the Tweed, proving the water-shed of the level district to be there. In the spring of 1859, Joseph, the younger brother of the writer of these topographic pages, finding his health failing, became tenant of the old house of Coulter, occupied it for 1860, and the cottage near it afterwards; but all in vain for lengthened life, as he was cut off in February, 1861, dying regretted and respected. The cottage at Coulter-bridge, on the Coulter-Maynes approach, is prettily placed, commodious, and occupied by a family, whose head is engaged in a banking-office at Biggar. Some other cottages there are, and the number is increasing; as, with his desire to render the district “warmer,” the liberal proprietor is building more, and tenants readily offer for them.

In the third volume of this Work will be found a valuable paper on the history of the families in this parish, with an account of the increase in value of the farms, the mode in which rent is paid—by money, in kind, or in labour—now and of old; with allocation of the rates of stipend the heritors are assessed for parochially. This information has been produced at some

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Couiter House.

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trouble, and very kindly given to this Work by the present proprietor of the estate of Coulter-Allers—Culter-Allers, as J. W. Baillie prefers the locality should be named, such being its designation in the deeds treasured up in the charter-chest of his family. Considerable as has become the bulk of this Work, it being undesirable to make it over-large, reference will be made to Mr Baillie's paper, and thus avoid repetition.

Culter-Allers estate (258) extends southward from Culter House, by the manse, up the Culter vale, and westwards from Birthwood, and northwards by the Lamington fells to the river Clyde. A view of the family mansion has been drawn for this Work, and gives a fair specimen of the abodes of the richer gentry of the seventeenth century; and will be the more interesting as the home of his forefathers is about to be replaced by J. B. Baillie by a structure more suited to the present day. In close proximity to the house of Culter-Allers is a maple tree, of which a woodcut appears at the close of this article, and which is well described in the New Statistical Account of the parish by the incumbent of 1835, now the Free Church minister of the district. At page 343 of Lanarkshire, the Rev. J. Proudfoot quotes from Sir T. D. Lauder's edition of Gilpin's Forest Scenery:—"A maple at Culter-Allers, measured, in 1800, at three feet from the ground, was eight feet in circumference; at that height it divides into two arms, one of which, at two feet above the trunk, measures six feet round, and the other, at the same height, measures four feet two inches round. Its dimensions in 1835 were ten feet in circumference at the height of three feet above the ground. The larger arm, at two feet above the trunk, was, in circumference, seven feet six inches, and the lesser arm, at the same height, is five feet. The branches cover a circle of fifty-seven feet in diameter. This fine tree is understood to be the largest in Scotland, one at Roseneath excepted." The maple tree is still flourishing, increasing in girth, undiminishing in beauty, and is the boast of the district. The grounds and land near to Culter-Allers house are well sheltered and fertile, lying near the base of Culter-crag, and where the Culter-water gets into the open country before falling into the Clyde. The garden between the

mansion-house of Culter-Allers and the parish kirk is of considerable size, old-fashioned in arrangement, but a shady walk leads through it to shorten the path to church on Sunday. Many of the trees are old, and have been recently cut down, to give more air to the dwelling, room for the new erection, and to improve the property. The plantations on the estate have been also largely thinned for the same objects, and until the trees grow up to replace them, it makes the road from Coulter to Lamingtoune more bare of shelter than it has been for the generation past, and looked on from the Symington side of the Clyde, the extent of cover did make the hill-side warmer like. It lies beyond the scope of these topographic pages to make many or minute references, either to the antiquities of the district, or the family history of those who of old held high place there; that division of labour in this Work has been undertaken by an excellent colaborateur, and the paper before referred to, contributed by J. W. Baillie, goes pretty minutely into such detail; moreover, the creditable production, "Biggar, and the House of Fleming," by W. Hunter, recently issued from the Biggar press, published there, has left little to glean over. W. Hunter's work, being good, was under-priced, and sold off at once, so that much of the useful information offered may not now be readily obtained by the public.

Culter-Allers and Snaipe (258-761) is the most extensive and the highest rented farm in the parish, and has been recently relet to the sitting tenant at a considerable advance, but less in proportion than that obtained in the Crawford district; but a special tabular statement of such information will be found in the closing volume of this Work, and reference to such can be readily made by turning to the ample index supplied. Snaipe, or Snipe as on Ross' map, is at the lower or northern end of the Culter-glen, and there is little of a marshy look in the neighbourhood to make one infer that it ever was a good snipe-shooting country. It is amusing and instructive when names of places are topographic—married to the features of the locality, and in the Highlands of Scotland they usually are so, but in the Lowlands too seldom. Snipe, Snaipe, or Snaip, stands on the hill-side, west of where

the Nesbit-burn, from the east, flows into the Culter-water from the south, and has Unthank to the west, Culter-crags on north, Culter-Shaw north-east, and Nesbit south-east, the joint holding of Culter-Allers extending southward. The extent of arable ground is moderate, but the hills to the west and the south are green and pastoral-like.

Culter-Allers, stretching southward by the western slopes of Culter-fell, and the homestead, not over-instructively indexed as a farm-steading, XL, c., No. 495, area 720; at No. 494, pasture and trees 7756, and at No. 497, plantation and road 5891, give some idea of the locality, which is one of singular beauty. The Menzies family, in times long gone by, were the most extensive of the landholders in the district; their home was at Culter-Allers. The present abode of the excellent pair, the junior tenant and his better-half, has little of the farmhouse in its appearance; and the parlour to the right is of no great size, but large enough to contain a piano, a fiddle, the largest of Black's atlases, books many, new and good, and the better class of the magazines and periodicals of the day. Of the hospitality to be shown there, little need be said, as it is the prevailing virtue of the Ward.

Coulter-fell (8) is indisputably the highest hill in the district. It is easy of ascent, and the gentry around were wont to have a pic-nic there in September, the season when these upland heights are most inviting, the day of a fair length, and the sun not over strong. The view eastward, down the vale of the Tweed, is extensive, southward there are but a sea of hills to gaze at, northward is the Black Mount of Walston, and westward the Tinto range. Some of the hills near Coulter-fell are rather oddly named; as Forrest has Dunnees, Fog-hill, Gauky-hill, Knowedod, Scauld-law, and Turkey-top; and the Ordnance give Bracks-head, Fellshin, Tippet-knowe, etc.

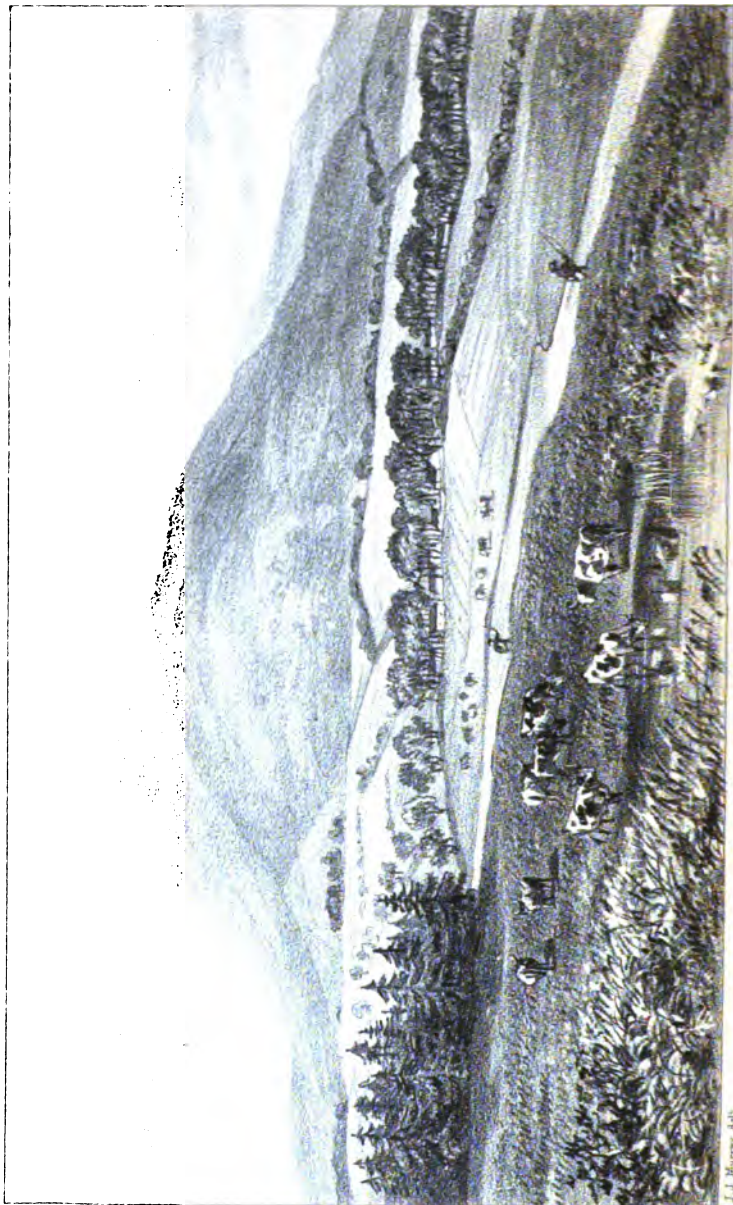
The reverend statist of 1835 reports that, "at Culter-Allers is the only piece of copse to be found either in the parish or neighbourhood. It consists of several acres, and has the following trees growing in a natural state:—the sloe, the birch, the alder, the hazel, the hawk-berry or bird-cherry, the rowan or moun-

tain-ash, and many different kinds of the willow. In only one place (King's-beck-burn) is the juniper to be seen." When Culter-Allers was the "place" of the Clan Meynheis, the intercourse between France and Scotland was frequent, and the magnificent avenue of trees which runs northward towards Nesbit, then also a "place" of note, may well have been called allers—alley on the Culter, here most pretty. The King's-beck-burn—as before remarked, beck and burn are synonymous—comes into the Coulter-water from a glade on the northern slope of Coulter-fell, and east of Birthwood; above this junction, the Coulter-strath narrows, but near its course, from the south, runs the drove road, the smuggler's route for their pack-horses when gin, teas, etc., from "the free isle of Man" to the exciseman-guarded city of Edinburgh. The road is still a bridle-path from the district to Annandale and the south of Scotland.

Unthank (258-1010) farm lies westward of Snaipe, between Mid and Nether Hangingshaw farms; and above the turnpike-road from Biggar for Leadhills. Ross has it named Onthank, and it is hard to guess what Unthank may have signified; "unthankful for what was good" did not seem the creed of the late tenant. Reference has been made in the antiquarian section of this volume to Unthank, having been a separate holding, etc.; as a farm it is of moderate value, but the breadth of arable land between the house and the highway is considerable; the homestead is one-storied, the offices, etc., detached, but have not, as at Culter-Allers, any remains of former dignity.

Hangingshaw, Upper (258-1084), Middle Hangingshaw (258-1116), and Nether Hangingshaw (258-975), range from the Turkey-hill, south-westwards, by the march of Lamingtoun parish to the river Clyde. Coultershaw to the eastward, the Hangingshaws here, and Woodend and Devonshaw in the Wandell section of Lamingtoun, would signify that of old the shaws or extent of copse, natural wood, was great in the district west of the fells of Coulter; and the Roman road ran along the lower slope of these wood-clothed heights, the camps in Coulter, as in Lamingtoun parish, being numerous, and placed above what may then have been marshy land. Below the turnpike-road,

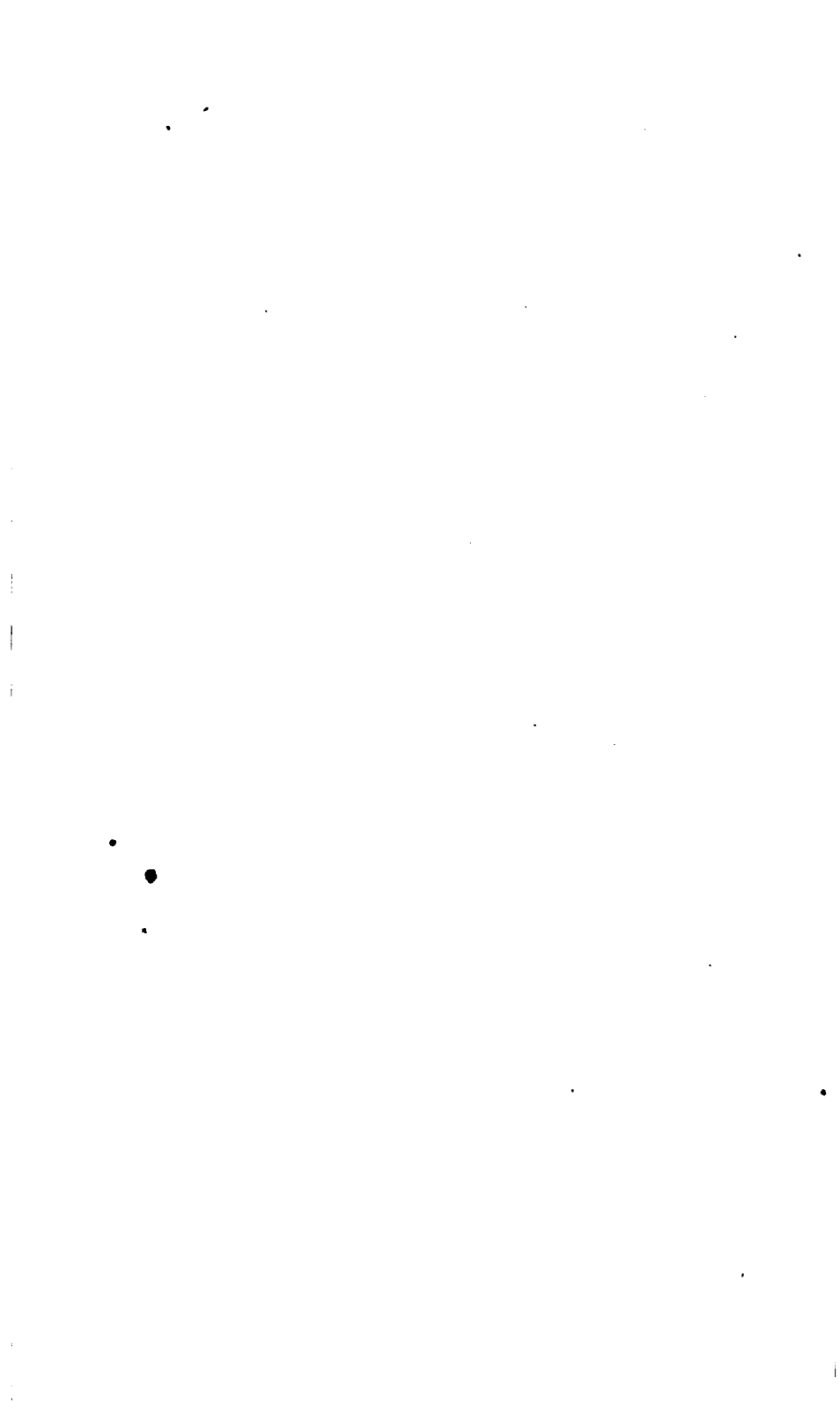
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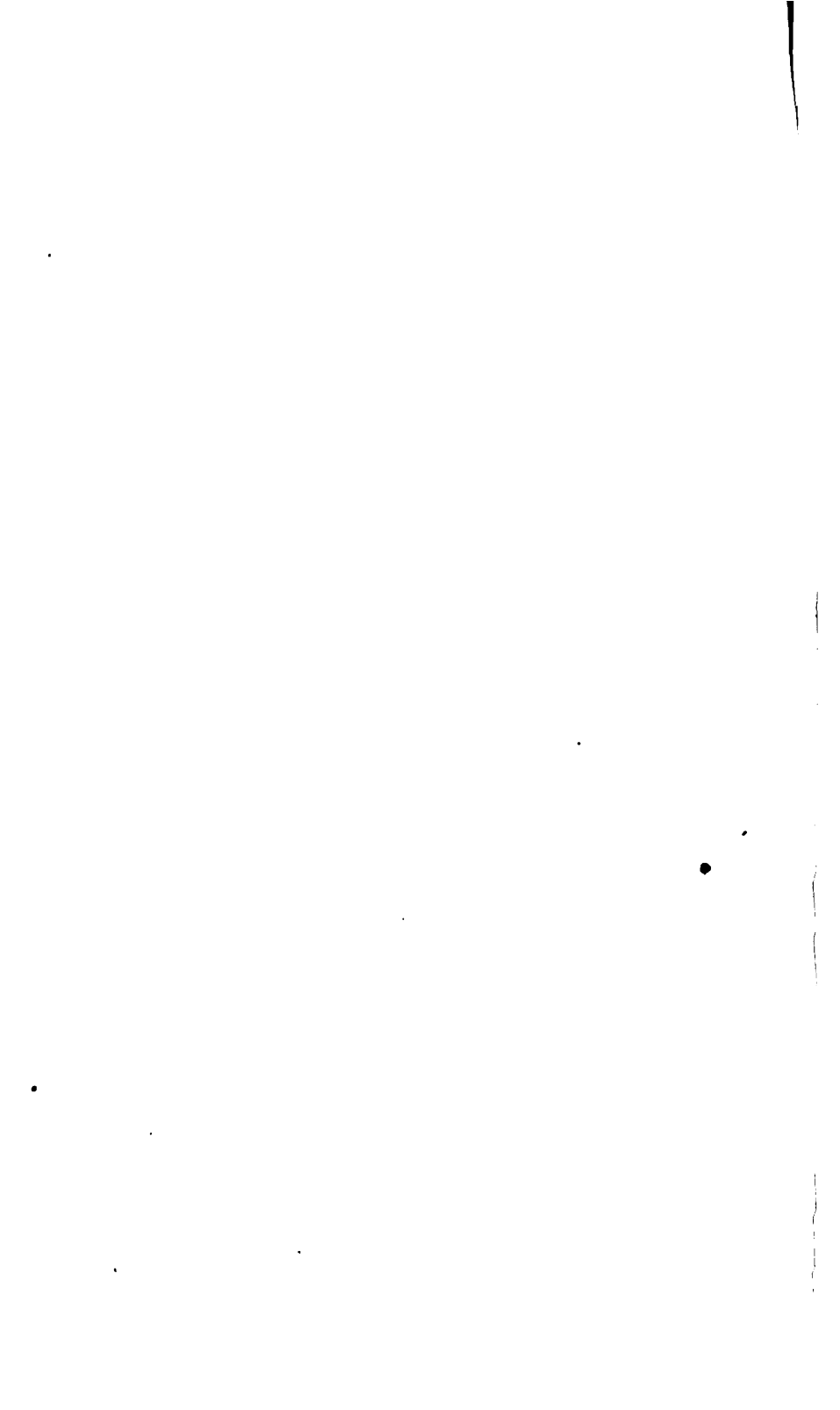


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Tinto, as seen from Coulter Maynes

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towards the river, the land is arable, and for a good way also above the road. Upper Hangingshaw appears on the valuation roll but not on Ordnance map, although indexed.

Coulter Park, South (258-963), and Coulter Park, North (258-1173), are farms to north and south of the turnpike-road, the farm-steadings being nearly opposite to each other; that on the south being of recent erection, commodious, and contrasting favourably with the older houses of farms more highly rented. The Ordnance area of the farm-steadings is given as .532 and .669, the lesser space to the farm which is nearly one-half higher in rent, and the acreage higher on the hill. Plantation was considerable near these homesteads, but, as before stated, much of it has been recently cut down, little to the detriment of the tenant and largely to the advantage of his landlord.

Coulter Mill, and land (258-963), is to eastward of Coulter Park, North, on the banks of the Coulter-water, and across the road, but not far from the Bridge-end and village of Coulter. The mill is large, has been long there, and the miller is well employed; the acreage under crop in the parish being large. Attached to the mill are lands of considerable extent, and excellent soil on the lower slope of the hills above the water of Coulter. In close proximity to the mill is the smithy of the parish, and the rate it appears for on the valuation roll would infer that the occupation of the smith is one of credit and profit in the district. The village of Coulter may here be noticed, as the cottages are chiefly on the rent-roll of the Culter-Allers estate, although bulked at no great amount; tenants under £4 rental appearing, in 1858-9, for £39 10s only, and the population of the village is given for 1841 as 197, as before stated; but this may contain those occupying the range of cottages on the Coulter-Maynes approach, known as the Town-foot, who appear for £25 10s more; and, it may be, also the cottages on the ascent of the hill on the highway for Biggar.

Coulter village proper, if such may be designated the row of thatched-roofed cottages which are on the west bank of the Coulter-water, and near to the bridge, is most picturesque in situation; the trees near are large and fine, and on the small

green before the cottages, and near the little stream, may have been the place where, as noticed at p. 280, Jardine of Birnock, by "shots of hackbuts and pistolettes," murdered Robert Browne of Coulter. There is a small shop in the row to supply village wants; and at the Bridge-end a pillar letter-box of iron, bronzed, labelled, and handsome as any that may be seen in the streets of Edinburgh or Glasgow. The village carrier and the village wright appear to be men of mark, from the valuation rents against their names. Southward of the bridge at Coulter, and under shade of the height near to the smithy and mill, is a triangular-like space of ground, of considerable extent, walled, tilled, and with a pretty walk by the river bank.

The farm of Nesbit (259-787) lies eastward of Snaipe, under Coulter-crag, north of Culter-Allers, and towards the Kilbucho, or Peeblesshire section of the parish. In the paper contributed by J. W. Baillie, and before referred to, an account is given of the family who were so long designated as of Nesbit, now resident at Kersewell, in Carnwath. In the New Statistical Account, page 346, an account is given of the Green-knowe of Nesbit, an artificial fastness formed in the centre of a bog, and conjectured to have been a place of safety for the stock of the natives, when the Jardines or Johnstones of Annandale pushed their forays into the glen of the Coulter-water. At Nesbit, in 1835, there was a maple tree with a trunk ten feet in girth, and a shade of sixty-six feet in diameter. Nesbit homestead, garden, etc., is indexed for an area of .986, and close to it is the entry of 1.969 for arable and trees. Nesbit-burn is a feeder of Coulter-water; and at XL, 6, No. 438, is an entry of 4.092 as moss and part of Back-ditch, drainage the Green-knowe.

Coulter Shaw (349) is a farm tilled by the proprietor, and acquired by him as noticed in the Baillie paper. It lies north of Nesbit, up the strath, and near the Peebles border. Although an independent holding, it is indexed as a farm-steading, and of moderate extent, .570 being given as its area at No. 420, but at No. 422, Sheet XL, 5, both, 19.684 are reported as arable and trees, but how much of the shaw remains is not stated.

Above the Coulter-water, a short way north-west of the bridge,

is a strip of land known as Temple-dale, and the brae or height above it is the Chapel-hill. On Ordnance sheet a tumulus is marked as being there; such may be of Roman date; but later, as noticed at page 271 of this volume, a priory or house for the Knights Templar was erected there, and of them it is told, in New Statistical Account, page 345, "that a keen dispute having arisen between the Abbot of Kelso and the Templars of Coultter as to tithes due the former, the latter pleaded that their order enjoyed a general exemption from tithes; also that the parish church of Coultter, standing on the other side of a great river, on which there was no bridge, was seldom accessible to them without great danger"—the river of Coultter is but a few paces broad, and is rarely so deep in flood as to be unfordable. This locality is like to be kept in remembrance, as from the electoral roll of the parish, an extensive landholder in Peeblesshire, a friend of Coultter-Maynes, has got titles made up to give political "*locus standi*" in the county his ancestors hailed from.

Cornhill estate (316) has been referred to in the Baillie paper. It does not appear on Ross' map of 1773, but a place named Castlestead is there, and the latter name is not found now in Forrest, the valuation roll, or Ordnance sheet; nor has Forrest any name of proprietor to the place, so that the finely-situated and commodious mansion now there, is of comparatively recent erection. The present proprietor, being, for the advantage of his family, resident in Edinburgh, finds no difficulty in getting a tenant for his country mansion, as it has much to recommend it in addition to the wide circle of select society in the district. Although letting the house, the proprietor retains in his own hands a considerable extent of arable land, and farms judiciously and well. Gateside (316-1222) farm is eastward of Cornhill, west of Legsheil, south of Eastfield, and in the angle formed by the parish-road to Wolfclyde-bridge and the turnpike-road from Coultter to Biggar. The ground is arable, the steading of moderate size; and the trees or plantation near it of considerable extent. Three minor holdings, averaging £20 each, a quarry, and some houses, appear to credit of the Cornhill estate on the valuation roll for 1858-9.

Wolfclyde has frequent notice in the antiquarian portion of this Work and in the Baillie paper. The name, the natives allege, arose from the last wolf slain on the Clyde having been run down there; but a better explanation is given, and a topographical explanatory one, when it is considered that Wolf may be a corruption for Wath-ford, as at Carnwath—Wath-Clyde it is called in the country dialect; and just south of the present bridge was the ford of the Clyde for the traffic westward from the Biggar to the Carmichael and Douglas district. The bank of the river is high on the Biggar side, and rocky, affording a good abutment for the bridge, which is carried by dry arches over a considerable extent of land, liable to flood, on the Symington side; but the height at Wolfclyde gained, so level is the tract eastwards, that the ditches, when overflowing, send part of their contents to the Tweed and part to the Clyde.

Wolfclyde farm (272-880) is on the north extremity of the parish of Coulter, extending to the small section of Biggar parish which there touches the Clyde, and where the railway bridge is carried across the Clyde. The homestead is indexed as 1·369 of area, the land arable, and the shelter of trees and plantations considerable, as is characteristic of the district.

Causewayend (272) is a small holding or pendicle of land to the north-east of Wolfclyde, and near the Biggar march. The *iter Romanum*—Roman causeway—passed here, and many traces of it were found when the railway was recently carried through there, but of all that, notice is elsewhere taken in this Work. Springfield, on Forrest's map Shuttlefield (272), is of like size as Causewayend, of which it lies south.

Eastfield (272-954) farm-steading is across the hill, and eastward of Cornhill, on the Biggar march; and has 2·283 indexed as area for homestead, gardens, etc., more than farms of twice the rental. The land is mostly arable, although near it appears an entry of 18·600 for plantation, slope, and rocks.

The estate of Birthwood (335) is well up the Coulter-glen, and runs westward of the Coulter-Allers farm, the Coulter-water forming the march between Culter-fell and the Birthwood hills; and the land runs southward to Crawford parish, where the con-

terminous farm of Crimp-cramp, near the head of Camps-water, is held by the proprietor of Birthwood, who farms his own land here, but resides in the north, on a farm larger than the whole extent of this his native parish. Reference is made in the preceding section of this Work, and also in the Baillie paper, to the antiquity of Birthwood as an independent holding; and the present owner is of a clan whose acquisitive faculties seem to be in active exercise, as there are few parishes above or near to the falls of Clyde in which a Paterson, Denholm, Gillespie, Jamieson, or Green-shields—and they are consanguineous all—will not be found in good position. The mansion of Birthwood is finely placed, and the Ordnance folk index a fair extent of ornamental ground, trees, etc., in slopes near it; plantations also, and thriving, always excepting the futile effort at growing firs on the Ward-law-hill, above the house of Birthwood.

Coulter has been for centuries past a place of some ecclesiastical importance in a parochial sense, as fairly noticed elsewhere in this Work. The present church was built in 1810, is respectable without, comfortable within, but owes the one character to the beauty of its site and the other to the number of resident visitors in the parish. The kirkyard must be very old, and the burial-places of many families of county influence are within its enclosure. The forefathers of the Gladstones, whose most eminent member is the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, sleep there. One stone in the kirkyard is shown as covering the remains of Anthony Murray, who was, before and after the "persecution time," minister there; and his successor, who went out at the "Disruption," but still labours acceptably in the parish, had the good taste to have recut the inscription on the tombstone. One other memorial of the dead may be seen there, in the chaste and unpretending tablet let into the wall, and within the railed enclosure of the resting-place of the Rev. J. G. Riach, who was suddenly cut off by fever, in September, 1862, and has left behind him the name of having been an earnest and a faithful servant of his Redeemer. He was twelve years minister of Coulter, and a native of Aberdeenshire.

The manse of Coulter is sweetly placed, to south of Culter-

Allers house, and under shadow of the Coulter-crag heights; the trees are rich and many, but, it may be, over-near to the house; and the glebe, which the incumbent of 1792 rated at £10, appears in the valuation roll for 1858-9 as £34, the manse £26, and the stipend, as reported then, and as valued now, has increased in like proportion. The Free Church and manse are on the left of the turnpike-road from Coulter to Biggar, and the minister, as before noticed, resigned the parochial emoluments of Coulter at the Disruption. He is well respected, and his church is well filled, as might have been looked for, there being no other church of his communion in Biggar, Libberton, Symington, Lamington, or Wiston, the conterminous parishes. In putting these pages into type, the compositor chiefly trusted is exact in all else, but somehow, when the phrase "free"—in connection with the church—appears, he will make it read "pure;" and his opinion need not be obtruded here. A. M.

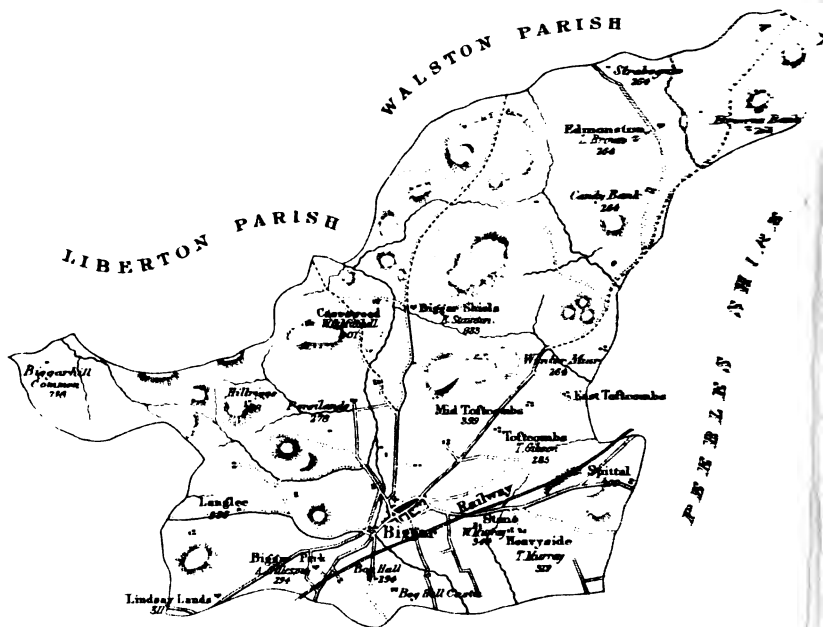


THE MAPLE TREE OF CULTER-ALLERS.

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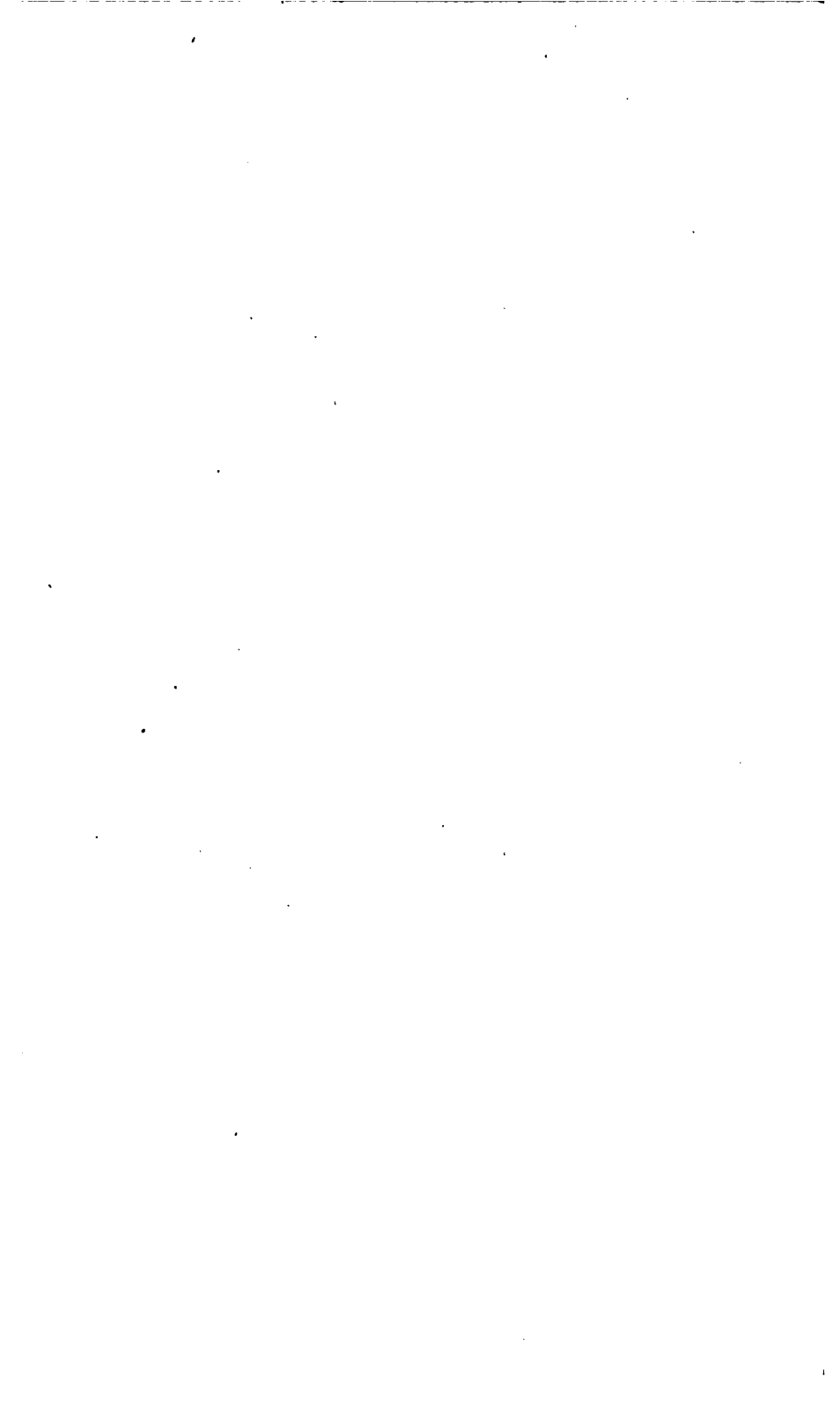


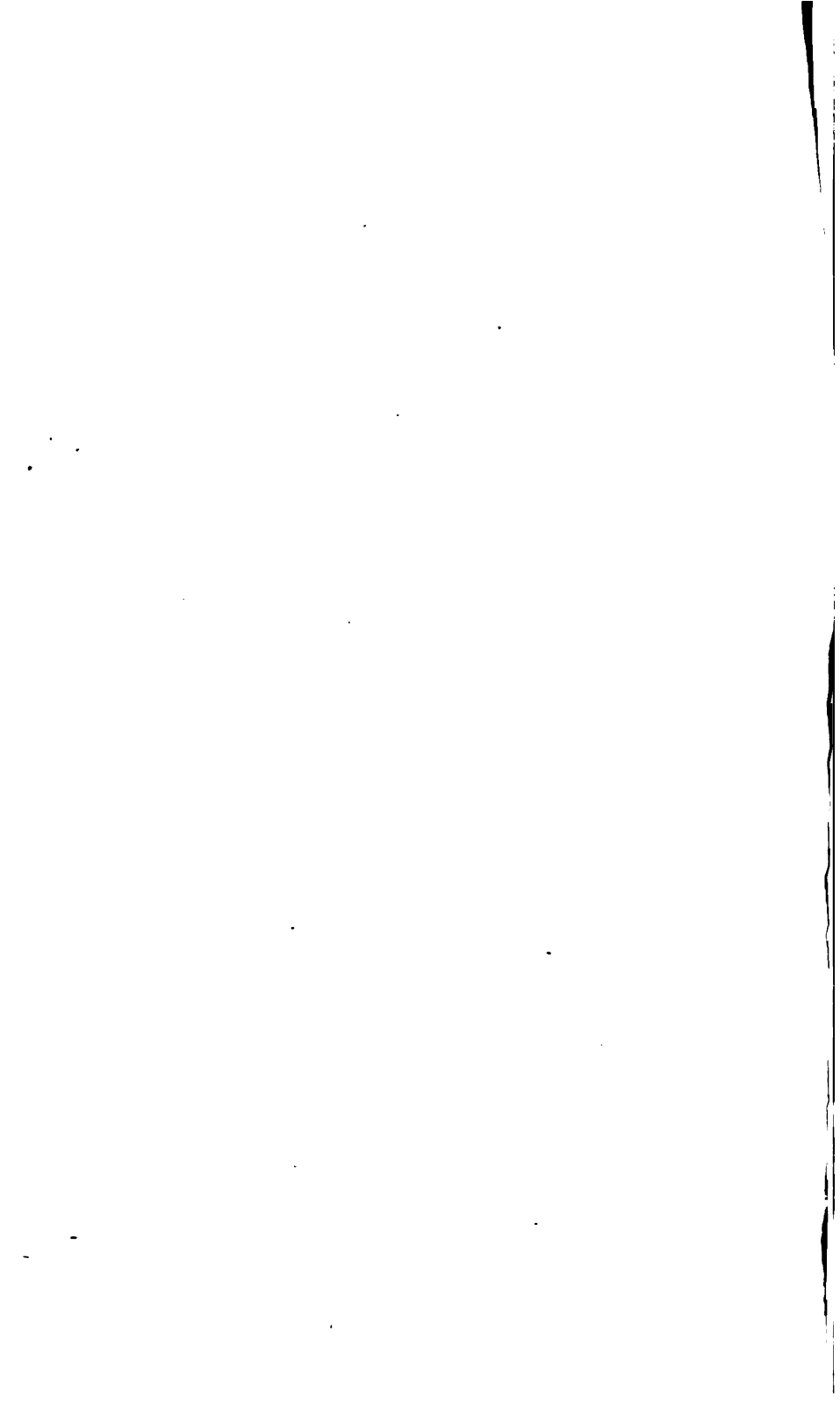
Earl of Houghton



THE
PARISH
OF
BIGGAR.

1 MILE





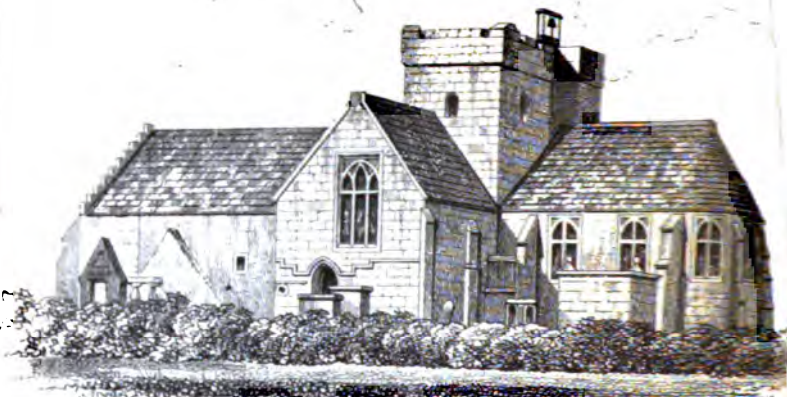
THE PARISH OF BIGGAR

Is one of the most important in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, and has been so considered from earliest history, as fairly and fully noticed in the pages immediately following this section. Near where the railway crosses the Clyde, the parish of Biggar abuts for a length of little more than three hundred yards on the river, the parish of Symington being opposite; southward runs the conterminous parish of Coulter, eastward is the march of Kilbucho and Skirling, in Peeblesshire, northward lies the parish of Walston, and on the west that of Libberton and Quothquhan. By Ordnance recapitulation figures, the area appears to be of land 7166·198, roads 69·449, villages 35·908, and water 16·918; the railway bisects the district since these figures were reported. The total is given as 7288·473, that of Lanark, with which it may most compete as to position, pretension, society, etc., being 10,560 acres. Biggar has no mountains, and few hills to show, that of Bizzyberry, it may be, excepted, which is low compared with Coulter-fell on the south, or Tinto on the west; yet, being just above the town, and rather prettily wooded, the good folks there think much of it. Of water, or rivers, there can scarce be said to be any—the Biggar-burn and its feeders being innocent streamlets, their floods rarely doing harm to man or beast. Of march and moss (62), Biggar shows nearly 54 acres; of meadow (64), 14·247; pasture, rough and heathy (67, 69), in nearly equal proportions, 790½ acres; arable (65), 5290·388; wood (78), 856 acres; ornamental ground, garden, nursery, etc., about 16 acres; houses (144), 84·660; of the Clyde, only ·765, *i.e.*, only three-fourths of an acre, but of ponds, mill and curling, 16 acres.

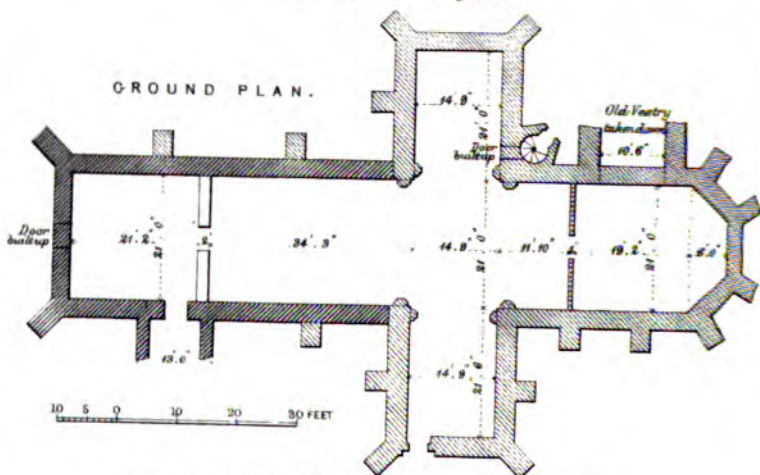
By valuation roll (221), Biggar showed 4017*l.* in 1815; 8566*l.* 18*s.* in 1858–9; and in 1863–4, 9019*l.* 14*s.*, with 2543*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* in addition from railways. There are now no titled residents in the parish; but the heritors, mostly resident,



valued in 1858-9 for 1010*l.*, 918*l.* 15*s.*, 710*l.*, 529*l.* 18*s.*, 314*l.* 10*s.*, 238*l.* 17*s.*, 206*l.*, 170*l.*, 125*l.*, 123*l.*, 120*l.*, 120*l.*, 119*l.* 10*s.*, 117*l.* 18*s.*, 105*l.*, 99*l.* 10*s.*, 97*l.* 8*s.*, 95*l.*, 92*l.* 5*s.*, 73*l.*, 62*l.* 11*s.*, 57*l.* 10*s.*, 56*l.* 12*s.*, 55*l.* 15*s.*, 54*l.* 5*s.*, 51*l.*, 50*l.*, four from 48*l.* to 42*l.*, fifteen from 39*l.* to 30*l.*, and twenty from 27*l.* 11*s.* to 19*l.* 5*s.*; showing that the town and parish have not a few "bien bodies"—Scotch for "well-to-do folks in the world"—settled there; it may be added that the shops, which are good swell the list of minor ratings, and the banks that of the larger ones. Farm rentals rate for 470*l.*, 360*l.*, 243*l.*, 230*l.*, 220*l.*, 210*l.*, 196*l.*, 174*l.*, 164*l.*, 160*l.*, 160*l.*, 157*l.*, 114*l.*, 105*l.*, 105*l.*, 101*l.*, three at 90*l.*, two at 80*l.*, 70*l.*, 65*l.*, 62*l.*, with a number of entries of lower value for crofts, parks, shops, houses, etc. Houses rented from 2*l.* to 8*l.* are valued at 404*l.*, and at 2*l.* and under, for 370*l.* 6*s.* Above the falls of Clyde, Biggar is the "biggar" town of the district; and there are so many men of land and means in the neighbourhood that society is good, schools excellent, banks abundant, shops respectable, markets moderate and well supplied, and the professionals—surgeons and physician—for a wide circuit of county, have their homes there. When the Fleming family held high place at Boghall, there may have been few settled about who were not in some measure dependent on the castle; but, with the dispersion of their estates, here, as elsewhere—in Carnwath, for example, with the Somervilles—a middle class got in, and the natural attractions of the district were such that the Gillespies, Mitchells, Lorraines, and other merchant princes of the west, pitched their tents there, bringing money and trading energy to the aboriginal inhabitants of the Biggar-water. Being on the route from Edinburgh for Nithsdale, the turnpike-roads were good and well kept; and the local traffic to the little town, so central for market objects, made the mileage of parish roads considerable. The area of roads in Survey figures is given, sinking fractions, turnpike (110) 26 acres, parish 41, occupation 23, and roads, indefinitely so termed, 4½ acres; the main lines of travel are of the statute breadth—the length the road-trust and parish authorities may know.

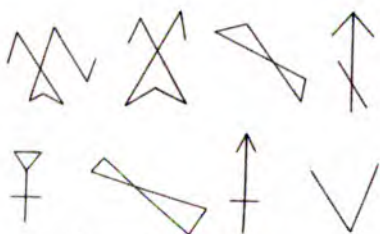
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BIGGAR COLLEGIATE CHURCH.
From Crose's Antiquities.



Note. The Part Tinted thus  is the Ancient Wall.
D^o  is the 16th Century.
The Untinted Portion is Modern



Mason's Marks, Biggar.



Seal from Lanark.





NAME.

Bigir, Bygris, Bigre, Bigres, Bigart, Biggar.

The origin of the word is certainly local, not personal, but it is by no means easy to determine its derivation. Chalmers deduces it from "the Scoto-Irish, *big thir*, which is pronounced *bigir*, and signifies the *soft land*." In this etymology the learned author appears to be even more unfortunate than usual. We do not see on what authority the assertion as to the pronunciation is made, and we cannot find in the lexicon of any of the Celtic dialects the signification *soft* applied to *big*. The word does not occur either in the Welsh or Armorican, and in the Gaelic and Irish it is invariably translated "*little*." It is also admitted in the New Statistical Account, that the term *soft land* is not a description which applies to the parish. Our own impression, although we state it with much diffidence, is, that the root of the name must be found in the Anglo-Saxon, *Big, Bige*, "a turning or corner" (*Bosworth's Dict.*), the appellation having been given to the locality in reference to the remarkable change which occurs there in the direction of the course of the Clyde. In the last century, the name gave occasion for the observation of a local punster, "that Edinbro' may be a big town, but Biggar's aye bigger."

HISTORY.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The church of Biggar was, from a very early period, a free rectory, and most probably in the gift of the lord of the manor. Robert, persone of Bigir, is a witness to a charter granted by Walter, son of Allan the senechal, to the Abbey of Paisley *intra* 1164–1177 [*Reg. de Passalet*, 86], and between 1174 and 1199, we find Peter of Bigres, most probably the rector, attesting a grant by Aneis de Bruce to that of Kelso [*Lib. de Cal.*, 227, 275]. Magister Symon *medicus* de Bigre was witness *intra* 1207–1232, to a grant by Walter Bishop of Glasgow, to the Abbey of Holyrood, and there can be little doubt that he was at the same time parson of the church (*Lib. St. Crucis*, 56, 69). In the last-mentioned year, he appears among those present when the same prelate confirmed

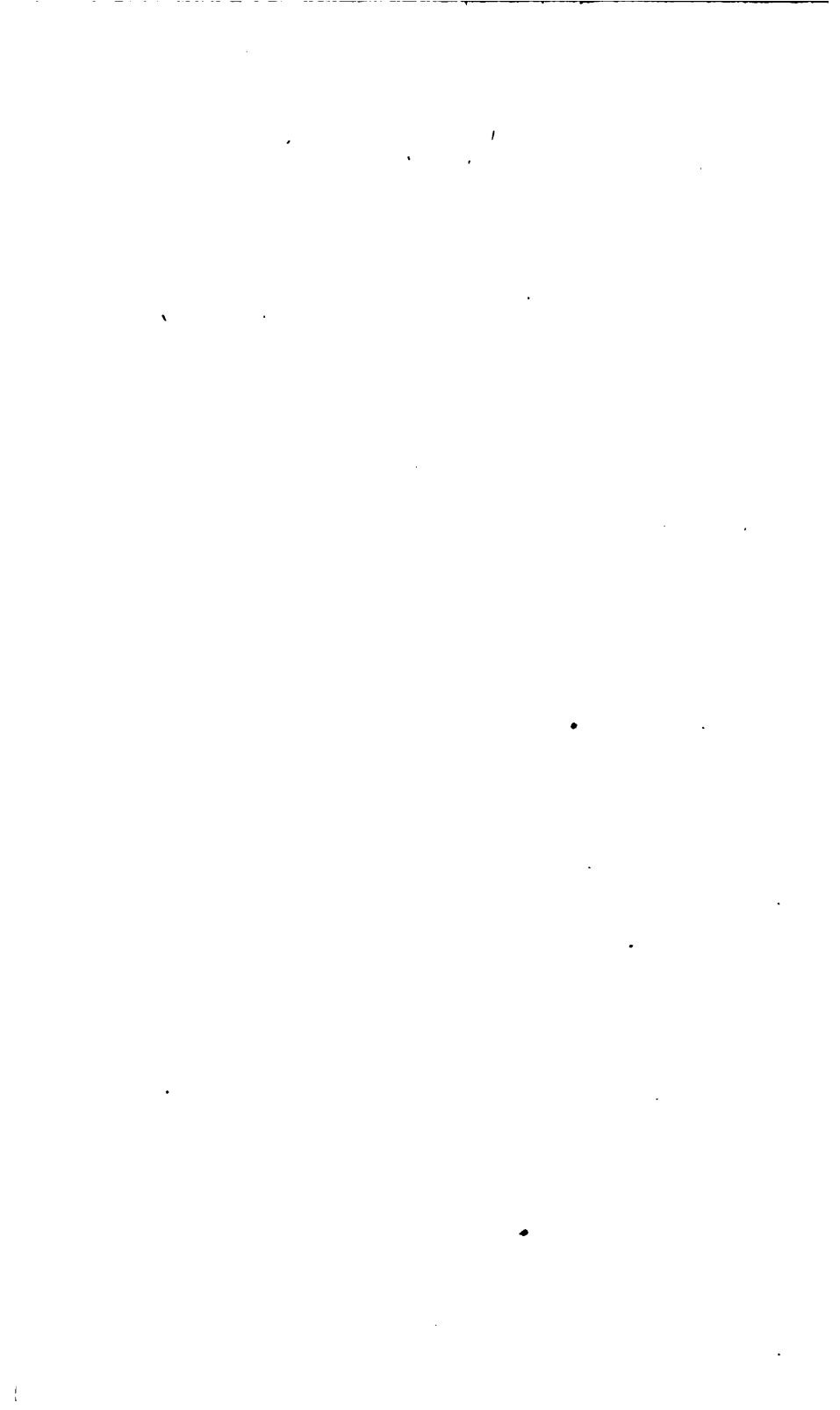
certain rights to the Abbey of Kelso; and in 1235 he is found among the witnesses to a decret-arbitral pronounced by Bishop William (*Lib. de Cal.*, 229, 270; 332, 433; 521, 418). In 1237, he had become a canon of Glasgow, being so described in the record of a decision between the Abbeys of Jeddedwood and Melrose; and in 1262, he, along with his brother Thomas, attests a grant by W. de Alwent to the latter (*Lib. de Mailros*, 242, 274; 293, 330). In the year 1329, Henry, rector of the church of Biggar, was chaplain to King David II, and as such received 100 elns of canvass *canubi*, 105 stone of wax, a cask of almond oil, or it may be, a measure of almonds *dol. Amigdl.* and 104 lbs. de Ris, for which he was to account. On the 24th of June of the same year, he was appointed clerk to the livery of the house of the king, and on the 15th March, 1330, rendered at Biggar the account of his expenditure in this office (*Chamberlain Rolls*, I, 61, 122, 123, 124, 136, 168, 192). Walter, rector of Biggar, appears as witness to a charter of lands in Lennox, granted by Malcolm Fleming, Earl of Wigton *intra* 1333-1364 (*Chart. Levenax*, 67). In 1358, we find him acting as deputy *locum tenens* to the Earl of Marr, the Chamberlain; and in the following year he was appointed Clerk to the Wardrope of our lord the King. In 1362, he was Master of the Hospital of the Domus Dei of Dalgowitt, and held the high office of Lord Chamberlain (*Chamberlain Rolls*, I, 317, 350, 395). In the records of Parliament relative to the arrangements made in 1366 for payment of the ransom of the king, we find him designated Dominus Walterus de Bigger, *Camerarius noster* (*Act Parl.*, I, 140). In the next year he obtained possession of the rectory of Errol, and was one of the representatives of the clergy in the committee appointed by Parliament to treat of general matters, to which last office he was again elected in 1369 (*Act Parl.*, I, 148, 150, 174). As Lord Chamberlain he was present at the coronation of Robert II. in 1371 (*Act Parl.*, I, 181, 182). In 1373, he was witness to the Parliamentary ratification of a charter (*Ibid.*, 197). From the Chamberlain's Rolls (II., 76, 87, 92), we also learn that he was alive in 1375, but died before 1377.

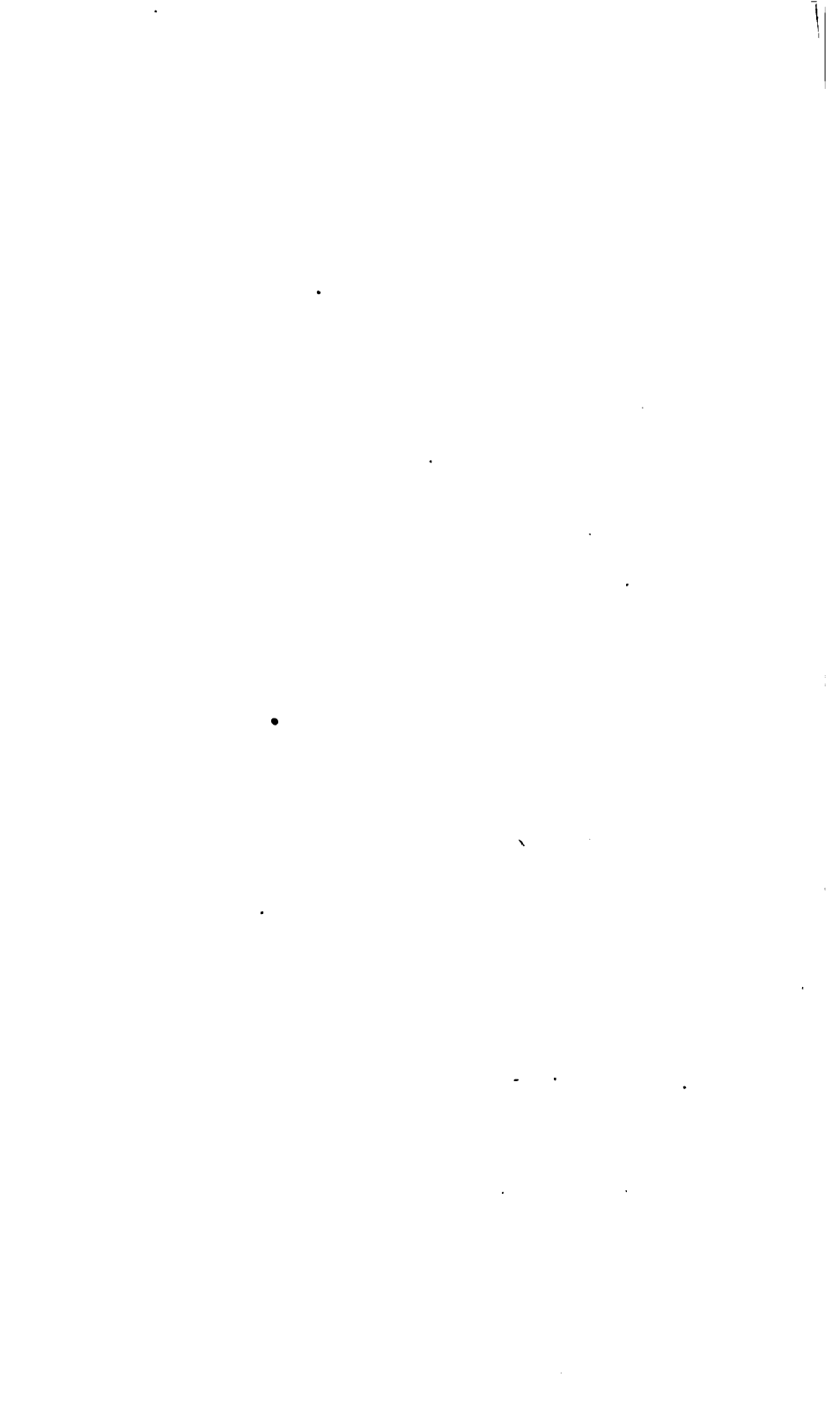
In 1531, John Tweedie granted in mortmain £10 yearly from his lands and barony of Drummelzier for the support of a chaplain to celebrate divine service perpetually in the parish church of Biggar, for the salvation of the soul of the late John Lord Fleming, Chamberlain of Scotland, who had been slain by the founder and his son seven years before. In this deed, which was confirmed by a charter under the Great Seal, it was provided that the patronage of this charity should belong to the Lords Fleming (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXIV., 137. *Privy Seal*, Reg. IX. 63).

In 1545, Malcolm Lord Fleming founded a collegiate church at Biggar, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin of the Assumption, and called the College of the Blessed Virgin in Biggar. It was erected for a provost, eight canons or prebendaries, four boys having children's voices, and six poor men, and was endowed by the founder with most part of the benefice of Thankerton, which belonged to him, including the manse and glebe, under the burden, however, of provision for a perpetual vicar serving the cure (*New Stat. Account*). In 1555, Robert Stewart, Comendator of Holyrood, an illegitimate son of James V., granted a charter addressed to Andrew Bishop of Galloway *Candida casa*. In this, after highly commending the singular charity and attachment to the Catholic Church, evinced by the deceased Malcolm Lord Fleming, in founding this college at Biggar, especially *in the miserable and Lutheran times bypast*, he narrates that James Lord Fleming, Chamberlain of Scotland, the son and heir of the said Malcolm, being actuated by the same zeal, piety, and devotion as his father, and anxious to maintain and render more effectual this foundation, had petitioned him to present to the said college the advowson of the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Dunrod, in the diocese of Galloway, which belonged to the abbots of Holyrood, which supplication he had resolved to grant, in order that the worship of God may be increased in these *bad* times, that he may a little assist the said James Lord Fleming in his good intention, lest, if not assisted, he should be deterred from carrying it out, and that the number of prebends in the said college may not be

hindered in their ministry by insufficient endowment. Therefore, he proceeds, "We, with the consent of our chapter, and with the assent of that venerable man, Magister John Stevenson, Apostolic prothonotary precentor of the Metropolitan Church of Glasgow, and first provost of the said college, and with that of the present vicar of Dunrod, hereby convey to the provosts of the College of Biggar all the fruits, revenues, dues, and emoluments of the said vicarage of Dunrod, which belong to us: Provided, however, that the church of Dunrod shall not be deprived of its services *obsequiis*, but the provosts of Biggar shall provide a vicar-pensioner to perform them, to whom they shall allow a stipend (the amount of which is specified), and also provided that they shall be liable for procurations, visitations, synodals, and all other episcopal dues." He then specifies that the right of presentation to this vicarage-pensionary shall be vested in him and his successors, on the nomination of James Lord Fleming and his heirs; and finally concludes by praying the Bishop to confirm this grant, and supply any omissions in the investiture (*Lib. St. Crucis*, 294, 41). The peculiarly zealous phraseology of this deed will probably excite a smile when we add that the granter embraced the cause of the Reformation, in 1559, and was married in 1561. A copy of Berosus, which belonged to Master John Stevinson, the Provost of Biggar mentioned in this deed, is now in the possession of Adam Sim, Esq., which has the following inscription on the last leaf: "*Spe expecto—sum ex libris magistre Johannis Steinstoune—Ecclesiæ Metropolitanæ Glasgoensis precentor et de collegiæ ecclesie B^{te} Marie de Bigger, præpositi, et amicorum.*"

The Rectory of Biggar was included in the Deanery of Lanark. It was taxed in Baiamund's Roll at the rate of £6 13s 4d, and in the Tax. Scot. Eccles. at £5 16s, both sums representing the tenth of its spiritual revenues (*Reg. Glas.*, LXVIII and LXXVI.) At the Reformation, Lord Fleming's steward reported that the parsonage and vicarage together had for many years yielded £100 (*Book of Assumptions*). In 1567, William Millar was reader at Biggar, with a salary of £20, and Wm. Hamilton was appointed to the same office in November,





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1571. In 1576, Waltir Halden was minister of the parish, his stipend amounting to £112, with the kirkland. John Pettilloch at the same time filled the office of reader (*Reg. of Ministers*, 33, and *App.* 82). Haldane being guilty of irregular practices, was deposed by the Synod of Glasgow on the 7th May, 1588, as being unworthy of his office (*Chalmers*, III, 140, quoting extract from *Presbytery Rec. by Dr Porteous*). The parish of Biggar contributed £20 to the collection made throughout the Presbytery of Lanark on the 23d Sept., 1624, for the town of Dunfermline (*Pres. Rec.*) In 1632, Mr Thomas Campbell, minister at Biggar, gave 20 merks towards the library of Glasgow College (*Mun. Univ. Glas.*, III, 473). In consequence of the religious excitement then existing, the Presbytery of Lanark, on the 18th July, 1639, made up a more than usually formal minute of their sederunt, from which it would appear that the cure of Biggar was at that time vacant, and that John Lord Fleming represented the parish as elder (*Pres. Rec.*) In 1644, the Presbytery of Biggar was created by an Act of Assembly, being formed of several parishes disjoined from that of Peebles, and the following belonging previously to the Presbytery of Lanark—Biggar, Covington, Culter, Dolphington, Dunsyre, Lamington, Libberton, Symington, and Walston. In 1646, Mr Alexander Livingstone, minister of Carmichael, was transferred to Biggar (*Lanark Pres. Rec.*) He was expelled in 1663 (*Wodrow*, I, 326). In 1671, a petition was presented to the Presbytery of Lanark by John Wilson, indweller in Biggar, who having a child of three years old to be cut of a confirment stone, and being unable to give full payment to the surgeon, did supplicate for a collection through their parochs; on considering the case, they resolved to make a collection for him, and ordained every brother present to make intimation thereof, and cause collect it (*Pres. Rec.*)

The patronage and advowson of the church has been in the hands of the lords of the manor since the reign of Malcolm the Maiden.

The church appears to have always occupied the site of the present edifice. When the College of St Mary in Biggar was

founded in 1545, most extensive additions and alterations were made to render it suitable both for the collegiate and parish church. The central tower, transepts, and most elegant aspidal chancel were added at that time; they were built of polished ashler work, of a very high character. It has been the constant tradition that the restoration of the whole church in this style was contemplated, but the Reformation interrupted the work. "The unfinished spire" appears to be the subject of greatest regret to those who take an interest in this most attractive old church; but so far as that is concerned, their regrets are misplaced, it being evident, from the strength of the buttresses of the central tower, and the whole appearance of the building, that the architect never contemplated any such addition, which, indeed, would be entirely out of keeping with his general design. There is a room in the upper story of the tower which has evidently been intended for a *vestiarium*, and perhaps also for a library. It possesses a very interesting fire-place, but its floor and ceiling have never been completed, and it still contains the pully and windlass, or rather capstan, which the workmen employed in raising their materials. It is reached by a turret staircase which originally entered from the church. The door of communication between the church and the stair has, however, been subsequently blocked up, and another, opening on the outside of the building, has been broken through the wall of the turret. The present battlements of the tower are also modern, as is shown by the fact that they entirely close up the chimney of the *vestiarium*. The main portion of the present church, to the west of the central tower, is built of rubble, evidently more ancient than the other part, and undoubtedly forming part of the older structure. There is always difficulty in those churches which have been altered and left unfinished, to determine what the plan of the original building was, and this, in the case of Biggar, is much enhanced by an act of the most atrocious, and we are happy to say, most singular vandalism perpetrated about the commencement of this century. We have often to regret the destruction of our old ecclesiastical buildings at the time of the Reformation, and we can give full allowance for the heated religious feelings of the time, but

that during the apathy of the seventeenth century, the *lath and plaster* era, as it is often called in England, the officials of any parish should have been led, by financial considerations, to a fresh desecration, is utterly unprecedented. Yet we are told in the *New Statistical Account*, that for the sake of the value of the materials, or some absurd idea of conforming the elegant to the ugly, the vestry, a fine flag-roofed building communicating with the chancel, the organ gallery, and the rich carved ceiling of the chancel, a porch on the side of the nave, and the arched gateway into the churchyard, were removed. Fortunately, however, that eminent antiquary, Captain Grose, had made a sketch of the church in 1789, before this outrage was attempted. Judging from his representation, we have not much regret in the loss of these two last features. It will also be observed from Grose's view, which we reprint, that on the east side of the destroyed porch there is a distinct mark on the wall of a roof, evidently that of the south transept of the older church, the floor of which must have been considerably lower than that of the present edifice. This explains several other anomalies in the present structure. On the walls of the chancel and other portions of the building erected in the sixteenth century, numerous mason marks are found. The foregoing remarks will be best understood by reference to the ground plan, which has been most carefully prepared from actual measurement (*Plate XIII*). We are also most happy to add that the present incumbent is most anxious to have this most interesting church properly restored, and that there is some prospect of this being undertaken. There was found in the church an ecclesiastical ewer of such elegant form as induced Grose to ascribe it to the Romans. Being, however, of pewter, it could have no connection with that nation, but is medieval. We seldom, however, meet with such elegant outlines in any vessel of that period, more especially in a parish church. It is unfortunately broken, but might easily be repaired.

From most careful inquiry, we are enabled to state that there are no remains of any houses for the provost, prebends, or other officers of the college, and most probably these were never erected.

On the Candy Burn, in the south-east corner of the parish, is a place named Spittal. This evidently marks the site of a charitable foundation, but whether the bedesmen of the college had there their residences, as supposed by the learned editor of the *Origines Parochiales*, can only be a matter of conjecture.

In some of the charters of the lands of Edmonston, which lie in the eastern corner of the parish, the grants include the advowson of the church and chapels. This may possibly be only words of style, but we believe that such terms were never inserted at the period when these deeds were executed, without some more sufficient reason, and consider it probable that they indicate the existence of some chapel or place of worship in this locality, all trace of which has long since disappeared. The Knight Templars held two parcels of land in Biggar parish, viz., two oxgates at Stane, on the east side of the village, and two others in the Wester-raw (*Inquis. Spec.*, 143 and 308.)

Civil Affairs.—The barony seems always to have been co-extensive with the parish. Baldwin de Biger, Sheriff of Lanark, in the reigns of Malcolm the Maiden and William the Lyon, is the earliest proprietor of it that can be traced. In one of the last years of the former king, he appears as a witness to the grant by Wice of Wiston of the church of that parish to the Abbey of Kelso, to which we have already had occasion to allude on more than one occasion (*Lib. de Cal.*, 270, 336). About the same period he attested the charter by which Arnold, abbot of Kelso, conveyed certain lands on Douglas Water to Theobald the Fleming (*Lib. de Cal.*, 78, 107). In the time of William the Lyon, he appears as witness in two deeds by Walter, son of Allan the Steward, in favour of the Abbey of Paisley, and about the year 1170, he granted to that foundation the church of Innerkyp, in Strathgrif, now Renfrewshire (*Reg. de Passalet*, 5, 7, 112).

He was succeeded by his son Waldeve, who was also one of the witnesses to the grant by Wice of Wyceston. Waldevus, son of Baldwin of Bicare is enumerated among those taken prisoners along with the king at Alnwick, in 1174 (*Palgrave*,

I., 80; *Hoveden*, 539). His name also occurs among the witnesses to two royal charters granted to the Abbey of Melrose between the years 1180 and 1203 (*Lib. de Mailros*, 36, 42; 81, 93).

During the first decade of the thirteenth century, Robert, son of Waldevus, son of Baldwin de Bigris, granted to Hugh of Padavinan (Pettinain) the lands of Kilpeter in Strathgrif (*Crawford's Officers of State*). About the same time, Robert de Biggir was witness to a charter, by which Wm. de Colvill conveyed lands in Galloway to the Abbey of Melrose (*Lib. de Mailros*, 173, 194); and in 1225, he attested an obligation granted by Duncan Dominus de Carric (*Reg. Glas.*, 117, 139). Beside the barony of Bygar and lands in Renfrew, he held the superiority of others in Strathavon, as in a confirmation by Alexander II., dated in the year 1240, it is narrated that Richard Bard had conveyed to the cell of Lesmahago *St Machuti domus* his lands of Ross, Glengevil, *et cet.*, "with the consent of Robert, son of Waldeve, his over lord" (*Lib. de Cal.*, 150, 182).

In 1228-9, Hugh de Bygris, son of Robert, son of Waldeve de Bigris, as patron of the parish church of Strathavon, sanctioned the alienation of the teinds of the lands of Richard Bard in favour of the monks of Lesmahago, and the grant was confirmed in 1232 by Walter, Bishop of Glasgow (*Lib. de Cal.*, 152, 186; 230, 280).

In 1269, Dominus Nicholas de Bigger was witness to a deed by which the Abbey of Kelso was confirmed in the possession of lands in the parish of Lesmahago, and in the following year he was present as Sheriff of Lanarkshire, when the dispute between the Abbey and Simon Locard in regard to the church of Symington was decided by the Bishop of Glasgow at Carstairs (*Lib. de Cal.*, 154, 189; 267, 334). He died previous to 1292, leaving a widow and two daughters co-heiresses, as in that year Robert, Bishop of Glasgow obtained from Edward I. of England a grant of the marriage of Marie, who was wife of the deceased Nicholas of Biger, who held of the king *in capite*, and of the ward and marriage of Margerie and Alde, the daughters and heirs of the said Nicholas (*Rot. Scot.*, I., 14).

By marriage with one or other of these young ladies, most probably the elder, the barony of Biggar passed into the possession of the family of Fleming. Chalmers, who does not appear to be aware of the fact that the line of Baldwin de Biger terminated in co-heiresses, asserts that the family were originally of Flemish origin, and at the commencement of the fourteenth century abandoned the name they received from the locality, and re-assumed the one they derived from their nationality. His main ground for this statement is the existence of a charter in the Register of Glasgow (*Reg. Glas.*, 13, 11), of the date 1150, wherein Baldwin the Fleming is recorded among the witnesses, whom he at once assumes to be identical with Baldwin of Biger, the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, an assertion which there is no proof to substantiate, and a great deal of evidence to negative. Many of the facts recorded render it impossible to consider the two families as the same. As to that of de Bigir, we have, independent of the series of deeds we have already quoted, showing them to have been a family distinguished by the local name, one charter in our records prior to the fourteenth century, which gives this cognomen to a person who could have had no possession of the barony. In 1262, Cecilia, formerly spouse of John of Perthec, granted to the Abbey of Paisley "all her land which lies between that of WILLIAM *de Bygres* on the one side" (*Reg. de Passalet*, 376), while the facts we have related in reference to two persons of the name who were rectors of the parish of Bygar in the two succeeding centuries are a convincing proof that although that barony might have passed by marriage into another family, the younger branches of the older race still held most prominent positions. On the other hand the descent of the Flemings is equally marked. Wilhelmus Flandrensis is witness, in the last year of the twelfth century, to a charter of William the Lyon (*Carta. Arch. Linlithgow Family*), and in 1228 to the deed referred to above, by which Hugh de Bygris sanctioned the grant of his teinds by Richard Bard (*Lib. de Cal.*, 152, 186). His son, Sir Malcolm Fleming, was Sheriff of Dumbartonshire in the time of Alexander III., and is mentioned in several charters of that period (*Douglas Peerage*, II., 628, et

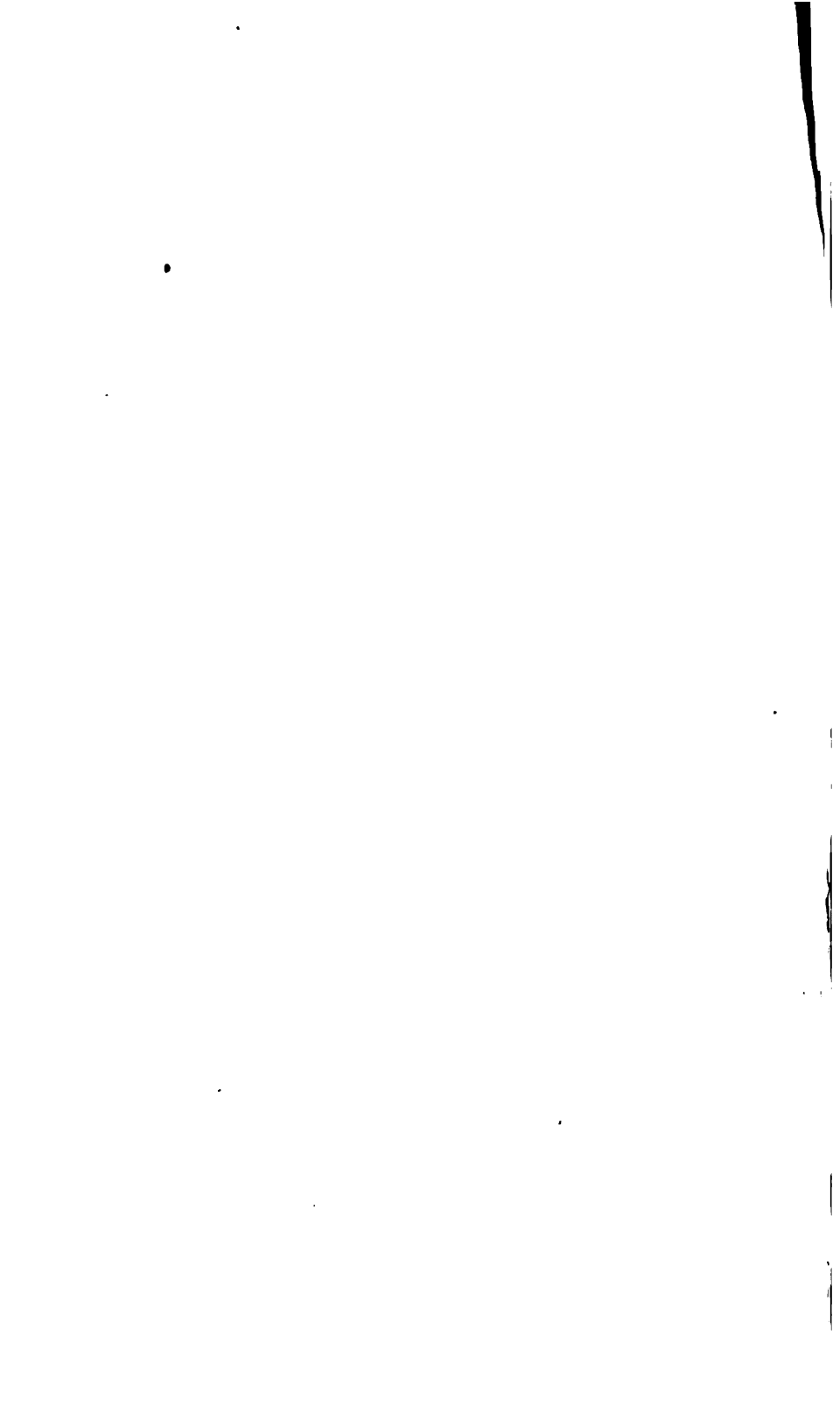
seq.); while his grandson, Robert de Fleming, occupies a still more important position in the history of Scotland. The latter, along with the other barons of Scotland, addressed, in 1290, a letter to Edward I. in reference to the marriage of his son, the heir of the English throne, to Margaret, Princess of Scotland (*Fœd.*, II., 471, and *Act Parl.*, I., 85), and in 1305 he formed one of the twenty gallant knights who accompanied the Bruce from Dumfries to Scone and assisted at his coronation (*Tytler*, I., 230). His death, according to the Douglas Peerage, occurred in 1314. His eldest son, Malcolm, was created Earl of Wigton, while the second was styled Sir Patrick Fleming of Biggar, and was the first of that family so designated, in consequence of which we may, with great probability, conjecture that he was the husband of Margerie de Biggar, and had acquired that barony by his marriage. At the same time we must remember that this was not the only important alliance with which this younger branch of the Flemings aggrandised themselves about this time, as some one or other of its representatives espoused one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the patriotic Sir Simon Fraser of Oliver Castle, who was executed in 1306, by order of Edward I. This fact was considered by the Flemings to be of so much importance, that they recorded it in their arms, and ever afterwards carried a shield, emblazoning, quarterly, 1st and 4th, their hereditary coat argent a chevron, with a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered, with fleurs de lis gules, and 2d and 3d, azure three cinquefoils argent for Fraser. Many authors have confounded the two co-heiresses, and have asserted that Sir Patrick Fleming obtained the lands of Biggar by his marriage with the daughter of Sir Simon Fraser. This he could not have done, but it is possible that he may have married her after the death of Margerie de Biger. For our own part, however, we are more inclined to identify the heiress of the Frasers with Christian, the spouse of his son and successor, Sir Malcolm, who was seneschal of the household of David II. when Earl of Carric, and continued to hold that office after his accession to the throne. On the 16th January, 1329, the accounts of his expenditure in both offices from Feb.,

1328, were rendered at Newbattle (*Chamberlain Rolls*, I, 55, 61—64, 147, 168). He had also about this time various grants from the king of lands in Stirlingshire and Wigton (*Robertson's Index*, 30, 54, 67). In 1341 he was witness to two royal charters granted at Scone, and was present at the Council held at Aberdeen in the same year (*Act Parl.*, I, 154, 155, 156). He was taken prisoner at Durham in 1346, by Robert Bertram, in whose custody he remained. Edward III, however, addressed a writ to Thomas de Rokeby, ordering him to demand the prisoner from Bertram, and transmit him at once to the Tower of London. Bertram, either fearing that the conditions of his surrender might not be observed, or having made some private arrangements with Fleming, permitted the latter to escape. This fact coming to the knowledge of the king, produced an order for his own arrest (*Fæd.*, V., 537).

In 1359, the barony of Biggar paid 20s to the ward of the king's castle at Lanark (*Chamberlain Rolls*, I, 355). From the same records we learn that in 1360, the sum of £4 13s 4d was paid to Malcolm Fleming of Biggar, for a horse bought from him for the use of the king, and that in 1362, £13 6s 8d was paid him under the royal warrant (*Ibid.*, I, 363, 395).

In 1357, Malcolm, Earl of Wigton granted to his beloved cousin, Malcolm Fleming of Biggar, the lands of Auchinoir (*Cart. Arch. Fam. de Wigton*). Earl Malcolm was succeeded by his nephew, Earl Thomas, who appears to have dissipated the whole of his inheritance, no small portion of which was acquired by Sir Malcolm, the representative of the younger branch of the Flemings. In 1372, Thomas Fleming of Foulwood, lately *dudum* Earl of Wigton, impignorated the barony of Lenzie to William Boyd, for the sum of £80. This right was in the same year purchased from Boyd by Sir Malcolm Fleming, *dominus* de Biggar, who took a conveyance of it to himself and Christian his spouse. Both these deeds were ratified by a charter under the Great Seal in 1375 (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 104, 50), and, in 1383, Robert II. confirmed this barony to Malcolm Fleming of Biggar on the resignation of Thomas Fleming, formerly Earl of Wigton (*Ibid.*, 165, 24). The manner in which Thomas, the last of the







Picture sketched by John Clerk Esq of Fife.

BOGHALL CASTLE.

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Earls of Wigton of the first creation, is designated in these deeds as *lately* Earl of Wigtoun, although he had incurred no forfeiture for treason or rebellion, is most curious, as illustrating the manner in which many of the titles of honour in the earlier periods of our history depended on the possession of certain lands, or in technical phraseology were baronies by tenure. Although, however, the title was lost by the alienation of the lands, it does not appear that it passed to the purchaser, as it was not taken by Sir Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, to whom the county of Wigton was sold (see *Vol. II.*, p. 79). The earldom was revived in the seventeenth century by a patent granted to Lord Fleming of Bygar and Cumbernauld.

The office of Sheriff of Dumbarton was, in 1364, conferred on Sir Malcolm Fleming (*Chart. Levenax*), and in 1367 we find him in possession of the duties paid by the mill of that town (*Act Parl.*, I., 170). He was alive in 1369, when we find him attesting a charter of Robert II. (*Act Parl.*, I., 218), but died soon after. He left two sons: the younger of whom obtained the lands of Bard, and founded that branch of the Fleming family, while the barony of Biggar descended to the elder,

Sir David, who proved a most loyal adherent of the Crown during the troubles occasioned by the turbulence of the great nobles in the feeble reign of Robert III. He is described by Wyntoun (I. 413) as

Schir David Fleming of Cumbernauld
 Lord, a knight stout and bauld,
 Trowit and luvit by the King.

* * * * *
 This ilke gud [and] gentyll knicht
 That was baith manful, lele, and wycht,
 That cousin near was to the King.

He appears to have held office at Court, and become a royal favourite at an early age, as in 1362 he obtained from David II. a grant to certain annual rents. In this charter he is designated *delectus et fidelis, bachillarius noster* (*Reg. Mag. Sig.* 33, 79). In 1364 and 1365, he was present along with his father in the Councils-General held at Perth, and in 1369 was

one of the Judicial Committee appointed by Parliament (*Act Parl.*, I., 139, 150, 174). A safe-conduct was granted him in 1365 to pass into England with *twenty* horses and their grooms, for the purpose of visiting certain shrines, *limina*, of the saints both in that kingdom and beyond seas (*Fæd.*, VI., 463). He was present at the coronation of Robert II. in 1371. In 1390, he obtained from Robert III. the grant of an annual rent in Stirlingshire belonging to the Crown, but it afterwards appeared that the king had overlooked the fact that his predecessor had bestowed a portion of this annual on Sir Malcolm, the father of his donatory, Sir David, and that the united sums exceeded that annually payable, in consequence of which he had to modify the amount of his gift (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 187, 16; 200, 16). Sir David had also bestowed on him by the same king extensive lands in the counties of Ayr, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Roxburgh. He was in addition invested with the office of Sheriff of the last-named shire, "by reason of the recognition by disposition of Isabel Countess of Marr, to Archibald Earl of Douglas" (*Robertson's Index*, 140, 26; 143, 97; 146, 34; 148, 26). Sir David was a munificent benefactor to the church, making large grants to the Abbey of Holyrood, the monastery of Cambuskenneth, and the church of Kirkintulloch (*Lib. St Crucis*, 107, 107-109, 108-226, 19, *Chart. Cambusk.*) He appears occasionally to have acted as deputy for the Duke of Albany, the Lord Chamberlain, as the latter, while rendering his accounts in 1405, stated "that he had not charged himself with the dues of the Ayres, south of Forth, as these had been introritted with by Sir David Fleming, and not accounted for" (*Chamberlain Rolls*, II., 488). Sir David was, in 1403, appointed one of the Lords to whom the Duke was to render his accounts as Chamberlain, and who were entrusted with the audit of those relating to the customs of Edinburgh (*Ibid.*, II., 348). Along with Sir David Muirhede he negotiated the truce with England, concluded at Pontefract in 1404, and received £150 for the expenses of his journey (*Fæd.*, VIII., 363, *Chamberlain Rolls*, II., 615, 677). In the beginning of 1405, he was entrusted with the care of the young Prince James, whom he safely escorted to the castle of the Bass, where

a ship was ready to convey him to France. As, however, Sir David was returning on the 5th of February, he was waylaid on Longherdmaston moor, in Lothian, by a strong party commanded by the second son of Archibald Earl of Douglas, Sir James Douglas of Balnevy, afterwards himself Earl of Douglas. An obstinate encounter ensued, in the course of which Sir David was slain. His body was carried to Edinburgh, and interred at Holyrood (*Fordun*, II., 439; *Wyntoun*, II., 413; *Reg. Glas.*, 316, 327). He left two sons by his second wife, Isabel, heiress of Monycabo. The eldest of whom was

Sir Malcolm Fleming of Biggar and Cumbernauld, who is said to have been knighted by Robert III. (*Crawf. Peerage*, 495). He appears as a witness in two charters granted by the Regent, Robert Duke of Albany, dated respectively 1400 and 1407 (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 234-29 and 232-24). He married the third daughter of that nobleman, from whom, shortly after his father's death, he obtained several grants, including one of the barony of Biggar (*Robertson's Index*, 159, 2, 3, 4). In 1417 he executed at that place a deed in favour of the Abbey of Melrose (*Lib. de Mailros*, 524, 527). In 1421, he was one of the nobles proposed as one of the hostages for the return of James I. to England. In 1423, he had a safe-conduct to pass into that country, to the number of twenty persons, in order to meet the king, and at the same time became one of the hostages for the payment of his sovereign's ransom, when his revenues and possessions were valued at 600 merks a-year (*Fæd.*, X., 125, 308, 309). Shortly after the return of the king, he was arrested, along with Boyd of Kilmarnock, and Walter, eldest son of the deceased Regent Murdac. As the two former were released after a brief confinement, it is probable that they were ordered into custody merely to veil the royal designs against the latter (*Pink. Hist.*, I., 112). In 1440, he along with William Earl of Douglas, was inveigled into the Castle of Edinburgh by the plausible invitations and flatteries of Crichton the Chancellor, and after an insidious entertainment, and a brief and delusory trial, was beheaded (*Ibid.*, I., 194). He was succeeded by his son,

Sir Robert Fleming of Biggar and Cumbernauld, who entered a protest against the illegal execution of his father, to whom he was served heir on James II. attaining his majority in 1444, it being found by the inquest that he had died in his Majesty's peace (*Crawf. Peer.*, 496). In 1447, Sir Robert had a safe-conduct to pass for four years into England, with ten persons in his company. He appears to have accompanied Sir James Stewart, the Black Knight of Lorn (*Fæd.*, XI, 192). In 1451, he acquired considerable additions to his estates by the grant of lands in Fife and Dumbarton, and had a charter erecting the village of Biggar into a free burgh of barony, with a weekly market on Thursday (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, IV, 219, 220, 221). In 1458-9, he was created a peer by the title of Lord Fleming of Cumbernauld (*Act Parl.*, II, 78, 93). In 1478, he was decerned by the Lord Auditors to pay 26 merks to Patrick Barrown, burgess of Edinburgh, due to him for merchandize by the said Lord Fleming and his son Robert, as was proved by the said Patrick's compt-book. As, however, he alleged that he should relieve him of 20 merks thereof, the case was continued that he might prove this (*Act Dom. Aud.*, 66). In 1484, he had a safe-conduct to pass into England with twenty persons (*Fæd.*, XII, 251). William Fleming of Bard obtained a decree against him in 1489, for the marriage-portion of a grand-daughter, amounting to 300 merks, and £16 for certain silks and other gudes, as was proved by his hand in the said William's book of compt (*Act Dom. Con.*, 126). At a later date, another decree relative to a younger grand-daughter was pronounced, which is still more curious, from the light it throws on the customs and laws of the period. "In 1494, it was ordered that John of Tervait shall pay to Elizabeth Countess of Ross, 8 score and 10 merks for the single avail of his marriage, because he has refused to complete solemnly in haly kirk his marriage with Isobell Fleming, . . . he beand requirit thereto by our sovereign Lord's letters, and being unable to show reasonable cause to defer his marriage." As the Countess had gift from the king of this marriage, it is further declared, that if he marries without her consent, he shall pay double avale of

his marriage to her (*Act Dom. Aud.*, 191). In his last days it appears that Sir Robert became incapable of managing his affairs, in consequence of which a brief of *menti capti, prodigalite, and furiosite* was sued out against him, but this was afterwards reduced in 1491, on the ground of a most unusual informality, namely, that the Sheriff who had conducted the inquiry was not of age (*Act Dom. Con.*, 195). He died about the close of that year (*Ibid*, 261). He was twice married; first, to Lady Janet Douglas, daughter of James, seventh Earl of Douglas, and second, to Margaret, daughter of John Lindsay of Covington, who survived him (*Act Dom. Con.*, 264). By the former of these ladies he had a son, Malcolm Fleming of Monycabo, who in 1474 was one of the Commissioners for negotiating the treaty concluded at Edinburgh relative to the proposed marriage between James Prince of Scotland, and Cecilia, daughter of Edward IV. of England. He, however, died before his father, leaving two sons, the eldest of whom, Sir David, had, in 1486, a charter of the baronies of Lenzie, Cumbernauld, Biggar, Thankerton, and Monycabo, in which he is described as David Fleming, son of the deceased Malcolm Fleming, grandson and heir-apparent of Robert Lord Fleming (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, IV., 83). Having likewise predeceased his grandfather, the inheritance passed to his younger brother, who in 1492 succeeded as

John, second Lord Fleming. In contemplation of his intended invasion of England, James IV. sent Lord Fleming and the Earl of Arran to France as his ambassadors. After his fall at Flodden, that Court despatched an embassy to the Estates of Scotland, proffering to send to their assistance the Duke of Albany, with stores and munitions of war. Having delivered this, their more immediate message, the envoys proceeded "to show how *it was desired* by the Earl of Arran and Lord Fleming, being now lately in France, sent by the King's Grace of Scotland, whom God assoily, *to serve the maist Cristin King in his wars.*" This request was, however, refused by the Parliament, who resolved to recall all the Scotchmen serving in France (*Act Parl.*, II., 282). On his return in 1515, Lord Fleming, along with Lord Erskine and the Laird of

Keir, received letters from the Lord Governor for *keeping of the King's Grace*, an appointment which he retained during the rest of his life (*Pit. Crim. Trials*, I., 259*). He was, early in 1517, appointed Chamberlain of Scotland (*Pink. Hist.*, II., 164). On the 7th October of that year, the representatives of the Estates of Scotland formally approved, in their name, of the truce with England till St Andrew's Day ensuing, concluded by the Duke of Albany; and among their names, in the copy transmitted to the English Court, we find that of *Dominus Fleming Camerarius* (*Fœd.*, XIII., 600). When Queen Margaret proposed, in 1518, to reconcile herself with her husband, the Earl of Angus, Lord Fleming was one of the noblemen who most strongly advised her against doing so (*Pink. Hist.*, II., 174). In 1521, the English ambassador reported that the Duke of Albany's influence with his relation the Pope was such that all the abbeys were in his gift, and all the benefices falling in the papal month, which is every third month, and that he gave them to sons of peers and other men of rank not in orders; Lord Fleming's son having the Abbey of Holyrood, worth yearly £1400 sterling (*Ibid.*, II., 192). In consequence of letters received from the Duke of Albany, the Parliament of Scotland, in 1523, commanded Lord Erskine to withdraw from his charge of the King's person, and surrender the same to the Lords Cassils and Fleming, the Bishop of Galloway, and the Abbot of Cambuskeneth (*Ibid.*, II., 222). In 1523, Lord Fleming was relieved by Parliament from personal attendance on the King for more than three months in the year (*Ibid.*, II., 231). Lord Fleming, when enjoying the pastime of hawking, was assassinated by John Tweedie of Drummelzier, accompanied by his son and others, on the 1st of November, 1524. This crime, like many others in our earlier history, seems to have originated in a dispute relative to territorial rights, as, in the February preceding, the eldest son of Lord Fleming had obtained a charter, under the Great Seal, of the lands of Drummelzier (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXI., 160).

John, Lord Fleming, was thrice married, and the glimpses of his private life we catch among the more important matters pre-

served in our records, give us a most unfavourable opinion of his moral character. Soon after his accession, he espoused Eupheme, daughter of David, Lord Drummond; and, in 1496, took a charter to them, conjointly, of the barony of Thankerton, in Lanarkshire (*Ibid*, XIII, 182). She, along with two of her sisters, died by poison in 1501. Pinkerton states that he gave the order for this, and adds that the crime was known to all Scotland; while, in another passage of the same author, he is described as a profligate and sanguinary character (*Hist.*, II, 232, 164).

He next espoused, about the year 1508, Margaret, daughter of Matthew, Earl of Levanax, and here he appears to have obtained by an act of forcible abduction (*Pit. Crim. Trials*, I, 66). She had, in that year, a charter granting to her and the heirs to be procreated between her and John Lord Fleming, the lands of Biggar and Thankerton (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XV., 90). This marriage, however, was either never completed or was subsequently annulled, as, in 1519, she resigned these lands by a deed (*Ibid*, XIX, 8), in which she is described as formerly his reputed wife *olim reputata spousa*. His third wife was Agnes Somerville, of the Carnwath family. He was succeeded by the eldest son of his first marriage,

Malcolm, third Lord Fleming, who was immediately appointed to the office of Chamberlain, and soon afterwards named as one of the lords chosen to remain with the King's Grace from Candlemas to Beltane (*Act Parl.*, II, 294, 295). He appears to have exerted himself to obtain justice on the murderers of his father; but this was no easy task when the Government was feeble in the minority of the King, and violent crimes were too often sheltered by the animosity of political factions. In truth, his endeavours seem at first to have met with but little success, as at one time Tweedie and his accomplices obtained a respite for the offence during nineteen years from 1526 (*Pit. Crim. Trials*, I, 236*). Two years later, however, Lord Fleming had sufficient influence to procure a revival of the process against them, and they were held to bail to answer for the slaughter at the next aire in Peebles (*Ibid*, I, 141*). At last, on the 13th

October, 1529, the matter was determined by an inquest, which recommended an arrangement whereby Tweedie of Drummelzier conveyed certain portions of his land to Lord Fleming by way of assythement, and founded, for the soul's weal of his victim, the chantry in the church of Biggar already mentioned. The fee paid to the messenger that passed to summon this jury was 25s (*Ibid.*, I., 272*).

Lord Fleming married Janet, an illegitimate daughter of James IV., by virtue of a dispensation obtained in 1524 (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXI, 160); and, in 1529, he obtained the sum of £400 from James V., "in manner of tocher to his sister" (*Pitcairn*, I., 272*).

A respite for nineteen years was granted, in 1526, to Malcolm, Lord Fleming, Andro Brown of Hartree, Richard Brown of Cultermanis, the Laird of Crimpcramp, and William Carwood of that ilk, for treasonable intercomonying with Alexander Forester and others, Englishmen and traitors, dwelling upon Levine, and resset of them within the realm in time of war (*Ibid.*, I., 239*). In the same year, in consequence of the King having informed the Parliament that he gave command to the Earl of Angus, Lord Fleming, and others, to pass and take certain rebels in company with the Master of Hailes in Bolton, it was declared that these Lords committed *no crime* in raising of fire and taking the said rebels (*Act Parl.*, II., 307). These parliamentary declarations of indemnity were by no means unusual at this period, and are strong evidence of the unsettled state of the country. In 1532, Lord Fleming had letters constituting him and his heirs sheriffs-principal of Twedale and Peebles (*Pitcairn*, I., 246); and, in 1537, he accompanied James V. in his romantic excursion to France (*Pink. Hist.*, II., 337). By favour of this King he had many grants of land, several of which were of places in the vicinity of Biggar. In 1526, he received a new charter of infeftment ratifying the erection of Bygar into a burgh of barony, with weekly markets (*Act Parl.*, II., 317); while, in the following year, he obtained a confirmation of the grant that had been made to him in his father's lifetime of the lands of Drummelzier; in 1532, charters of the

lands of Rachan and of Colvinstown (Covington), and in 1538 of Kilbucko. In the latter year he also obtained a new investiture of his hereditary baronies, including Biggar, Thankerton, Cumbernauld, Oliver Castle, etc. (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXII., 111; XXV., 135, 160, 275; XXVI., 149). He was taken prisoner at the rout of Solway Moss, but was liberated in the following year, his ransom being fixed at 1000 merks sterling; if, however, this sum was not paid by a certain time, he was to return to England, where his son was in the meantime detained as a hostage (*Fœd.*, XIV., 796).

Although at the death of James V. his unfortunate daughter was only a few days old, her future destiny became at once the subject of a vast mass of political intrigue. Henry VIII. conceived the idea of uniting her to his youthful son, while he seems, at the same time, to have contemplated a marriage between himself and the Queen mother. To promote these views he, in 1543, despatched Sir Ralph Sadleir as his ambassador to the Scottish Court. The correspondence of this envoy has been preserved, and furnishes us with a vivid picture of the dissensions and jealousies of the nobles of Scotland at the period. In it we find several notices of Lord Fleming, who appears to have attached himself to the party of the Queen mother. In the first place, Sir Ralph reports that "my Lord Somervail told him they (the Scotch Lords) were not all of one sort, and the Lord Fleming *not all the best.*" That nobleman next appears on the scene *in propria personâ*—"Since the despatch of my last letters there hath been with me the Lord Fleming, who, in discoursing with me of the state and success of his promise, amongst others, made unto your Majesty, told me that, if your Highness had not all your desire and purpose, the Douglasses were most to blame therefore, for they had established a Governour here, most unmeet to bear the name and occupy the place of such an office and estate, whom they only did support, and with whom also they might do what they would; and especially Sir George Douglas, so as if they did not work with him all your Majesty's affairs in such sort as they promised, your *great liberality* bestowed on them was evil employed. And he said—If Sir

George Douglas had not taken upon him to work all things as he did, after his own fantasy and appetite, your Majesty might have had your whole purpose at this time. I understand there is some dissension between them and the said Lord Fleming for an office of sheriffship here, within this realm; and that perchance moved him to speak the more against them; nevertheless, I heard him quietly. And then began he to dispraise the said Governour, saying—That he was the greatest dissembler and the most inconstant man in the world, and therefore, for his part, he meddled not with him, nor came not to him, who, he thought, minded nothing less than the marriage of the young Queen here to my Lord Prince's Grace; assuring me—That *after he came from your Majesty*, the said Governour said unto him, that he would rather take the said young Queen and convey her with him into the Isles, and go dwell there, than he would consent to marry her into England. Whereunto, he saith, he answered—That if he did so, your Majesty, for the value of £10 Scots, could have one of the Irish cetterichs (*ban-bitti*) there to bring you his head. And further, he told me—That unless your Majesty had the child delivered into your hands, which would not here be granted, or else sufficient pledges for the performance of the marriage, he thought assuredly the same would never take effect; and as for pledges, he said, if the Governour were well content and minded to grant the same, it lieth not in his power to perform it with good pledges, for he should never get a nobleman in the realm that would lay pledge in England for the matter. Siclike he told me—That he came even from the Queen Dowager, who bade him make her recommendations unto me, and therewith to tell me that the Governour had been with her since my last being there, and had demanded of her whether your Majesty did make unto her any offer of marriage, and whether she intended to go dwell in England; whereunto she answered, that if your Majesty, being one of the noblest princes of the greatest reputation this day in the world, should mind or offer unto her such honour, she could not but account herself most bound to your Highness for the same; and the Governour said again, that your Majesty

issembled altogether with her in whatever I said unto her on our behalf, and that whatsoever she said or signified unto your Majesty, your Grace did again advertise him of the same. This the Lord Fleming told me from the Queen, whom, he said, your Majesty shall find a true and plain gentlewoman in all her proceedings, and singularly well affected to all your Majesty's desires. Finally, he told me that he had written a letter to my Lord Privy Seal, whereby he had declared some part of his mind; and shortly, he told me he would, afore his day, go to his entry, and repair unto your Majesty for the further declaration of his intent; and, for his part, he was fully determined to serve your Majesty to the uttermost of his power, according to his promise, as (if the matters proceeded to force) your Highness will perceive. Thus I write your Majesty *every man's tale* in such manner as I hear them." The leaning of Lord Fleming towards the interest of England was, however, of short duration, and he soon adopted a more patriotic course, acting along with the Bishop of Orkney in conveying to the Governour, the Earl of Arran, the proposals of the Queen's party for a reconciliation; while Sadleir loses all confidence in him, and reports "that he is as ill or rather worse than the Earl of Bothwell;" and adds—"As for my Lord Fleming, he hath said plainly that he will never go again into England whatever become of his son that lieth in pledge for him; his ransom he will pay to redeem home his pledge, as it was taxed by the late ambassadors, but he will never enter into England. Of this I am credibly informed by those who heard him speak it. At my now being in Stirling, I saw him there with the Queen, *but he was not the man would bid me welcome*; and yet I thought to have spoken with him, had he not suddenly departed, which I think he did on purpose" (*Sadleir Papers*, I., 72, 133, 242, 257).

In 1545, Lord Fleming was appointed one of the Lords who were to sit for the space of two months, during which no matters concerning the realm or the common good were to be done without their advice (*Act Parl.*, II., 596); and in the same year he founded the collegiate church of Biggar, as already mentioned. Along with two of his sons-in-law, the Masters of

Livingstone and Montrose, he fell in the disastrous battle of Pinkie, 10th September, 1547, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

James, fourth Lord Fleming, who, in March, 1553, obtained a grant of the office of Great Chamberlain for his life (*Crawf. Off. of State*, 328). He was also appointed warden of the East and Middle Marches, and justiciary in the bounds thereof. He formed one of the embassy elected by the Estates of Scotland to represent them at the nuptials of Queen Mary with the Dauphin, and to negotiate the treaties and other arrangements contingent thereto (*Act Parl.*, II, 504, 511, *et seq.*); on their return, three of the ambassadors died at Dieppe during the night of the 28th November, 1558, and it was currently believed that they were poisoned by the French, who were offended at their faithful endeavours to preserve the rights and independence of Scotland. Lord Fleming either did not accompany his colleagues or returned to Paris, as, after the return of the main body of the embassy, he is stated to be "zet remanand in y^e partis of France" (*Act Parl.*, II, 506). He did not, however, long survive, having died in that city on the 15th of December following, whereby the title passed to his brother,

John, fifth Lord Fleming, who, in the preceding year, had obtained from his predecessor a charter, confirmed under the Great Seal, of the baronies of Biggar, Thankerton, etc., with the condition, however, that if the granter had any sons born to him the lands should return to them (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXXII, 638). In 1565, he was appointed Chamberlain for life; and in 1567 obtained the office of justiciary, within the bounds of the Overward of Clydesdale and Peeblesshire; being at the same time made governor of Dumbarton (*Crawf. Off. of State*, 329). His sister was one of the Queen's famous Maries, while he proved himself one of her most devoted adherents, and was a party to the association on her behalf, formed in 1568, in consequence of which he was, in the following year, forfeited by the dominant party (*Act Parl.*, II, 47, *et seq.*) Regardless of this, he, with unflinching loyalty, held for the Queen the strong fortress of Dumbarton, the possession of which became an object

of great importance to Murray and his party. From this period till his death, we find frequent mention of him in that most interesting contemporary record, the "Memorials of Richard Bannatyne." Indeed, it would scarcely be possible to select from it a series of passages which could more clearly show, in so short a space, the bigoted ferocity and despicable meanness of this disciple and secretary of John Knox, than those relative to Lord Fleming. In the earliest of these, which occurs in 1569, we find the author unblushingly recording how he played the spy on his master and his friends; for he tells us that, on one occasion, when the Regent, Lord Lindsay, the Laird of Pittarrow, Mr John Wood, Mr James MacGill, the tutor of Pittarie, and Knox, came for consultation to the *privie chamber* of the last, "I was sleeping in a bed within the cabinet, so that no man could see me. I was awakened by the bruite they made at their entry, and I might easily hear every word they spoke." Among other particulars of the conversation thus dishonourably overheard, he relates that the Laird of Pittarrow said—"To get Dumbarton I wold nocht stick for gear; and albeit I should give as meikle as Sir James Balfour gat. Ane king seekand treasure may find land. An ye list ye may aye get your hand beyond my Lord Fleming." In this, however, he was mistaken; as neither Lord Fleming nor his subordinates proved accessible to pecuniary bribery (*Bann. Mem.*, p. 9). Bannatyne next records that, in 1570, "There came from France a vallet of the King's, named Mons. Wiracke, who was received in Dumbarton as an honourable ambassador, and was conveyed by the Lord Fleming to Nuthrie (Niddry), where he was met by Lord Seaton and Secretary Lethington, the latter was ill and conveyed in a chariot. It is not known what was done, but suspect little good to England; for, within four or five days, those *firebrands of hell*, Phernihurst and Buckcleuch, made a raid in England and burned Carham" (*Ibid.*, p. 26). Later in the same year, he relates that a "convention was held by Huntly, Argyle, etc., and their faction. There met them from the east, Home, Seaton, *ane head of wit of the great secretaire*, who carried with them, in company, the traitors and rebels of England, Edward Dacres

and the Earl of Sussex' bastard brother. The Lord Fleming brought from Dumbarton the Lord Westmoreland, and so were assembled together in Linlithgow, *the place of murder, the chief murtheraris of this realme*" (*Ibid*, p. 32). In the succeeding year, he receives, with great glee, the news of the capture of Dumbarton Castle, and that "*the goat of the gylteane horne* (an allusion to the crest of the family), Lord Fleming, who knew not one but the King of France, tuik the sea." A little later, he is able to give the details, that the castle was surprised, and taken by escalade, on a misty morning; that "the Lord Fleming, principal captain, seeing the place won, past out at a quiet part of the lower baillie, and, beand full sea, gat ane boit near at hand, and past in Argyle;" and that Lady Fleming was taken prisoner, but the Regent arriving, "his grace showed her great kindness, and disponit to her certain lands of her husband's, with her silver veschell and apparel, and all that belonged to her" (*Ibid*, 104). These must have been of considerable value, if we may judge from the following "Inventar of the gudis and geir pertenit" to her, which, on her death, in 1578, were delivered to the Earl of Athole by John Fleming, captain of Biggar:—"In y^e first, xxviii dosoun, viii pair, and ane horn of gold. Item, sax grit buttonnis for ringis, all of gold; twa crimter paciss of leid, ane for ane grit chinze and ane uyir for ane small, qlk ar in Michael Gilbertis handis. Item, in ane buffet ane siluer lawar, twa siluer caupis, ane saltflat, ane luggit deiche, twa chandeleris, ane dosane of truncheris, ane dosane of spunis, sax cariug prikis. Item, mae of siluer wark, twa coupis, ane basin, ane brokin saltflat gilt, elevin spunis. Item, ane ryding klok, ane skirt of black begayrit w^t welnot; twa harnisingis, the ane of welnot pasmentit and wrocht w^t gold, and y^e uyir of blak welnot plain; sevin pair of welnot schone. This geir aboue writte is put in ane coffer. Item, ane chapell ruif of reid skarlat, cuttit out upoun quit satene and taffitie, freinzeit w^t reid and quhit silk; aucht tappis of beddis of trie & gilt; ane pein of purpour welnot, freinzeit w^t black and reid silk; ane round ruiff of blak satene, bordourit w^t blak silk and freinzeit w^t blak silk; ane ruiff of gray dalmes pasmentit w^t gold;

ane blak silk fur curtingis of gray dalmes for y^e said ruif, and thre bandis to y^e beddis stuipis; ane bairnis coit onslevit of siluer & figeirit welnot; ane ruiff of ane bed, of grene, reid, and zallow dalmes, and thre curtingis to y^e samyne; ane collat of gray must welnot, pasmentit w^t siluer and gold; ane klok of blak dalmes, w^t ane collat warrit w^t welnot; ane mat of grene, reid, and zallow taffitie; twa collatis, sewit of holene clay^t, ane w^t blak silk and ane u^r reid; twa sarkis of holene clay^t, ane sewit reid and ane uyir blak; twa pokis w^t missiue writingis. This geir, foresaid, put in ane coffer. Item, ane harnising of blak welnot; ane ruiff of ane bed of purpour welnot, borderit w^t siluer; thre curtingis of dalmes, fussit w^t siluer and silk; ane pend of purpour welnot, pasmentit w^t siluer; four stuipis of y^e sam^e, pasmentit w^t siluer; ane fute mantill of blak welnot of my ladeis; ane gown of black welnot, w^t y^e bodie w^t out slaues; ane cap klok of blak welnot, pasmentit w^t silk; ane almay klok of blak welnot, freinzeit w^t blak silk and lynit w^t taffitie; ane gown of quhit satein, w^t ane bodie, but slaues pasmentit w^t clay^t of gold; ane gown of cramosie welnot, w^t ane bodie, but slaues pasmentit w^t gold and siluer; ane skirt and slaues of clay^t of gold raisit; ane skirt of clay^t of gold, and slaues raisit upoun cramosie satein; ane ruiff of ane bed of quhit dalmes, freinzeit w^t quhit silk; ane cap klok of purpour welnot, pasmentit w^t gold and reid silk; ane pair of breikis of purpour welnot, but schankis pasmentit w^t gold and reid silk; ane coit of purpour welnot, pasmentit w^t gold and silk; ane alman klok of blak satein, barrit w^t blak welnot and skirtit w^t matrikis; ane u^r alman klok of blak dalmes, barrit w^t welnot and skirtit w^t matrikis; ane skirt of satein, cuttit out in doggrane; sevin ourlaweris of sarkis, w^t y^e handis wro^t w^t gold, silver, and silk. This gier put in y^e maist coffer. Ane burd clay^t of dornik of dalmes champ w^t ane cupbur^t clay^t of y^e sam^e; sax saruietis of y^e sam^e champ; uthir four burd clay^{ts} of dornik, champit w^t ane copburd clay^t of y^e sam^e; seven towellis of dornik; ane uyir burd clay^t of dornik; ane dosane saruietis of dornik; three linnig burd clay^{ts}; auchtene saruietis of linnig, speinzeit w^t blew; fyve wasching towellis, spenzeit w^t blew; ane auld copburd of clay^t about y^e rest; ane

auld furrin of toddis. This geir put in ane u^r coffer. Item, be y^e cofferis ane kame caiss, and ane auld kim^{is} clay^t about y^e sam^e; ane blak buist, w^t drawin schottulis; twa cheiris, y^e ane couerit w^t purpouir welnot and y^e u^r w^t gray; fyve stuillis couerit w^t purpouir welnot" (*Privately printed from a MS. in the possession of James Maidment, Esq., Advocate*). In the early part of the year 1572, Bannatyne learns that "the Lord Fleming had 500 men to come in Scotland enrolled. This new friendship between France and England stays the King of France to allow their passage, and they are, in effect, all stayed, except seven or eight score which the said Lord intends to embark, without armour or enseinzie, as mariners" (*Bann. Mem.*, p. 227). Lord Fleming reached Scotland in the month of June, and shortly after came to Edinburgh, which was then held by the Queen's party. On the 5th of July, a party of French soldiers deserted from the opposite party, and, on entering the town, "discharged their pieces for a volley," some of the bullets rebounded off the causeway and wounded Lord Fleming. Finally, Bannatyne notes that on "the 6th of September, the Lord Fleming, who was hurt by Frenchmen, who before stole out of Leith, and that by his especial doings and means, departed this life at Biggar, whither he was carried in a litter forth of the castle of Edinburgh; which litter not being able to go furth at the castle yett until the portcullis were raised and lifted up higher, which being raisit up, fell down on the ground again, and a part of a spelise (spelch) thereof flying off, hurt Henry Balfour on the head, who, after he had lain ten or eleven days, died 11th September. *And so thir twa have gotten their reward. God, gif it be His pleasure that thir His judgments may be a warning to the rest, to bring them to repentance. But* CONSUETUDO MALI EST INDELIBIS" (*Ibid.*, pp. 237, 264).

John, sixth Lord Fleming, was a minor at the time of his father's death. He recovered the forfeited estates of the family by virtue of the general Act of Pacification passed in 1579, and in 1581, 1584, and 1587, obtained extensions of the same (*Act Parl.*, III., 183, 283, 312; and IV., 80). In 1584, Parliament ratified to Sir John Maitland of Thirlstaine, Knight, now his

Majesty's Secretary, an infestment passed the preceding year to him and Maistres Jeane Fleming his spouse, of lands and barony of Thankerton and Biggar (*Ibid.*, III., 318). This infestment was probably conditional, and in the nature of a family settlement, as these lands are not included in a ratification obtained by the same parties in 1592; while in 1589, Lord Fleming had a charter of the lands of Lenzie and Biggar united in the barony of Cumbernauld, and another of same in January, 1596, proceeding on his own resignation, and providing that failing heirs-male of his body, these lands should descend to Alexander Fleming of Barrochan (*Ibid.*, III., 628; *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXXVIII., 292; XLL., 83). In 1587, Lord Fleming was appointed to the office of chief of the gatekeepers and guardians of the house and bed-chamber of the king, *officii principalis janitorum et custodum domus et cubiculi Regis* (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXXVII., 236). On the 8th of May he was denounced a rebel, for not appearing "to underly the law for bearing and shooting with hagbutts and pistolettis, and wounding of sundry his Hienes' subjects." And on the 26th of the same month, he found security to the amount of £10,000, that he "sall pass and enter his person in ward within the bounds of the Sheriffdome of Stirling, within three days, and remain and keep ward therein, and not transcend the bounds thereof ay and until he be freed by the King's majesty, with avise of his counsale" (*Pitcairn*, I., 291, 293.) He was created Earl of Wigton, Lord Fleming and Cumbernauld, by a patent given at Whitehall, the 19th March, 1606, and in the same year was named one of the Commission for the Plantation of Kirks (*Act Parl.*, IV., 300, 373). He officiated as one of the Judges at the trial of John Ogilvie, the Jesuit, who was executed at Glasgow in 1615 (*Pitcairn*, III., 339). He died in the month of April, 1619, and was succeeded by his son,

John, second Earl of Wigton, who in the lifetime of his father had a charter under the Great Seal settling upon him and Margaret Livingston, his spouse, the barony of Cumbernauld (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XLVII., 314). In 1621 he was appointed one of the Commission for the Plantation of Kirks, and also a member

of that anent coals and coal heuchs (*Act Parl.*, IV., 606, 630). In 1631 he was made a member of the Privy Council, and two years later was elected one of the Commissioners "anent the offices of Admiraltie and Chamberlainrie, to ascertain the honors, dignities, privileges, fees, and duties of the same, and how they may be best bruiked by the Duke of Lenox, heritable Great Admiral and Chamberlaine" (*Ibid.*, V., 47). In 1631 we find him acting as one of the Commissioners "for the fishing" (*Ibid.*, 236, *et seq.*). In 1640 he was a member of a Committee of the Estates, to which that body entrusted most extraordinary powers for the "preservation and mayntenance of the armies, both of horse and foot, by sea and land," the appointment of officers, the decision of all questions as to the peace and quiet of the country, and the borrowing and levying of money for the public use (*Ibid.*, 309). About the close of the same year an engagement was entered into at his house of Cumbernauld, by Montrose and other noblemen, to support the interests of the King; or, as Bishop Guthrie describes it, "a band to oppose the course of those who ruled all." The transaction having become known to the Committee of the Estates, they, in the following January, ordered the parties to appear before them, "when they acknowledged the bond, and gave their reasons why they had formed it, all which were rejected by the Committee, and they declared censurable. And, indeed, some of the ministers and other fiery spirits pressed that their lives might go for it; but Argyle and his Committee considered that they were too strong a party to meddle with that way, especially seeing divers of them having the command of regiments in the army; and therefore they consulted to pack up the business upon a declaration under their hands that they intended nothing against the public, together with a surrendering of the band, which the Committee having gotten, caused to be burnt" (*Guthrie, Hist.*, p. 89). Notwithstanding this grievous backsliding, as the proceeding would have been called at the time, Lord Wigton was shortly afterwards named one of the Privy Councillors who, in terms of a recently passed statute, were to be appointed by the King in Parliament, and hold the office *ad vitam aut culpam* (*Act Parl.*,

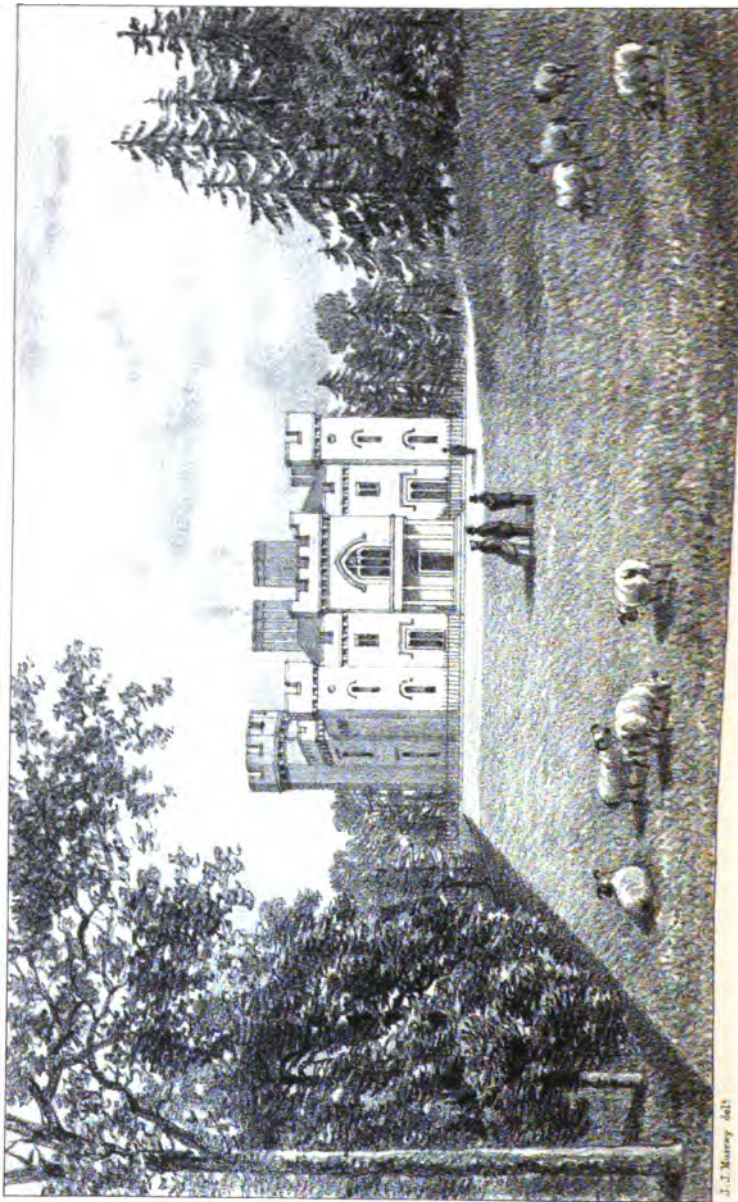
V., 465, 491). He died on 7th May, 1650, leaving two sons. The younger of these, the Hon. Sir William Fleming, was, in 1640, sent by the General and Committee of the Scots' army, then lying at Newcastle, to the King at York, with the particulars of their demands (*Guthrie, Hist.*, 85). He afterwards adopted decidedly Royalist views; and in March, 1648, arrived at Leith in a pinnace, when "his errand was said to be, that the Commissioners had, at the Isle of Wight, sent to the Queen and Prince some assurance of their resolution to engage this nation for the King, and now he was come from them to learn what they might expect as to the performance thereof." He delivered letters to the Chancellor and others of the nobility, and in a few days was despatched with their answers. Towards the end of July Sir William returned from the Prince, and brought with him much ammunition and other military furniture, which was lodged in the castle of Edinburgh for security. On the 5th of August he was despatched, in company with the Earl of Lauderdale, to invite the Prince into Scotland (*Ibid.*, 265, 282). He was Gentleman Usher to Charles I., and Chamberlain in the Household of his successor (*Douglas Peerage*). The elder brother succeeded his father as

John, third Earl of Wigton. While Lord Fleming, he was a party to the engagement entered into at Cumbernauld. In 1641, he was one of the Committee of Parliament appointed to audit the accounts of the General Commission of the Army (*Act Parl.*, V., 422, 433). In 1643, he signed a petition presented by the Royalists, which was rejected by the Council with much indignation. The Commission of the Church also emitted a declaration against it, which they ordered to be read in all the pulpits (*Guthrie, Hist.*, 125). In 1644, the Estates having learned that the enemies of the kingdom had invaded the same in a hostile manner, and possessed themselves of the town of Dumfries, appointed a committee of their number, of whom Lord Fleming was one, to go along with the forces and assist the Earl of Callender, who was entrusted with the chief command (*Act Parl.*, VI., 92). About the same time Lord Fleming was appointed one of the Committee of War for Lanarkshire (*Ibid.*, 132). In the follow-

ing year he joined the forces under Montrose, after their victory at Kilsyth. He was present at Philiphaugh, and accompanied his commander in his retreat into Atholl. There, however, Montrose soon found that Lord Fleming and the other lowland gentlemen who still adhered to him would not be able to endure the toil of his winter marches, and in consequence "he allowed them to let their friends capitulate for their offcoming" (*Guthrie, Hist.*, 196, 203, 209). After his succession to the earldom, he in 1651 subscribed "the band for securing Religion," and was nominated by Parliament one of the Committee of "able and well-affected persons," which was appointed with most extensive powers, for the purpose of advising the king (*Act Parl.*, VI, 617, 618, 623). In 1661, he was one of the Commission anent "Tread, Navigation, and Manufactories" (*Act Parl.*, VII, 9). He died in 1665, and was succeeded by his son,

John, the fourth Earl, on whom and his wife, Ann Kerr, the earldom had been settled in 1662 (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, LX., 200). He died in 1668, when the title passed to his brother, William, the fifth Earl, who was a Privy Councillor to Charles II. On his death in 1681, his son, John, the sixth Earl, succeeded. At the Revolution, he adhered to the cause of James VII, and resided for some time at St. Germain's (*Douglas Peerage*). He most keenly opposed the Union in Parliament, and voted among the minority against the Government in almost all of the divisions relative to that measure (*Act Parl.*, X., XI., *passim*). On the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1715, he was committed prisoner to Edinburgh Castle, by warrant of Major-General Williams. On the 16th of June, 1716, he, by instrument, required the Governor to set him at liberty, who answered, that his Lordship being committed in time of war, could not be released without a special warrant from the King, or those having power from him. The Court of Justiciary, however, ordered his liberation on the 24th of the same month (*Burnet's Grim. Law*, 325). In 1736, he had the appointment of King's Chamberlain in Fife (*Douglas Peerage*). He died in 1744, leaving a daughter, Lady Clemantina Fleming, who married Charles, tenth Lord Elphinston. Charles, seventh Earl of Wig-

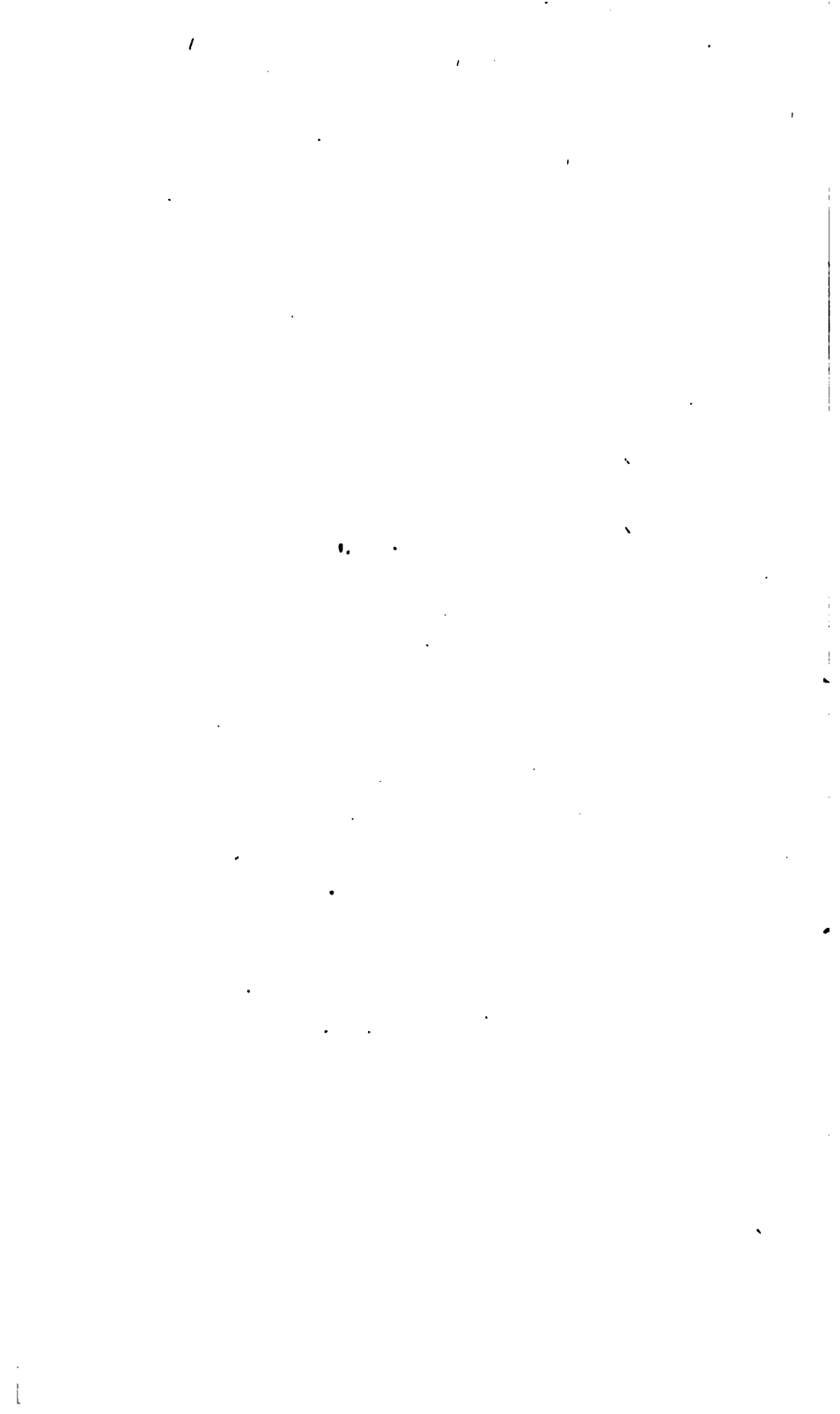
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son, succeeded his brother, but died without issue in 1747, when the male line of the Flemings came to an end, and the title of Wigton fell into abeyance. The lands of Biggar were, however, inherited, along with the other estates of the family, by Lady Elphinston. On her death, in 1799, they became, in virtue of a settlement and entail executed in 1741, the property of her younger grandson, the late Admiral Fleming, who, under the powers of an Act of Parliament which he obtained, sold the greater portion of them.

Minor Holdings.—Several portions of the parish were held of the Flemings in feu, and some of them from a very early period. Of these, the principal, and apparently the oldest, were the lands of *Edmonston*, in the east corner of the parish. In 1322, William, the son and heir of the deceased Haldwin of Edmudeston, resigned in the hands of his lord, Gilbert Flemmayng of Biger, the whole land of Edmideston, in the tenement of Bigar, in order that William, the son and heir of the deceased Sir James Douglas of Laudonia, might be infeft in the same (*Mun. vet. Com. de Mortoun*, p. 21). In 1382 Robert II. confirmed to Sir James Douglas, Lord of Dalkeith, and James, his son, the lands of Edmundston, in the barony of Biggar (*Ibid.*, p. 148). We, however, find in the "Memoire of the Somervills," a reference to the lands of Edmondstone which can only be reconciled with these and other deeds of the Douglas family to be immediately noticed, on the supposition of a sub-infeudation. In that work it is stated that, in 1371, Sir John Herring of Gillmertone was laird of Edmondstone in Clydesdale, and disposed these lands to his nephew, Patrick Herring, whose great-grandchilde, Sir Gilbert Herring, by frequenting the Court and being a great spendthrift, made an end of all, and sold his lands, but "I find not to whom he disposed" those of Edmondstone (*Mem. Som.*, Vol. I., pp. 118, 130). This sale must have occurred about the year 1460, and the purchaser was most probably the over-lord, as the next charter of the Morton family, being a marriage settlement, seems to be intended to convey the *dominium utile*, and not so unprofitable a matter as a mere superiority. It was granted in

1543 by James, Earl of Morton, Lord of Dalkeith, and conveyed to his daughter Elizabeth and to her husband, James of Douglas, nephew to the Earl of Arran, the lands and barony of Edmonstone, "with the manor, place, fortalice, mills, fishings, outsettis, yeards, orcheards, parts, pendicles, tenents, tenandries, service of free tenants, and the advowson and donation of the kirks and chapelanries," in the barony of Biggar, and the Sherifffdom of Lanark (*Mun. vet Com. de Mortoun*, p. 277). In 1567, James, Earl of Morton, obtained from Queen Mary a ratification of his title to these lands (*Act Parl.*, II., 562). In 1579 the heritable disposition of these lands in favour of James, sometime Earl of Morton, was especially exempted from the operation of the Act which restored to Lord Fleming the estates forfeited by his father (*Ibid*, III., 182). In 1581, John, Earl of Morton, had a charter of confirmation of the lands of Edmeston from James VI., but the above-mentioned exemption was repealed, and Lord Fleming reinstated in the superiority (*Ibid*, 239, 283). In 1606, William, Earl of Morton, was served heir to his grandfather in the lands and barony of Edmeston, in the barony of Biggar (*Inquis. Spec.*, 64). We find from the same, No. 234, that Robert, Earl of Morton, was, in 1649, retoured heir to his father, William, Earl of Morton, *unius insignis ordinis cohortis periscillidis* (Knight of the Garter), in the same lands. A Parliamentary ratification, obtained by James, Earl of Morton, in 1705, includes, *inter alia*, the lands of Edmonstoun (*Act Parl.*, XI., 268). Hamilton of Wishaw, writing a few years later, states that they then belonged to the Baillies of Walston (p. 58).

The same author also enumerates several other feus in the parish. "*Shiells, and Betwixt-the-hills.*" In 1491 these belonged to Sir William Lindsay, who accused James of Carmichael, brother to the Earl of Angus, and others, of taking away fifty sheep from thence; to which they answered, that they were in company with the Earl, who took them by virtue of the King's letters (*Act Dom. Aud.*, 157). John Cheislie was, in 1677, served heir to his father, Sir John of Kerswell, in respect of them, on which occasion they are described as part of the lands

d Balveistie (*Inquis. Spec.*, 341); but in Wishaw's time belonged to the Lairds of Carnwath. "*Lintseed-lands*," *Lindsay-lands*, the proprietor of which, William Brown, was appointed, in 1698, one of the eight Commissioners of Supply for the county (*Act Parl.*, X, 131). "*Persilands*"—William Brown of Persilands was, in 1614, chancellor of the assize at the trial of Janet Brown, indicted for child-murder, committed in a field near her father's house in Biggar (*Pitcairn's Trial.*, III, 270). James Murehead of Persilands was appointed a Commissioner of Supply in 1685, and again in 1690 (*Act Parl.*, VIII, 465; IX, 139). To these we may add "*Stane*," in respect of which George Lyndsay of Covington was, in 1623, served heir to his father (*Inquis. Spec.*, 143). In 1658 William Lindsay of Covington conveyed to James Dickson, writer in Edinburgh, "all and hail the right and superiority of these lands," which grant was ratified by Parliament in 1663. The following is the description of them: "The lands of Stane, with the houses, yeards, and pertinents thereof, with the croft of land, and these portions and particats of land called the Seven Ruid Cutteing and Crukedale, and all the other pertinents thereof, with the meadow by and beside the lands of Chamberlands, and hail remanent meadows, either by and severally by themselves or otherwise, common in neighbourhood, pertaining to the said lands of Stane, with mosses, pasturages, priviledges, and other comodities belonging thereto" (*Act Parl.*, VII, 525). The lands of *Spittal* appear also to have been separated from the barony to form an appanage of a cadet of the Fleming family, as in 1605 we find the name of John Fleming of Spittal in the list of an assize (*Pitcairn*, II, 467); and we have already noticed that in 1526 William *Carwood* of that ilk was associated with Malcolm, Lord Fleming.

Castle.—The castle of Boghall, the stronghold of the lords of the manor, is situated about half a mile from the village of Biggar, and is surrounded by marshy ground. When perfect, it must have been a noble specimen of the mediæval fortress. Grose, who visited the district in 1789, has described it as "at a distance

encompassed by a foss or ditch, and within that by a stone wall, flanked with towers. The entrance was through a handsome gate. The dwelling-house is in ruins; it seems more modern than the surrounding wall and towers. On it is the date 1670, and upon the front of the staircase the arms of the Earls of Wigton, quartered with those of Primrose" (*Antiq. Scot.*, I, 135). From the drawing of it contained in the same work, we are enabled to add that three of the corner towers were round, but the fourth at the southern angle, which contained the gateway, square. This entrance is remarkable, from its being composed of two separate archways. From the appearance of the interior buildings, it is also evident that they could not have been erected much before the date affixed to them, and must have replaced some earlier structure. The coat of arms on the staircase, if the blazon is rightly described, cannot easily be explained, seeing we have no trace of any connection between the families of Fleming and Primrose, beyond the marriage of Lady Margaret, daughter of the sixth Earl of Wigton, with Sir Archibald Primrose of Dunipace. As, however, she died without issue, this would not account for the quartering of the respective arms. The probability, however, is that the shield in question really bore only the usual arms of the Earls of Wigton, namely, quarterly, their hereditary coat of Fleming in the first and fourth, and that of Fraser in the second and third; and that Grose mistook the cinque-foils of the latter for the flowers on the shield of the Primroses, an error into which he might easily have fallen, if the escutcheon was much defaced, and the tinctures of the blazon no longer discernible. We are sorry to have to add that, since 1789, this fine old ruin has been, in defiance both of good taste and good feeling, used as a quarry; in consequence of which, the interior buildings and the whole of the curtain walls have disappeared. A comparison of the plate in Grose with that contained in the present volume, will show the extent of this most discreditable devastation.

The village or town of Biggar was, as we have already mentioned, erected into a burgh of barony, with a weekly market on

Thursday, by James V., in the year 1451-2, and the erection was ratified by Parliament in 1526. The burgh contained twenty-four burgage lands, two cottages or cot lands, and a mill, along with a moor or common (*Inquis. Spec.*, 308, 361, 365, 371). The village stood on the banks of Bygar Water, and consisted of one wide street, sloping to the south, in the middle of which was a small eminence, called the Cross Knowe, which was removed several years ago. There were three yearly fairs, one at Candlemas, another in July, and the third in November (*Stat. Account*).

Public Events.—Blind Harry, in his *Life of Wallace*, states that the Scots, under that patriot leader, obtained at Biggar a great victory over the forces of England, commanded by Edward I. in person. The minstrel enters into most minute details of the circumstances attending the engagement; and the following statement gives the main features of his narrative, although in a condensed form. Edward having learned that Wallace had at Lanark raised the standard of independence, advanced into Scotland at the head of 60,000 men. Having marched to Biggar, he encamped there, and despatched two heralds to the Scottish forces, who had taken up a position on Tinto, offering that if Wallace came into his grace, he should have pardon and reward, if not, he should be treated as a rebel. These heralds were accompanied by young Squire Fecherd, sister's son to Edward. Wallace replied to the terms in a most scornful manner, and on being informed of the presence of Fecherd, he ordered him to be beheaded, on the ground that he was neither a herald or pursuivant, and had the eyes of one herald put out, and the tongue of the other destroyed as being accomplices to the disguise of Fecherd. The heralds returned to the camp of Edward, who was overcome with grief at the sad fate of his nephew. Wallace determined to make a private examination of the English position. For this purpose he secretly left his camp and proceeded alone towards the enemy.

“Betwixt Culter and Bygar as he past,
He was [sone] war quhar a werk man come fast,
Dryfande a mere, and pychars had to sell.”—B. vi., l. 435.

Wallace purchased the wares, horse, and clothes of this travelling merchant, and, disguised in the latter, penetrated into the quarters of the English, where he took particular note of the situation of the royal tent. He appears to have been roughly treated by the soldiers—

“Some spered at him how [he] sald off the best,
 For forty pens, he said, quhill they may lest.
 Sum brak a pott, sum pyrlet at his E,
 Wallace fled out, and prewalé leit thame be.”—B. vi., l. 471.

A local tradition adds that he was followed, but turning on a narrow bridge he succeeded in beating off his pursuers. An old bridge still standing near the foot of the town is said to have been the place of this encounter, from which it derives the name of the “Cadger’s Brig.”

Wallace having returned to his men, permitted them to “tak gud rest quhill neer day,” when he gave the order to march, and “the hill thai left and till a playne is gayne.” As they approached Biggar,

“Cummand to thaim out of the south, thai saw,
 Three hundreth men intill their armour cler,”

whom they at first took for a body of the enemy, but soon discovered that they were a party of friends from Annandale, under the command of Halliday of Corehead. The surprise of the English was complete; and the Scottish forces penetrated to the tent of the King, which was overthrown. After a severe contest, in which he lost several thousand men, Edward was forced to retreat to Culter Hope, where, finding he was not pursued, he rallied his forces and encamped at Johnie’s Green. The spoil which fell into the hands of Wallace and his followers was immense. A little later in the day two cooks who had been taken prisoners made their escape, and reported to the English monarch that the Scots were regaling themselves, and might easily be surprised in their drunkenness. Upon this information being received, the Duke of Longcastle obtained permission to attempt an attack upon them. In his advance he was joined by reinforcements from Roxburgh and Berwick. On reaching Biggar, however, he found that Wallace had taken post in a

morass called "Ropis Bog," and in a wood behind it known as "Davis Shaw." The soft nature of the ground impeded the charge of the English cavalry, and this having been repulsed, the Scots became the assailants, and after a fierce struggle, finally defeated their opponents. After this second reverse, King Edward retired to Birkhill, and after a short sojourn there, withdrew across the Solway into England.

The credibility of this narrative has always been doubted by our leading historians. No trace of any such events is to be found in Fordun, Wyntown, or any of the English chronicles, which leaves them to depend on the unsupported testimony of the minstrel, which can in no case be trusted unless corroborated. A minute investigation of the matter, moreover, shows that his account is inconsistent with historical documents, and most improbable and incongruous in itself.

It is not at all easy to ascertain at what precise date Blind Harry supposes the battle to have been fought, as it is difficult to reconcile his different statements relating to this point. From the opening lines of his sixth book (*see ante*, p. 227), it appears that Wallace did not raise the standard of independence at Lanark till the month of March, 1297; while, in the introductory passage of the seventh, we are told, after the battle has been described, that

"In Fewryher befell the samyn cace,
That Inglishmen tuk trewis with Wallace.
This passyt our till March. . . .

In Aperill the King of England come
In Cummyrland of Pomfrat fro his home,
Into Carleill till a counsell he yeid."

This, however, is clear, that the minstrel must intend us to believe that the battle of Biggar was fought in the latter part of the month of March, or on some day in that of April. Now, we are in a position to show, by a reference to the *Fœdera* (Vol. II., 760-766), and to an Itinerary of Edward I., drawn up by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne of Holdenby for a forthcoming number of the *Collectanea Archæologica*, with extracts

from which he has kindly furnished us, that the English monarch could not, during this interval, have been at Pontefract, Carlisle, Biggar, or any part of Scotland, as during the whole period he was resident in Devonshire and the south of England, engaged in preparations for his expedition to France. On the 16th of March he was at Shoppesle, on the 28th at Shirebourne, on the 1st of April at Forde, on the 5th at Exeter, on the 7th at Elstington, and at Plympton from the 11th to the 28th of the same month, returning to that place, after a short absence, on the 3d of May.

The visit of Wallace to the English camp savours strongly of a class of incident which all the mediæval romancers attribute to their heroes, originating most probably in Asser's Life of Alfred. The transaction with the heralds also appears to be founded on an idea of the privileges of their office, which did not exist till a century after the death of Wallace. The young Squire Fecherd is undoubtedly an entirely mythical personage. Moreover, however we may denounce the atrocious severity of Edward towards the Scotch patriots, we cannot deny that he was one of the best generals of the period; yet we are told, that enraged as he was with the outrage committed on his flag of truce, and cognisant as he must have been with Wallace's position, from the report of the heralds, he in command of superior forces did not only *not* move on to the attack, but allowed his camp to be first visited, and then surprised. Finally, the topography of the battle, as described by the minstrel, is perfectly inexplicable. The Scottish army, following the exploration of Wallace, must have marched from Tinto by Culter to Biggar, and debouched on the plain; while there they saw the men of Annandale advancing from the south, and took them for a detachment of the English. The latter, therefore, must have come by the way of Tweedsmuir. How, then, could Edward and his army have fallen back on Culter Hope, unless by cutting their way through the ranks of Wallace? Their natural line of retreat was towards the lower Tweed, where they would have met their advancing succours from Roxburgh and Berwick.

It has often been the custom to refer to a supposed local tradition in support of this battle of Biggar. Local tradition, we admit, is not a thing to be overlooked; on the contrary, it often is one of the most strong corroborations of an historical document; but to give it any weight, it must be clearly shown that it is independent of the document, while in the present case it is quite evident that the tradition entirely owes its origin to "Blind Harry's Wallace," which was most popular from an early period. In the *New Statistical Account* it is stated that the site of the battle was a low-lying field, south-east from Biggar, where pieces of broken armour have been often gathered. Unfortunately none of these have been preserved, so as to enable us to ascertain their date. It is perfectly possible that an engagement may have taken place between Wallace and a strong detachment of the English in the neighbourhood, but we cannot divest ourselves of the idea that Blind Harry's battle of Biggar is simply a poetical, romantic, and inaccurate account of the victory gained by the Scots at Roslin in 1302. On that occasion, the Scottish forces, under Sir John Comyn and Sir Simon Fraser, assembled at Biggar, or at least marched from there during the night. On reaching Roslin, towards the dawn, they surprised the first division of the English army in its encampment, and entirely routed them. They were then consecutively assailed by fresh divisions of the enemy, but overcame them both. The two coincidences between the circumstances of this event and the details Blind Harry gives of the battle of Biggar are remarkable; in both you have the night march of the Scots, the surprise about the dawn, the capture of an immense mass of spoil and luxuries, and the renewal of the engagement. One can easily conceive how that the victory of Roslin should be transferred to Biggar, the place of rendezvous. Moreover, although neither Wallace nor Edward was present at Roslin, we can easily see how they should have been thought to be so, for the English historians inaccurately assign the command of the Scots on that occasion to their great patriot leader, while Edward was expected to have joined his army, having a few days before informed them that he would do so sooner than he

had intended, and in the meantime had sent the clerk of his wardrobe (*Tyrell*, III., 152; *Fæd.*, I., 947).

Biggar, from its central position, was, on more than one occasion, besides that of the eve of the battle of Roslin, the place of assembly or encampment of different armies.

When Edward II. invaded Scotland in 1310, he took up his quarters at Biggar from the 29th of September to the 20th October. On the 5th of the latter month he returned to Biggar, after a visit to Roxburgh in the interval, and remained till the 10th, when he passed to Lanark and other places, returning to Biggar on the 18th, which he finally quitted on the 21st of the month. When resident at Biggar, he issued some most important writs in favour of his favourite minion, Sir Henry Gaveston (*Rot. Scot.*, I., 195; *Fæd.*, III., 226; *Collectanea Archæologica*, Vol. I., p. 119).

When Queen Mary and her husband took the resolution to pursue in person the rebels, who were then in the south country about Dumfries, the lieges had warning to convene at Biggar on the 9th of October, 1565; and, on the following day, their Majesties marched thence with a force, which so terrified the rebel Lords that they withdrew into England (*Spottis. Edit. Keith Affairs, Church and State*, II., 369).

In the records of the Presbytery of Lanark, we find it minuted on the 25th of June, 1640, that my Lord Colonel Fleming desires every minister to make intimation out of his pulpit that the levy, according to their numbers, be in readiness against Thursday next, to make their rendezvous at Biggar; and it was ordained that one of the brethren should go to the camp and preach to his regiment, but to be relieved in a month, who, if he get no satisfaction off the common charges, he shall have 30s from the brethren of the Presbytery (*Records, 25th June, 31st July, 1640*). When the Scottish army, in 1651, evaded Cromwell and pushed for England, they marched by Biggar, and summoned the castle of Boghall, of which the English had obtained possession, when the governor returned a resolute answer that he kept it for the Commonwealth of England. The Scots, being pursued by Cromwell, had no time

or opportunity of besieging it (*Whitelock's Mem.*, p. 501). In 1715, the son of Lockhart of Carnwath raised a troop in this neighbourhood for the service of the Chevalier, which, after rendezvousing some time at Biggar, went to Dumfries, and joined Lord Kenmure on his march to Preston (*New Stat. Account*).

G. V. I.

BIGGAR PARISH,

Town, and district, was, in 1835, well described in the New Statistical Account of Scotland, pp. 354-72, by the accomplished incumbent who still discharges the duties of his position there, and long may he be spared to do so. In the summer of 1862, a volume of near 400 pages, entitled "Biggar, and the House of Fleming," was produced by W. Hunter, to which reference has been already made. Mr Hunter was born in Biggar, brought up and educated at the academy, moved to the metropolis, where he made himself a "brick" in the social edifice of a burgh in its near neighbourhood. Little would be left to glean after W. Hunter had reaped the field of inquiry; but as his work, offered at half the cost of its production, is already scarce, free use will be made of its valuable pages, and not unacknowledged, but noticed now lest that oversight might occur.

The House of Fleming, so long lords at Boghall, and feudal superiors of the Biggar district, has passed away, and the name of the successors to their honours is but feebly represented in the valuation roll of 1858-9. Captain John Fleming, of Cumbernauld, appears as owner for house of Customs, a park in St John's close, a stable, byre, etc., in toto, £24 15s. *Sic transit gloria*, etc. Reference has been made before to the commercial element finding its way into acquirement of lands in 1814 in the Biggar district, when the feudal remains of Boghall, and the modern mansion of Biggar Park, passed from the Flemings to the Gillespies, the latter now selling out. Such are the frequent changes of property.

Biggar-hall mansion (294) shows well on the hillside above the turnpike-road, near to Biggar, and opposite to the Hartree-hills, on the borders of Peeblesshire. The house was built for the accommodation of the heirs of the honours of the Lords of Boghall, Flemings for centuries, then Elphinstone; and the grounds near the mansion are well cultivated, and held by the widow of the original purchaser, whose elder son has recently died, but another son is rapidly acquiring high position in the legal circles of the metropolis of Scotland, the family being large enough to spare scions for both law and commerce.

Boghall (294-761) farm, is the highest in rental in the Biggar district, and in hands of a tenant of enterprise sufficient to make the most of the broad acres under his care. Bog and marsh, in Scotch and English, are of like signification, but, according to Survey report, there now exists no bog in the parish; of old of course there was, and as the castle of Crawfordjohn was called the Boghouse, so here it was named Boghall; such situations, being difficult of access, may have been selected as sites for places meant for defence. The lithographed pages of Ordnance Survey areas, make it hard to pick out the character or extent of soil; but that on this farm, as it lies chiefly in the hollow between the highway, the banks of the Biggar-water, and the Hartree-hills, is level, arable, and fairly wooded.

When instructing the artist who so well illustrated these volumes, a view of Boghall Castle was one of those ordered, forgetful that scarce a wreck of the old fortress now remains to show the site, as the three crumbling stone pillars, like towers, make but a poor appearance; but the view is otherwise a good one, and its chief beauty is the outline it gives of the hills lying southward, but neither in the parish nor in the county. In the work produced by W. Hunter, a plate of Boghall Castle, taken by John Clerk, well known on the Scottish bench as Lord Eldon, makes one of the illustrations, and as his Lordship died in 1832, in the 74th year of his age, having, to quote from the Scottish Nation, "had an exquisite taste for the fine arts, a large collection of paintings, and published a volume of etchings by himself, about 1775," and which would be faithful. Grosse, in 1789,

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also found the castle sufficiently interesting to draw it for his work on the antiquities of Scotland, but it was then fast going to ruin. Hunter, at page 57, relates that, "about 1830," and he may recollect the time, "the remains of the castle were nearly all carried away to fill drains and build dykes;" adding, "that now the ample court, the fosse, and the very site of the buildings, have been torn up by the plough, etc.;" and again, at page 58, "its removal was to be regretted, as it was a noble feature in the landscape, and as the district has little to show in the shape of antiquities, and little to invest it with interest and attraction to strangers." This from a native is not encouraging to the writer of these topographic pages, who may not meddle with antiquities, but must do his quota of work in such form as should somehow interest both stranger and native, else what may be the commercial results of a Work, which he has no desire to part with to the public at less than half cost price, for books, as well as bricks, should be made to pay. Johnson was a bricklayer, Hunter is a brickmaker, and he who makes these remarks has been a potter;—all in the clay trade.

In the preceding pages of this volume, fair and full attention has been paid to the antiquarian claims of the Fleming family, and it should perhaps be added that the section of this Work was in type, and through the press, before the book on "Biggar and the House of Fleming" saw the light; it being the plan of this Work to extend all the archæological and antiquarian manuscript before a page of the topographic was written, and, as may have been the space occupied by the former, in some fair proportion should the text of the latter be put forth. Further, the accomplished colaborateur in this Work is resident in London, has access to the literary treasures of the British Museum, is competent to expiscate what may prove suitable therefrom, and those who know him can believe that he would not stoop to take from another any matter unacknowledged; moreover, it may be doubted if the "blue blood" he believes to be in his veins would mix well with the clay. Hunter's historical sketches of the House of Fleming would occupy one hundred pages of this Work—already large enough.

On estate 294, there is a nursery ground, entered in the Survey as 1·749, and in the valuation roll for £7 8s, possessed, in 1858-9, by G. Cree, notable in his day for his knowledge of the occupation he had chosen; and it tells well for the district that a scientific nurseryman could find success in it.

Cambus-Wallace (382) is a small estate westward of Biggar-park, above the highway, on the same hillside, and has recently been acquired by a Biggar man, of apostolic name, who had gone to the manufacturing metropolis of Scotland, prospered there, and retired with a competence, proving himself no undesirable party for the belles of Biggar. Like his predecessor, the present proprietor tills his own land; but Cambus-Wallace, which, as a mansion, stands well on the valuation roll, has no place, under such name, on Forrest's map; it may have been one of the many properties formed out of the Fleming estate, when it was disentailed in 1830, and thrown into the market.

West and East Lindsaylands are the names of two estates, neither of great extent, but keeping, it may be, in remembrance the family who once gave name to Crawford, and who were long of territorial importance in the parish of Covington; and there are many families, to east and west of Clyde, above and below the Tinto range, of that name, and some of them whose ancestors have held their farms for centuries.

West Lindsaylands (311-875) farm, lies north of Wolfclyde, in Coulter, near to the Clyde, and on the Quothquhan march, where the land is well wooded and cultivated. The property, in 1858-9, may have been held for a Brown, a family who were of old great in the parish of Coulter, but whose name is no longer on the roll there. Some crofts, houses, and shops, in and near Biggar, make up the valuation of the estate.

East Lindsaylands (392), in possession of a lady, like the estate of cognate name, but occupied by her, lies north of Biggar Park, south of the Quothquhan march, and is of no great extent, but in a picturesque district. Linsyland appears on Ross' map for 1773, and Forrest has Lindseylands, — Paterson, Esq., with figure of a mansion on it; leading to the inference that East and West Lindsaylands may, in 1815, have been held by one pro-

prietor; the holders now there are Brown and Cuthbertson—the former by trustees, the latter self-occupying.

Langlees (335) is a small estate held by John A. Murray, Lord of Session, recently deceased, and the property since then disposed of. The farm (935), named Langlee by Ross, is north of Biggar, in a fertile district; but having no name of proprietor attached to it by Forrest on his map of 1815, it may have formed part of the Fleming estate. Some crofts, pendicles of land, and a house, appear on the valuation roll to swell the rental.

An inspection of the map of Biggar parish will show that it deeply indents the Quothquhan section of Libberton on the west, the farm of Biggar-common (278-1081) being on the extreme west, and in a district where Forrest has the roots of a hill spreading, and where the rough pasture of the Ordnance folks is likely to abound; Quothquhan is west and south of this section of Biggar parish, and Libberton on the north. The drainage flows north by the How-burn for Shieldhill, and south by the Cleave-burn for Cormiston-Towers.

Hillriggs (278-956) farm lies east of Biggar-common, west of Persilands, south of Baitlaw, on the Libberton march; and on Forrest it shows so hilly-like, that more of the Ordnance rough pasture may be sought for there. The burn which drains southward these lumpish hills, is called the "little one," a designation that might be given to all the streamlets in the district.

Springfield (278) lies south-west of Hillriggs, north-east of Langlees, near to Quothquhan, of small extent, more level than the farms to the north, and is farmed by the proprietor.

Persilands, or Parsland as Ross has it (278-847), is a farm eastward of Hillriggs, north of Biggar Park, south of Caerwood, and of considerable extent. Persilands appears on Forrest, in 1815, as the property of the Rev. Mr Dickson, minister of St Cuthbert's, the west parish of Edinburgh. On Ross, Black, and Blackwood's maps, Persilands appears, and not Caerwood, although the latter is on Forrest as Kersewood; from which the inference might arise that it may at one time have been the more important holding of the two, now it is but a farm on an estate of some local note for generations past, standing

second in value on the roll; and the proprietor, not long resident in the district, is adding farm to farm, when his older neighbour has his castled home in the market.

Caerwood (278-901)—the farm near the domain of that name—is of considerable extent, and lies north of Persilanda. Caerwood (278), as before noticed, is termed Kersewood; but if Car, Caer, be understood to mean castle, the latter may be the more topographic name of the two. The proprietor is resident, and, like his neighbour of Coulter-Maynes, active in every good work that can be undertaken in or for the district; and to have landlords abiding among them, able and willing to spend, may be what renders the Biggar district so prosperous, as it certainly now is. In the Statistical Account of 1791, it is stated that there was but one resident heritor in the parish of any consideration; the valuation roll of 1858-9 shows that there are more landholders of position there than in any parish of the Upper Ward of like size, those of Lanark, Carluke, and Lesmahagow excepted. The mansion of Caerwood stands well on the valuation roll, and the policy and enclosures now are good and well kept, as might be looked for near the home of an enterprising and improving landholder. A small hamlet and a bone-mill are near the locality, and are booked for a small amount in the parochial ratings; but the land under wood at Caerwood, Springfield, and Biggar-common figure respectably.

Biggar Sheils (290-833) is a farm of considerable extent, east of Caerwood, south-west of Ewe-hill, and north-east of Bizzyberry-hill, as on Forrest's map, who has a mansion-like drawing there, but none such at Caerwood; such may have been in 1815, as the Biggar Shields estate was acquired, in 1806, by one of the family who turned out "carronades" to such good account in the French revolutionary wars, and the estimate of whose gains have occupied the law courts of late, and at some cost to the litigants. It is long since there has been a resident proprietor, the valuation entry being for trustees.

Biggar Shiel Mains (290-951) is conterminous with the farm last referred to, smaller in extent, similar in character; and the woods or plantations, near these farms, sum largely in the valua-

tion report of the estate, but the game books for little. Strawlaw (1148) and Westmains (1229), on estate 290, are farms of small value, and make up the roll of the estate.

On the north-eastern section of the parish of Biggar is the estate of Edmonstone (264), given in the New Statistical Account, page 264, as of 1140 Scots acres in extent, valued rent £353 6s 8d, real rent £663; in valuation 1858-9, it is entered as £1010, and is in the market at an upset price of £40,000, which tells well, both for the value of the land, the amenity of the situation, and the society in the district. On Forrest's map for 1815, there is an appearance entered for a mansion, like to that of Persilands, and in Ross for 1773, a similar marking on the sheet, with the difference in the latter that it appears in a grove of some extent, and in the former there is note of a pond being near it. From the drawing in this Work it will be seen that the mansion is castellated in form; and was erected from plans by James Gillespie Graham, one of the most eminent of the architects of the last generation, and the sheet of water, termed a pond in 1815, now looks like an artificial lake of some extent and great beauty; and it may be to the house and domain wood and water, being made the most of, that so high a price is asked for the property. The author of the "Book on Biggar" relates that the Edmonstone estate "fell into the hands of a family of the name of Brown about the beginning of last century, and in the hands of this family they still remain," etc.; adding, "the elegant mansion contained, and perhaps still contains, a collection of the antiquities of the district, but no account of them, so far as we know, has hitherto been published." This from a Biggar boy to the Biggest heritor in his district, reads as if the author had been, in that quarter, an unsuccessful Hunter for information. To be so finely placed, and so highly estimated, the mansion of Edmonstone stands low on the valuation roll; and perhaps others than the book-maker have been debarred access to the premises. "Ah, you won't get at him;" said a neighbour heritor to the writer of these pages, when he expressed a wish to see more of the pretty place, and something of its present owner. The grass parks, as might be looked for in

an old domain, let well; but the farm of Brownsbank (264-881) appears to be the highest rental on the estate, yet of moderate amount; lies on the eastward of the parish, near to the Broomy-law, a hill at whose summit the parishes of Biggar, Dolphinton, Walston, and Skirling converge, and where, as used to be the practice in the south of Scotland, suicides were interred.

Wintermoor (264-960) appears next in value on the Brown estate, lies south of Edmonstone, north-east of Bizzyberry, near to the turnpike-road, on the Skirling march; and, from its name, heathy and rough pasture are likely to be found there.

Candybank (264-962) is entered on the valuation roll as an arable farm, and lies south-east of Edmonstone, north-east of the Ewe-hill, near the turnpike-road, and on the Peeblesshire border.

Edmonstone mill (264-1104) and farm are of moderate extent, and near the Candy-burn, height, by Ordnance sheet, 817 feet; as is the Townhead farm (264-1189), which lies near to that of the mill. Of this locality, the Biggar book, page 50, relates, "that on the estate of Edmonstone there was at one time evidently a considerable village, called Candy. It had its own school, its own mill, its own ale-house, its own tailors, shoemakers, smiths, agricultural labourers," etc.

Greenwood (264-1153) and Strathbogie (264-1187) farms lie, the former a little to the west of Edmonstone, the latter to the north, and on the Walston march. Neither farms is of much extent; and it may be difficult to infer whence Strathbogie became so named. The district in the north—famed of old for the "custocks" grown there, and of late for the "Good Words" controversy—is a strath, and on the river Bogie; but here no such topographic reason can be rendered.

Estate 276 is of no great extent in the parish of Biggar, but is rated high on the valuation roll of Libberton, the adjoining parish on the north. Loaningdale appears on the old maps as Sunnyside; and the mansion recently built by the proprietor is one of the attractive features of the district. The son of a man of letters in Glasgow, the young man became a merchant, prospered, got matrimonially connected with the Biggar district, and although on the Exchange of Glasgow each afternoon, he usually

rests under his own roof, near Biggar; and railway facilities of travel enable him to do the distance of twice forty miles a-day without discomfort—to go half that distance daily, the Cockneys allege, would addle their brains. If to get a cup of cold water should be acknowledged, surely also should be recorded the gentlemanly act of pulling up his horses, picking up the heated pedestrian, and depositing him within the station in time for his train, as was done by the Laird of Loaningdale to the writer of these pages. Toftcombs, East, Mid, and West, are the designations of farms south of Wintermoor, east of Bizzyberry, and near the Skirling march. Estate (285) is of no great value in the parish of Biggar, although the laird tills his own acres, and lives there; but lands of greater extent appear attached to it in the parishes of Carnwath and Wiston. East-tofts (414) is of moderate extent, but occupied by the owner.

Heaviside (319) is occupied by the owner, whose father, the late T. Murray, did much to improve its value, having, in his own words, “as, about twenty-five years ago (1839), there were two hundred acres of my land totally unfit for cultivation, being so wet and mossy that one could not walk over it with safety; and having no natural outlet for drainage, I was obliged to resort to machinery, of a novel description, for raising the water from the drains or ditches to the level of a neighbouring stream. The machine consists of a driving-wheel, twelve feet in diameter, and lifting-wheel of twenty-six feet, which raises fifteen tons of water six and a-half feet per minute; the result being that the land, which, twenty years ago, produced nothing but heather and moss, now raises a crop of the finest oats, and affords the richest pasture on the farm.” The wheel was constructed by Mr Watt of Biggar, an ingenious millwright, and wholly answered its end; there being neither bog nor moss now on the rich level below the comfortable homestead of Heaviside, which may have been of old so named, as it would be heavy work to flounder through the deep moss. In the New Statistical Account of Biggar for 1835, the real rent of Heaviside is given as £192; in valuation roll of 1858–9, it was £314 10s.

Spittal (344) lies north-eastward of Heaviside, near to the

Skirling march, and was farmed by the late proprietor, a brother of the enterprising owner of Heaviside, both now dead. Spittal, often found in Scotch topography, is a contraction of hospital, and notes either where a religious house of that class was placed, or that it belonged to such; and, in the rude times of old, such places of rest for the sick and the weary were much needed. Spittal is on the burn of that name, and well wooded.

Hillend and Boghall (362-1175) appear to be properties held in trust for the heirs of the late Captain Edmonstone. Neither appear in the list of properties of 1836, as before quoted from. Hillend is between Loaningdale and Persilands.

Stane (404-1100) is a farm, and small estate, belonging to a physician in Edinburgh; it lies near midway between Biggar and the Heaviside estate, and is rated in 1836 at but £5 less than on roll for 1858-9, with the burden of £9 13s 4d of valued, more than of real rent stated.

Rowhead and Biggar Shiels farm, is of considerable extent and value, and the property of the Free Church College, Edinburgh, as bursaries, or scholarship-endowments, founded by the late Henry Miller. The article on the parish of Biggar in the Statistical Account, of August, 1838, is by the present incumbent of the parish, of fair length, and full of useful information. At page 372, it is stated that, "in 1806, the late Mr Stainton bought Biggar Shiels, containing 1132 acres, and then let as a sheep-walk for £150. This lease expired in 1817, and during the years 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, he reclaimed 600 acres, drained extensively, erected 18 miles of stone-dykes, planted 15 miles of thorn hedges, and forest trees to the extent of 265 acres. The rental of the property is now above £600; but two of the farms, consisting wholly of land not formerly reclaimed, are let on improving leases for trifling rents; and in the course of ten years, when these leases shall have expired, the whole of the estate, with the exception of 100 acres too steep for cultivation, will be under the plough, and the rental not probably less than £900"—a sanguine estimate, 1858-9, gives it as £710.

Mr Hunter, at page 45, states that "the soil in the parish of Biggar consists principally of clay, sand, gravel, loam, and peat-

moss. It rears good crops of oats, barley, peas, turnips, and potatoes, but is not adapted for beans and wheat. The dairy is here an object of great attention; most of the farmers keep a stock of milch cows, and the butter and cheese, both of full milk and of skim milk, which they produce are held in high repute.

In the north part of the parish, near the source of Biggar-burn, the soil is of a poor description." Again, at page 44, "the Fleming family had long allowed their lands in this parish to remain in a very neglected state; they held out no inducement to improvement. Being non-resident, they neither showed any example of activity, nor expended the necessary capital to promote the due cultivation of the soil. . . . It fortunately soon fell into the hands of men who lost no time in commencing the work of improvement. New farm-steadings were built, drains were cut, dykes were erected, and trees and hedge-rows were planted.

. . . Two thousand acres of land very soon assumed a new appearance, and became vastly more valuable." At page 372 of New Statistical Account, the zealous incumbent remarks that "the greatest improvement which can now be effected in this parish is the deepening of Biggar-water, from Boghall to Broughton-bridge, a distance of four miles, two feet; 500 acres on its banks would be improved £1 an acre, and the advantage which would result to the climate from the draining of such an extensive tract of marshy ground would be very great." Stimulated to effort by the success of Mr Murray in draining the Heaviside morass, the neighbouring proprietors on Biggar-water entrusted the carrying out of the needful operations to G. Ferguson, which were completed, and, by 1858, some hundred acres of land were drained, put under cultivation, and now yield most remunerative crops. So level is the valley of the Biggar-water, that, in the course of eight miles—from near its source to where it joins the Tweed at Drummelzier—the fall is estimated at twenty-five feet only; and Mr Robert Chambers, in his work on Ancient Sea Margins, conjectures that the moss-like level stretching eastward from the Clyde, may have formed a shallow sound near Biggar, where, meeting the Tweed—estuaries, firths, or arms of the sea—may have there bisected southern Scotland.

The reverend statist of 1835 remarks, that "from the elevated situation of the parish, (the valley 628, town 695, hills 1150 and 1260 feet), we have necessarily a keen atmosphere and severe winters; yet, from the dryness of the soil, and from our being equally out of range of the eastern *haars* and western rivers, the climate of this parish is neither so damp nor so cold as many lower situations. Cold easterly winds blow in spring, but the prevailing wind during the remainder of the year is the south-west, which acquires great force as it passes through the vale of Clyde, sometimes sweeping this parish with untempered violence." "There is a good deal of level land in the parish, but, generally speaking, it is hilly. . . . The parish is well supplied with springs, but none of them deserve particular notice." "There are neither coal, limestone, nor freestone in the parish, the predominating rocks being what the peasantry call whinstone; very intractable to work, but, when once built, forming an excellent wall." "The whole land of the parish is well adapted to turnip husbandry, and capable of being very easily drained when required." Minute and careful returns were obtained in 1860 for the crops, stocks, etc., in some of the parishes in the Upper Ward, and valuable for the objects of this Work. Again, the blue pamphlet-like Index reference books given out by the Ordnance Survey, were found largely useful for topographic purposes; and it is well when neither farm figures nor Ordnance details can be got, that a paper, so carefully drawn up, so descriptive and so accurate, can be referred to as that produced on his parish by its accomplished incumbent, and free use is made of it in this Work. "We have no natural woods, deep ravines, or any of those localities so deeply prized by the botanist. . . . Considerable remains of alder, oak, and birch have been dug up out of the mosses, and in many places hazel nuts have been discovered several feet below the surface; the soil seems but little congenial now to the growth of natural wood. In all the recent plantations there is a due mixture of hard wood, which seem to make the same progress, in comparison with the resinous trees, as in other parts of the county. The ash and the elm are the decided

favourites of the soil, and next to these the beech and plane." Property has changed hands so largely in this parish since 1835, that it is difficult to compare the values given then with those reported in 1858-9, but an approximation may be made if the increase in rental by comparison of such estates as are believed to continue in 1858-9 as they were when reported by the Rev. J. Christison in 1835. For example, he gives Biggar Park 491*l.*, Biggar Shiels 612*l.*, Edmonstone 663*l.*, Heaviside 192*l.*, Langlees 216*l.*, Lindsay Lands 218*l.*, Rowhead or Fordknowes 208*l.*, and Spittal 150*l.* In valuation roll, 1858-9, these estates respectively appear as 530*l.*, 710*l.*, 1010*l.*, 315*l.*, 239*l.*, 296*l.*, 230*l.*, and 200*l.* Cambus-Wallace and Caerwood figures are so unlike, that change of acreage must have taken place; and the largest increase of value seems to have been gained on the Biggar-burn level, Heaviside, Spittal, and Edmonstone, resulting from the spirited improvements fully noticed before. "On the farm of (Boghall) 195 Scots acres and 300*l.* rent, a new steading was built in 1831, which cost the proprietor 1500*l.*, and the tenant 300*l.* in carriage, probably the most complete farm steading in the county." If Boghall, as conjectured, in the valuation roll 1858-9, was 474*l.*—a fair increase accrued. At page 366, the reverend statist gives an estimate of the produce of the parish, as "Oats 1018 Scots acres at 5½ bolls, in value 16*s.* per boll=4479*l.*; Barley 147 acres, 9 bolls per acre at 21*s.* per boll=1389*l.*; Wheat 16 acres, 9 bolls per acre at 24*s.* per boll=162*l.*; Pease 36 acres, 3½ bolls per acre at 15*s.* per boll=94*l.*; Tares 16 acres at 90*s.* each=72*l.*; Potatoes 150 acres at 30 bolls per acre at 5*s.* per boll=1125*l.*; Turnip 184 acres at 90*s.* per acre=828*l.*; Rye-grass hay 203 acres at 125 stone per acre, and 6*d.* each stone=1268*l.*; Meadow-hay 52 acres at 180 stone per acre, and 3*d.* per stone=117*l.*; Pasture 3232 acres at 15*s.* per acre=2424*l.*; naked fallow 18 acres=no value given; 750 acres wood, thinnings=30*l.*; Gardens, produce of=40*l.*, in total 12,028*l.*, rental 4671*l.*=7357*l.* difference;" such was stated in 1835 "as the gross amount of raw produce raised every year, as nearly as it can be ascertained," and could the figures for 1860 have been as faithfully produced, their results would have been instructive

and valuable. An enumeration is given of the extent of twenty-two farms, amounting to 2931 acres Scots; and the rental of the respective farms, as given in line below, sum for 2389*l.*, or about 17*s* per acre on the average. Without more exact knowledge of the locality than the writer of these pages can pretend to, it would be difficult to localise each item of entry as to acreage and rental, and that with all the aid valuation roll and Ordnance Survey figures afford; but Mr James Watt, Biggar, or the excellent pastor at the parochial manse, would have little difficulty in producing the reliable figures, and for reference, even in these pages, they would prove useful.

In 1835, the real rent is enumerated as 663*l.*, 612*l.*, 491*l.*, 254*l.*, 249*l.*, 218*l.*, 216*l.*, 208*l.*, 200*l.*, 192*l.*, 160*l.*, 150*l.*, 123*l.*, 120*l.*, 115*l.*, 100*l.*, 83*l.*, and 517*l.* among thirty-eight proprietors under 50*l.* yearly. In 1858-9, the figures read as 1010*l.*, 919*l.*, 710*l.*, 530*l.*, 315*l.*, 296*l.*, 239*l.*, 200*l.*, 170*l.*, 125*l.*, 124*l.*, 120*l.*, 120*l.*, 120*l.*, 118*l.*, 108*l.*, 105*l.*, 100*l.*, 98*l.*, 95*l.*, 92*l.*, 75*l.*, 63*l.*, 58*l.*, 57*l.*, 56*l.*, 54*l.*, 51*l.*, 50*l.*, and for thirty-eight proprietors under 50*l.* and above 20*l.*, 1138*l.*; and those under 20*l.* value for 395*l.* Such array of figures may look formidable, but being carefully reported, they represent some labour, and there are many excellent and intelligent members of society who have faith in figures—and those that care not for such clinching of facts can even pass over these pages.

In a district which gives proofs of such material progress, the value of crops, stock, etc., must have proportionately increased; but to resort to the facts of 1835. "The cattle in this parish are a cross between the Ayrshire and the native breeds of the district; the Ayrshire predominating, and becoming purer every year by the constant introduction of new stock from the west, and by the favourable effect of the annual cattle-show at Biggar. A good many sheep are scattered throughout the parish, but there is only one flock of eleven score regularly kept." "The implements of husbandry are of the most approved description. There are two mills for grinding oats and barley, and one bone-mill, at which there is an extensive sale. The rental of the whole houses, as estimated for the poor's rate, is 1350*l.*"

Having quoted extensively from the Statistical Account for 1835, it may be curious to revert to what is known as the Old Statistical Account of 1791. The incumbent of Biggar, being the father of the present minister of the adjoining parish of Covington, and although he states his stipend to "have been £55 11s 11½d in money, 3 chalders of oatmeal, and one chalders of barley; besides which the minister has £2 10s allowance for grass, and a glebe of 2 acres 3 roods, worth yearly about £3 8s;"—in 1835, the average amount of stipend is stated to have been £239 7s 4½d—£8 6s 8d for communion elements; and in 1858-9, the glebe is rated at £64, inclusive, it may be, of the manse, though not so showing. The pastor of 1791, small as his means appear to have been, "was passing rich," if an inference may be drawn from finding the names of his sons as heritors in Biggar. In 1791, "the land in the neighbourhood of Biggar is mostly distributed in small farms of £10 and £15 each; in the country part of the parish some farms let at £50, others at £70, and one at £150. The parish in general is open and unenclosed. . . . Butcher meat sells at 3d to 4d a pound, butter 7d, hens 1s, chickens 4d each; coal from Douglas 3s 3d a load, in 1835 given as 9s; a day labourer has 8d in summer, 6d in winter, and 10d in harvest; carpenters earn 1s 3d, masons 1s 8d a day. In the town there are physicians 1, surgeons 3, and 4 apprentices, attorney 1. . . . A taste for dress seems to be on the increasing hand; tea-drinking is more common than it was twenty years ago." The article on Biggar in 1791 extends to seven and a-half pages, and that for 1835 makes nineteen pages, and all good.

Robert Forsythe, author of the "Beauties of Scotland," and claimed by Biggar folks as one of their worthies, describes his native town in 1805, Vol. III., page 55, "As including a suburb, called the Westraw, about half-a-mile in length, and consists in general of two long rows of houses, placed at a much greater distance from each other than is necessary for the breadth of a street. One of the rows, to the northward, consists in general of houses neatly built, and covered with slate. The village held anciently under the Earls of Wigton,

and the properties in it are now held in feu under Lord Elphinston, as successor to that family. The properties in the village are denominated borough lands, as the villagers claim the privileges of a borough of barony, the right of governing themselves, and acting as a community. A certain number of feet fronting the street is termed a borough land, and runs backward to the distance of many hundred yards, forming gardens and croft lands. Every borough land has attached to it a portion of the borough moor, consisting, in the present time, of very fine cultivated land, and also a share of the moss, at a distance of about a mile from the village. . . . The right of pasturage belongs in common to the feuars of the village. There is a weekly market during winter, chiefly for oatmeal, or as a place of meeting for the inhabitants of the neighbouring country; and there are four annual fairs. . . . A practice has, from time immemorial, existed, that, in the evening preceding the fair, the baron-bailie, for the amusement of the company that may have then arrived at the village, advertises a foot-race, to be run along the street of the village; a pair of gloves is the prize. It was also an ancient custom to throw out a football at the cross. The young men divided themselves into two parties, and they that could kick the ball to the opposite end of the village were the victors—their prize, the joy of success”—so enjoyed themselves the Biggar boys.

To condense, or quote from the latest work on Biggar, that of W. Hunter, frequently alluded to in these pages, “In the early part of last century (see page 15) the houses were small, for the most part thatched, and the town noted for its number of malt-kilns—the inhabitants being evidently great drinkers of ale. Dunghills, peat-stacks, noxious gutters, and fulzie of different sorts were to be seen in all directions. Now, good houses have been built, ornamental trees planted, gas lamps put up, shops enlarged, sewers covered, etc., so that the High Street has now a very spacious and respectable appearance. Biggar consists of a main street, two back streets, and the West-raw. The houses in general are small, one and two stories, of whin-stone, from quarries in the neighbourhood, with corners, ry-bats, and lintels of freestone—brought from Deepsykehead, Libberton, etc.—thatch and slates are used, roofing tiles nearly unknown.”

Biggar town is pleasantly placed on the southern slope of the hill, above the Boghall level, and with the Hartree braes of Peeblesshire in the foreground. The railway station is in the vale to the south-west, and about half-a-mile from the town; the road, a good one, well sheltered with hedgerows, but muddy enough when the rain comes down, and the crowds from fair or market jostle each other in their haste to catch the coming train. The Leadhills turnpike, by Coulter, and that from Lanark by Symington, unite about a mile westward of the town; the road is broad, good, and with Cambus-Wallace and Biggar-park on the hillside to the right, and a number of villa-like abodes nearer to the town, do give the approach an attractive appearance, and lead the tourist to look for a place of some pretension; nor should he be disappointed, as leaving the West-raw suburb, as the natives somewhat grandiloquently term it, he nears the bridge over the Biggar-water, and above it is the old-arched, narrow structure, named the Cadger's Brig, the story of which do not all the chronicles of Biggar and the Upper Ward tell? A little farther on is the moat-knowe of Biggar, noted also in Biggar lore, and a good woodcut of which forms a proper tail-piece to the closing page of W. Hunter's volume. On a rising ground above the burn, and a little north-east of the moat-knowe, within shade of its own trees, and beyond its ample play-ground, is the New Academy of Biggar, which took place of the parochial school-house. At page 168 of the "Biggar Book," appears a letter from the respected minister of the parish, dated Feb. 10, 1849, from which may be learned, that the heritors of the parish agreed to build a new school-house, at a cost of £340 on site of the old one, but, as there was no play-ground to be had there, a new site was necessary, and funds to buy such. £125 was subscribed in money, £28 contributed in driving materials free, a sermon and a concert produced £24, and a sale of ladies' work £59, and a ball £21; thus netting £257, which added to the heritors' £340, and "with this we have built one of the best parochial schools in Scotland." The teacher, recently married, went the circle of the papers with Esq. attached to his name, and many assume it with a worse

claim, as his classes are crowded, and, with the aid of pupil teachers, are well looked to. The academy, or parochial school, could accommodate 180 pupils, but it was calculated that the town had about double that number fit for instruction, and to meet that claim a burgh school was opened in October, 1860—the cost of erection about £500—and contributed by the wealthy inhabitants of the district. There being two dissenting chapels in the town, harmoniously as the present ministers pull together, it might fall out that the dissenter would prefer his child to be taught elsewhere than in the school kept, *ad vitam aut culpam* by the teacher in direct parochial connection. W. Hunter puts on record, page 169, “that the chief and indefatigable promoter of this undertaking has been the Rev. J. Dunlop, A.M., of the South U.P. Church,” etc. In 1767, W. Law, skinner, Biggar, mortified, or caused to be invested, £41; and in 1817, W. Nesbit, maltman, Biggar, left £40, the interests of both sums to be applied in educating poor children. In 1860, Alexander Mitchell, late tanner in Glasgow, but who spent his boyhood in Biggar, left £1000 each to the Parochial Kirk-Sessions and that of the United Presbyterians, for educational objects; and there being two U.P. churches in the little town, the lawyers may have to decide to which of them fall the funds;—and, good men, as the present ministers are, each may desiderate the prospective patronage. In 1835, the fees were for English, 2s 6d, with writing, 3s, with arithmetic, 3s 6d; Latin, Greek, or French, 6s; for two of these, 8s; for all three languages, 10s per quarter; the average attendance was then 170, there was room for 180; of those, 12 learned Latin, 6 Greek, and 8 French.

In 1835, under the head “literature,” the reverend statist informs us that “a public library was instituted in Biggar in 1797, another in 1800, and a third in 1807, containing respectively 735, 503, and 680 volumes; the latter all on religious subjects; subscribers 148, income £20 6s. Again, newspapers are extensively read; forty-five numbers of English and Scotch papers circulated through the parish weekly.” In 1864, it is probable D. Lockhart, the bookseller, circulates one hundred times that number; at least, he has a large trade, and pushes it well. In

the Upper Ward Almanac for 1864, the Biggar Parish and the Biggar Evangelical Library are noticed as existing, the former, W. Hunter reports, to contain 1000 volumes, and the latter 900 volumes. He adds to the list the Biggar Kirk Library of 1100 volumes, and the Relief Juvenile Library of 700.

In the "Book on Biggar," it is stated that "no town of so small a size has sent forth so many really good singers, and none has had a succession of better instrumental performers." Nearly midway between the houses on north and south, and below the new academy, is a set of houses occupying a triangular-like space of ground, and, there was the school of old. Behind these houses, but a little to the north-east, is the manse of the parochial minister; of fair size, but dull-like a little, from the trees, the wall, and the close proximity of houses to right and left. On the east, the National Bank are building an office, their present one being of very modest pretensions, and not at all like the mansion-like building of the Commercial Bank on the southern side of the broad street. From the parish manse, eastwards, the row of houses extends, scarce two of them alike in elevation or design, but having shops, here and there, of fair frontage, plate-glass windows, great depth, and doing a large amount of trade in town and country—town of course it now is, seeing that the Lanark Almanac reports that they have *one* lamplighter on their establishment. The Royal Bank have also a banking office in Biggar; and, looking over the list of gentlemen connected with the various institutions, educational, social, or otherwise, the worthy managers of the Commercial and the Royal do appear to share the honours pretty equally, the one being treasurer, the other secretary, *et vice versa*; and it is refreshing to see such, as small communities are too often disturbed by petty jealousies. Accepting the Lanark Almanac figures as official—and the editor is known to be influentially and officially connected and instructed—there are enumerated, besides the three banks, seventeen agents for insurance offices, so that the natives may be looked on as a provident set, as destruction of property by fire is rare. Besides the ecclesiastical establishments of three churches, there are the parochial board, registrar,

road trust, etc. There is of course a post-office, but here also is a stamp-office, government tax-office, collector of county rates, and a police station, two constables perambulating the town and district. There are five surgeons, four of them named Kello, and of a family which, according to the "Biggar Book," have long been of note in the district. In a place like Biggar, where the markets are weekly, the corn exchange excellent, and the district around prosperous and "warmly" settled, a number of inns might be expected to flourish. The Elphinstone Arms professes to be the hotel, but sadly needs renovation. It may have been all right enough when the Elphinstones ruled at Boghall, but with railway facilities of travel, and the increasing locomotive habits of an energetic and inquiring race, a better house is needed. Suppose that the "Biggar Book," or even these pages, should induce some tourist to diverge from the main railway, get east to Boghall, and seek to inspect the "Auld Kirk o' Biggar," or explore the pretty walks and drives between the "top of Tintock, and the base of Coulter-fell," they would find but indifferent accommodation, despite all that the "Cook," lately come from Lanark, could do for them. The folks at Biggar must be "bein bodies," as witness their banks and insurance offices; let them speculate on raising a hotel worthy of their town, and as a Tontine, or, in the modern way, a limited liability company, it might not be hard to realise. Inns there are, where man and beast may be looked to; and public-houses, where their customers may—get drunk on the premises. Since 1859, quoting the Lanark authority, there is one inn less in the parish, and two temperance houses now, where there was one only before. The Biggar folks appear to be sociable, as their societies are numerous; and such convenings not unfrequently result in getting the lips wetted. They have a bowling club, a curling club, a farmers' club, a horticultural society, Whipman's society, and a lodge of Biggar free operatives; a young men's mutual improvement association, deaf and dumb institution, district benevolent society, ladies' tract society, Dorcas society, and a female industrial school; a corn exchange, gas company, rifle corps—and a total abstinence society. In 1791, no reference is

made to coaches—there were none going then; but, in 1835, notice is taken of a coach “passing through the town,” from Edinburgh to Dumfries, every alternate day; and one from Glasgow to Peebles daily, during summer and winter. In 1864 there are three trains daily to and from Peebles, Glasgow, and Edinburgh; and no comment need now be made on the economy of time, even comfort of transit, by the new mode, as contrasted with the old mode of travel. Biggar had possessed, for generations back, what the natives termed a “meal-house,” opened on the market-day; in 1861 this was replaced by the corn exchange, a building commodious, extensive, and architecturally beautiful, the main hall being 62 by 35 feet, chiefly lighted from above, and useful for concerts, balls, meetings, etc.

The Biggar Fair for cattle, horses, hiring, etc., occurs early in November, and the natives may be seen there in all their glory; the lads and lasses looking for fees for the season, and, it may be, partners for life! Jock, the Scotch for Giles, clumsy enough, Jenny now suits both sides the Tweed, ruddy—too much so, to pretend to blush. The public-houses do a roaring trade, despite the feeble competition kept up by the lovers of cold water. The Elphinstone Arms has its share, having the advantage of an ingress from the stable-yard, and egress by the hall door, both, it may be, crammed. “You’re lass?” I suppose. “Ay; my fancy ane,” said a young Samson-like farmer, with his arms round the neck of a Delilah-like quean, with a racer-Jess-like leer in her eye. Last November fees were low, rustics looked dull, but the broad street was crowded, deep with trodden, reddish mud, and, every house open to the public, crammed from attic to cellar, as much as you might please to ask for to drink, but not a mouthful to eat for money—the teetotal spread in the exchange it might be excepted—but all there looked cold-like, and the benches were long and empty; despite the leading heritor of an adjoining parish, in the commission of the peace and the yeomanry likewise, stalked up the long floor, paid twopence for his cup of coffee, and too high bred to make wry-faces at it—yet his auburn moustache moved nervously as the “drumly” mixture touched his lips. Verily there are many modes of self-martyrdom!

The reverend statist of 1835 remarks, that "from the elevated situation of the parish, (the valley 628, town 695, hills 1150 and 1260 feet), we have necessarily a keen atmosphere and severe winters; yet, from the dryness of the soil, and from our being equally out of range of the eastern *haars* and western rivers, the climate of this parish is neither so damp nor so cold as many lower situations. Cold easterly winds blow in spring, but the prevailing wind during the remainder of the year is the south-west, which acquires great force as it passes through the vale of Clyde, sometimes sweeping this parish with untempered violence." "There is a good deal of level land in the parish, but, generally speaking, it is hilly. . . . The parish is well supplied with springs, but none of them deserve particular notice." "There are neither coal, limestone, nor freestone in the parish, the predominating rocks being what the peasantry call whinstone; very intractable to work, but, when once built, forming an excellent wall." "The whole land of the parish is well adapted to turnip husbandry, and capable of being very easily drained when required." Minute and careful returns were obtained in 1860 for the crops, stocks, etc., in some of the parishes in the Upper Ward, and valuable for the objects of this Work. Again, the blue pamphlet-like Index reference books given out by the Ordnance Survey, were found largely useful for topographic purposes; and it is well when neither farm figures nor Ordnance details can be got, that a paper, so carefully drawn up, so descriptive and so accurate, can be referred to as that produced on his parish by its accomplished incumbent, and free use is made of it in this Work. "We have no natural woods, deep ravines, or any of those localities so deeply prized by the botanist. . . . Considerable remains of alder, oak, and birch have been dug up out of the mosses, and in many places hazel nuts have been discovered several feet below the surface; the soil seems but little congenial now to the growth of natural wood. In all the recent plantations there is a due mixture of hard wood, which seem to make the same progress, in comparison with the resinous trees, as in other parts of the county. The ash and the elm are the decided

favourites of the soil, and next to these the beech and plane." Property has changed hands so largely in this parish since 1835, that it is difficult to compare the values given then with those reported in 1858-9, but an approximation may be made if the increase in rental by comparison of such estates as are believed to continue in 1858-9 as they were when reported by the Rev. J. Christison in 1835. For example, he gives Biggar Park 491*l.*, Biggar Shiels 612*l.*, Edmonstone 663*l.*, Heaviside 192*l.*, Langlees 216*l.*, Lindsay Lands 218*l.*, Rowhead or Fordknowes 208*l.*, and Spittal 150*l.* In valuation roll, 1858-9, these estates respectively appear as 530*l.*, 710*l.*, 1010*l.*, 315*l.*, 239*l.*, 296*l.*, 230*l.*, and 200*l.* Cambus-Wallace and Caerwood figures are so unlike, that change of acreage must have taken place; and the largest increase of value seems to have been gained on the Biggar-burn level, Heaviside, Spittal, and Edmonstone, resulting from the spirited improvements fully noticed before. "On the farm of (Boghall) 195 Scots acres and 300*l.* rent, a new steading was built in 1831, which cost the proprietor 1500*l.*, and the tenant 300*l.* in carriage, probably the most complete farm steading in the county." If Boghall, as conjectured, in the valuation roll 1858-9, was 474*l.*—a fair increase accrued. At page 366, the reverend statist gives an estimate of the produce of the parish, as "Oats 1018 Scots acres at 5½ bolls, in value 16*s.* per boll=4479*l.*; Barley 147 acres, 9 bolls per acre at 21*s.* per boll=1389*l.*; Wheat 16 acres, 9 bolls per acre at 24*s.* per boll=162*l.*; Pease 36 acres, 3½ bolls per acre at 15*s.* per boll=94*l.*; Tares 16 acres at 90*s.* each=72*l.*; Potatoes 150 acres at 30 bolls per acre at 5*s.* per boll=1125*l.*; Turnip 184 acres at 90*s.* per acre=828*l.*; Rye-grass hay 203 acres at 125 stone per acre, and 6*d.* each stone=1268*l.*; Meadow-hay 52 acres at 180 stone per acre, and 3*d.* per stone=117*l.*; Pasture 3232 acres at 15*s.* per acre=2424*l.*; naked fallow 18 acres=no value given; 750 acres wood, thinnings=30*l.*; Gardens, produce of=40*l.*, in total 12,028*l.*, rental 4671*l.*=7357*l.* difference;" such was stated in 1835 "as the gross amount of raw produce raised every year, as nearly as it can be ascertained," and could the figures for 1860 have been as faithfully produced, their results would have been instructive

It was no disadvantage being acquainted with the chief of the police, as it gained access to the snug bar of the Commercial—a groaning table, a reeking tumbler, and a moderate bill. A set of the swell-mob had come to try their fingers at the fair; one only was caught in the act, and his brethren—six, begged hard that the poor devil should be let off, pleading that they had taken nothing, etc.; and it augured well for the tact of the superintendent of police, that he granted their suit, had the black lot penned together in one third-class compartment, and warned their sheepish neighbours to keep clear of such scapegoats. A cutty stool, with the story thereof, is one of the woodcuts of the “Biggar Book;” and in the account, in 1835, of his parish, on the south-west, the reverend statist gave his people credit for keeping well all the commandments but the seventh, and was “proud” to “foot” the note with the saving remark, that the “prevalence of the evil was among the poorer and more dependent classes of the community.” “Who rides so fast down the Coulter-braes? the devil or a Lindsay?” Hillhouse has gone east; Hartsyde has a whole grove of olive plants round his board;—the laird smiles benignly in his hall, judging no man; and the topographer is now tame enough.

Among the amusements of the “Biggar wives” in the beginning of this century, Forsythe in his book on the “Beauties of Scotland,” relates that “here, as well as in other places in Scotland, a very singular ancient practice is at times, though but rarely, revived. It is called *riding the stang*. When any husband is known to treat his wife extremely ill by beating her, and when the offence is long and unreasonably continued, while the wife’s character is unexceptionable, the indignation of the neighbourhood, becoming gradually vehement, at last breaks out into action in the following manner:—All the women enter into a conspiracy to execute vengeance upon the culprit. Having fixed upon the time when their design is to be put into effect, they suddenly assemble in a great crowd, and seize the offending party. They take care, at the same time, to provide a stout beam of wood, upon which they set him astride, and, hoisting

him aloft, tie his legs beneath; he is thus carried in derision round the village, attended by the hootings, scoffs, and hisses of his numerous attendants, who pull down his legs, so as to render his seat in other respects abundantly uneasy. The grown-up men, in the meanwhile, remain at a distance, and avoid interfering in the ceremony. And it is well if the culprit, at the conclusion of the business, have not a ducking added to his punishment; but this is no essential part of the ceremony."

In pages preceding these, very full space has been allowed for an account of the ecclesiastical history, and description of the fine old kirk at Biggar, two illustrations of which—views of the kirk as it now is, and as it was last century, with ground plan, etc.—will be found in this book. Full as these notices may be, even this section on Biggar might be held awanting by the natives, were no reference made therein to the church they are so proud of. Biggar kirk is on an elevated site, near to, but northward of the town, and north-east of the Moat-knowe; the water of the district running at the westward base of the little eminence, and with a course so crooked, that, comparing small things with large ones, the natives declare it to be like to the Links of Forth. The steep ascent to the kirk-style is from the south, and the graveyard within is of considerable extent, but less raised, or more equal in surface, than might be looked for in a place of sepulture used for centuries past. In Hunter's Work, it is described as "narrow, confined, and affording no space for walks, shrubs, flowers," etc.; but such are rarely to be found in country kirkyards—the only attempt at such in the Ward, being in the old burial-place at Douglas, where roses and flowers were disposed here and there by the late sexton. Few of the tombstones are noticeable, either for beauty or antiquity; the stone used being ill-suited for preserving such memorabilia of the dead. In the Biggar Book, a chapter is given to the kirkyard and its records; but they appear to be of little more than local interest. The tower of this ancient kirk is on the south, and from the battlements which surmount it a good view of the town and near neighbourhood may be had. Internally the church is plain enough, the passages narrow, also the

pews, and when filled on a sacramental occasion, the audience show well; but much space to east and west is but partially occupied with seats, the pulpit being so placed as to command the nave to north and south, but leaving many in the rear who may hear, but can ill see the preacher; neither could more than half the parishioners, of examinable age, find accommodation within the walls; hence it may, in part, have arisen that two dissenting churches, of 700 and 450 sittings each, were called for in the little town; and the attendance on the larger was reported, on the national inquiry of 30th March, 1851, to be 600; and the minister of the North Church was recently Moderator of the U. P. Assembly, and is so beloved in his district that the saying is—"his people may live, but cannot die in peace without having him hear them."

The witches, vagrants, and criminals of the Biggar district have, in the volume by W. Hunter, each a chapter devoted to their demerits; but that class of literature lies so little within scope of these pages, that it will not be trenchéd upon here.

It is alleged that, from the time of the Covenant, downwards, the Biggar folks have been noted for the extent of their theological acquirements, their fondness for discussing points of faith, the strictness of their religious observances, and their dislike of State intermeddling with church matters. In 1760, the body then known as Burghers formed a congregation in Biggar, the church being in High Street, and called the North Church; in 1780, the Relief body established themselves in the South Church of Biggar, and their introduction chiefly arose from an attempt to obtrude on the parish a presentee who was unacceptable to the people.

The late John Brown, D.D., of Broughton Place, Edinburgh, was one of the ministers of the South Church at Biggar, and father of John Brown, M.D., Edinburgh, so well known as the writer of "Horæ Subscivæ," "Rab and his Friends," and other works alike instructive and popular.

A. M.

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THE PARISH OF DOLPHINTON

Is on the extreme east of the County and Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, converging with Biggar and Kirkard, a Peeblesshire parish, at the summit of Broomy-law; on the east is the parish of Linton—West-Linton, as locally named; on the west extends the parish of Walston, and on the north that of Dunsyre, the two latter being in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. In the Old Statistical Account, the length, from east to west, is given as three, and breadth, from north to south, as two and a-quarter miles; but the New Statistical Account of 1834 gives the length as two and a-half miles, and the paper referred to was written by the incumbent of the parish, recently dead, and who had no lack of talent, although in other respects odd a little in manner, as he was also a little in make and in gait. By Ordnance Survey report, the recapitulation areas sum up for 3543·096 of land, 7·543 water, 29·293 roads, and 1·501 villages. As to the latter entry, it may be explained that, if village imply ought like a gathering, street-like appearance, of houses, such does not exist in this parish. The church stands apart, the kirkyard near it, and but slightly fenced in from the public road; and the school-house, with a fair extent of muddy, trodden-like ground, of triangular shape, and above the road; and, turning to the left, on the turnpike-road from Biggar, eastwards, is a row of cottages, apparently erected within the last few years, but detached, with large frontage to the highway, and no great depth behind, where extend the home-farm, or the policies of the mansion of Dolphinton. At a place named Robertson, there are a few straw-covered cottages, one of which serves as the local post-office. The total area being 3581·433, shows the parish to be only a little larger than is Symington, on the Clyde, and not much larger than that of Pettinain. The only hill of considerable height in the parish is the Dolphinton or White-hill, 1550 feet, to the eastward, but not far from the range known as the Black-mount of Walston.

Of rivers or waters, there is the South Medwyn, which runs westward, and forms the northern march on the Dunsyre side; the burns or streamlets are many, and great increase of value in the property has arisen from the deepening and straightening of the Medwyn, giving better outflow for the drains, and rendering what was a waste marsh a productive meadow. Of marsh or moss there appears none on the Survey sheet, neither is there an entry for meadow; the boggy land, by draining, being made firm enough to be depastured. Of moorland 618·463, rough pasture 194·727, pasture 67·114, arable land 1975·433, wood 624·113, ornamental ground 31·919, and of the 29·293 given as roads, 15·306 parish and 13·987 toll or turnpike roads; and although 1·501 is rated as villages, the area for houses sum up for 23·761. The valuation of property figures (230) are instructive; the rental estimated at 600*l.* in 1791, in 1834 at 1700*l.*, was returned in 1863-4 for 2450*l.* 2*s.* No railway yet exists, but one from Carstairs, eastward, has been surveyed, and the levels being good and the works light, it will be easily made, and be of vast advantage to the parish, small and far inland as it is. The reverend statist of 1791, of proprietors residing reports none, of non-resident three. The valuation roll for 1858-9 gives one at 1846*l.* 5*s.*, 389*l.* 5*s.*, and 52*l.*, who may be all termed resident. The rental amounts, for 1858-9, were 301*l.*, 275*l.*, 200*l.*, 170*l.*, 150*l.*, 130*l.*, 118*l.*, 110*l.*, 110*l.*, 108*l.*, 80*l.*, 70*l.*, 55*l.*, 30*l.*, and grass parks 95*l.* 15*s.* and 16*l.* The minor holdings are few and of small value, but their details, as like entries for the other parishes, will be found in the tabular pages of the closing volume of this Work. In 1791, the stock in the parish is given as milch cows 130, young cattle 105, horses for work 45, young ditto 15, sheep 1000. In 1834, the report gives milch cows 200, young cattle 100, sheep 1000, horses not stated. In 1860 there were estimated to be of milch cows 206, young cattle 173; sheep 37 score = 740, cheviot stock, in 1791 they were black-faced sheep; horses—work 36, young 9, saddle 9; of swine 91. Of wheat 2, barley 9, oats 420 acres, turnip 162, potatoes 38 acres, hay, rye-grass, and meadow 68 acres each.

A. M.

NAME.

Dolfinston, Dolfintoun, Dolphinstoun, Dolphentoune, Douphingtoun, Dolphinton.

This name, which occurs frequently in the lowlands of Scotland, is evidently derived from Dolfin, the founder of the township; but it seems impossible, in the present state of our information, to determine what individual of the many Dolfins we encounter among the charters of the twelfth century was the early proprietor of this parish. Chalmers assumes that he was the elder brother of Cospatrick, first Earl of March, and the following facts seem to support this idea. We find from a retour (*Inquis. Spec.*, 342) that part, at least, of the lands of Dolfinton were at one time included in the barony of Drem; while we find in the Inventory of deeds preserved in the Royal Archives, compiled in 1282, "Item—Carta Cospatric de Drem" (*Act Parl.*, I, p. 4 after Preface). This appears to point to the existence of a connection between the parish and the combined names of Dolfin and Cospatrick; and this connection, frequently as these names occur separately, is only found in the designation of an ancestor of the Earls of March, namely, "Cospatrick, brother of Dolfin," under which title we find him forming one of the well-known inquest called by David the First when Prince of Cumberland, *anno* 1116, to ascertain the ancient possessions of the See of Glasgow, and also as witness to the foundation charters of Holyrood and Scone (*Reg. Glas.*, p. 4; *Act Parl.*, I, 47; *Scone Charters*, quoted in *Douglas Peerage*, II, 166). At the same time, it must be admitted that the necessary chain of evidence is not complete, and that there is only probability in support of this identification.

HISTORY.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The church of this parish was a free rectory or parsonage, the advowson of which belonged to the successive Lords of the Manor, and the right of presentation to the benefice is now vested in the Countess of Home as their representative.

John of St. Andrews, rector of the church of Dolfinston, was

witness to two charters granted by Alan, Bishop of Argyle, in favour of the abbey of Paisley in the year 1253 (*Reg. de Pas-salet*, 129, 134). John Sylvestre, persone of Dolfinston, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296 (*Ragman Rolls*, 165).

The rectory was taxed in Baiamond's Roll at £4, and at £3 8s in the *Taxatio Scot Eccles.* (*Reg. Glas.*, LXVIII., LXXVI). The rental given up in 1561-2 showed that the whole fruits of the benefice were then let on lease for £50 a-year, of which sum £13 8s 8d were paid to the vicar serving the cure, and £3 6s 8d for procurations and synodals (*Book of Assumptions*). At that time John Cockburn, brother of the laird of Skirling, was the parson. In 1567 he was attainted of high treason, as accomplice with the Earl of Bothwell in the murder of Darnley and the seizure of Queen Mary (*Act Parl.*, III., 6). The process does not seem to have been pushed against him, but its dependence accounts for there being no mention of Dolphington in the Register of Ministers, 1567-73. From the Book of Assignations appended to that publication (p. 82), we find that, in 1576, William Robesoun was reader there, with a stipend of twenty merks, and the use of the kirk-land. In 1624 the parish contributed £17 to the collection made in the Presbytery of Lanark for the town of Dunfermline. At the crisis of 1639 its representatives in that body were James Cunninghame, elder, and Mr Alexander Somervail, minister, the latter of whom was, in 1641, transferred to Lanark on a presentation from the Crown (*Pres. Records*). Mr James Donaldson, minister of Dolphinton, was expelled from this benefice in 1662-3 (*Wodrow*, I., 326).

The Church—although the existing edifice is comparatively modern, having been rebuilt in 1786—appears to have always occupied the same site. Near it there was discovered, in the year 1786, a tomb, on which, according to the Old Statistical Account, a rude two-handled sword was rudely engraved. The probability, however, is, that this is an error, and that the figure was a sepulchral cross. All trace of this monument seems now to be lost.

The Knight Templars appear to have possessed the lands of Thripmure or Thripcroft in this parish (*Inquis. Spec.*, 342).

Civil Affairs.—The barony of Dolphinton, which appears never to have included more than a portion of that parish, seems to have been created at an early date, certainly not later than the latter half of the thirteenth century, when it was possessed by Walter Olifard, justiciary of Lothian (*Chron. Mailros*), and afterwards by the powerful family of De Moravia, and annexed by them to their lordship of Bothwell. Owing to their adherence to the patriotic cause, Edward I. confiscated their possessions, which he bestowed on Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke; but they were restored by Robert the Bruce to his brother-in-law, Andrew de Moravia. His son, Sir Thomas, died in 1370, leaving an only daughter, by whose marriage with Sir Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, the lordship of Bothwell was carried to the Douglas family, in which it remained for a long period, with exception of the intervals when it reverted to the Crown during their successive forfeitures. In one of these, it seems to have been held by the son of Chancellor Creichtoun. In 1483, the Parliament of Scotland ratified a grant by James III. to his "familiar," John Ramsa, of the lands of the lordship or barony of Bothwell, as more fully set forth in the charter itself (*Act Parl.*, II., 153). On the death of this King, in 1488, all the donations he had made to his adherents were recalled, and one of the first acts of his successor was to bestow the Earldom of Bothwell, united with the lordship of Crechton, on Patrick, Lord Hailes, in whose family it remained until the forfeiture of the notorious Earl James in 1567 (*Ibid.*, II., 206; III., 5). The lordship of Bothwell was immediately thereafter granted to the Earl of Angus, who, in his turn, was attainted of treason, and had his estates confiscated in 1581 (*Ibid.*, II., 585; III., 197). The Earldom of Bothwell was then revived in the person of Francis Stewart, who obtained a parliamentary ratification of his title to that lordship, including the lands and barony of Dolphinton (*Ibid.*, III., 256). This was again confirmed in 1585 (*Ibid.*, 409), when he was pardoned for his first attempt at treasonable practices. Having, however, renewed these, and endeavoured to raise an insurrection, he was again forfeited in 1591 (*Ibid.*, III., 537). So irritated, indeed, was

James VI. at the conduct of the Earl, that we find this attainder repeated on several occasions, when events such as the Gowrie Conspiracy excited the feelings or the fears of the King as to attempts against his person or authority (*Ibid.*, IV., 3, 62, 229). From 1591 till 1606, the lordship of Bothwell, with its pertinents, remained annexed to the Crown; but, in the latter year, it was granted to William, Earl of Angus, and it has ever since been held by the Douglas family, being now possessed by their representative, the Countess of Home (*Ibid.*, IV., 311).

The rights of the Lords of Bothwell have, however, as far as Dolphington is concerned, been for two centuries restricted to the superiority, the *dominium utile*, or actual property of the lands, and the right of appointing the bailie of the township having been acquired by a family of the name of Brown, in the early part of the seventeenth century, according to Chalmers. The reverend author of the New Statistical Account inclines to date the origin of their possession at least 100 years earlier, from the fact that, on a stone in front of the burial aisle for the predecessors and successors of William Brown of Dolphington, the date 1517 is quite legible. The records of the Birlaw Court of the town of Dolphington from the year 1613, have been preserved. In the earlier entries, this family is described as Brown of Carmaben, a tenement lying in the east part of the parish, frequently, however, with the addition, "heritor of lands of Dolphington," but it is not until 1629 that they are designated "Brown of Dolphington." William Brown of Dolphington was one of the Committee of War for the county in the years 1644, 1647, and 1649 (*Act Parl.*, VI., 132, 279, 374). Among the list of those who were, in 1662, exempted from the general Act of Indemnity until certain fines imposed on them should be paid, we find William Brown of Dolphington mulcted in £1200, and his brother Andrew in £600 (*Act Parl.*, VII., 422). Mr Andrew Brown was nominated a Commissioner of Supply in 1685; and the Laird of Dolphington filled the same office in 1690 (*Ibid.*, VIII., 465; IX., 139). In 1693, an Act was passed in favour of Mr Andrew Brown of Dolphingtoune, for two free fairs to be holden at the town of Dolphingtoune, in the

parochine thereof, the one thereof upon the last Wednesday of May yearly, to be called the New Whitsunday Fair, the other upon the 8th of October, to be called Fair, with ane weekly market upon Tuesday, with the privileges, immunities, customs, casualties, and duties accustomed (*Ibid.*, IX., Ap. 93). When Hamilton of Wishaw drew up his description of the county, *circa* 1720, Dr Andrew Brown, physician, the author of several works, both professional and political, was the representative of the family. About the middle of the eighteenth century, this estate devolved upon an heir-female, who, by her marriage, transferred it to the ancestor of the present proprietor, John Ord Mackenzie, Esq.

Minor Holdings.—We have already remarked that the barony of Dolphington never included the whole of the parish. The important lands of *Newholm* and *Roberton*, from a very early period, were annexed to the neighbouring barony of Skirling, in Peeblesshire. Robert the Bruce granted to Sir John de Monfode the whole barony of Skravelyne, and the *lands of Robertstoune* (*Robertson Index*, 24, 10). Sir John's daughter, Margaret de Monfode, married William, son of Alexander Cockburn, who had a charter of the same lands (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 144, 88). In this family these lands remained for several centuries, occasionally forming the appanage of a younger son, but curiously enough, always after a time reverting to the main branch. In 1590, William Cockburn of Skirling and John Cockburn of Newholm were prolocutors for the Veitches of Dyke, in an accusation by them against Tweedie of Drumelzier, for the slaughter of one of their family (*Pitcairn Crim. Trials*, I., 190). In 1603, William Cockburn of Skirling was served heir to his father in that barony, and in the £20 lands of Robertown and Newholme annexed thereto (*Inquis. Spec.*, 46). In 1615, Thomas Hamilton of Columby, second son of Sir James Hamilton of Liberton, had a charter of the lands of Robertoun and Newholme (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XLVI., 438). He died unmarried, and appears to have been succeeded by Thomas Hamilton, eldest son of Sir John Hamilton of Trabrown, to whom *dominus* James Hamil-

ton of Prestfield was, in 1647 retoured heir in the lands of Roberton and Newholme, annexed to the barony of Skirling (*Inquis. Spec.*, 229). In 1683, David Oswald of Dalders was served heir to Master Andrew, his father, in the barony of Skirling and the lands of Roberton and Newholm (*Ibid.*, 357), and in 1692, William Cockburn of Standardflat is retoured heir to his father, Lieut.-Col. William Cockburn, in four oxgates of the lands of Milnerig of Dolphington, otherwise four oxgates of the lands of Robertoune, commonly called the Milnerig in the parish of Dolphingtoune, annexed to the barony of Skirling (*Ibid.* 397). Some time previously to the latter of these titles, the property of the lands of Newholme had become vested in a family of the name of Learmont. When, in 1666, the Covenanters of the western shires rose in rebellion, a minister who promoted the insurrection, and, on strong grounds, is believed to have been Mr Jas. Veitch, carried with him into Ayrshire one of the Learmonts, whom he describes as son-in-law to the Laird of Anastoun—a small property in the adjoining parish of Dunsyre. Learmont was at once appointed to the second command in the insurgent forces, and is afterwards designated as major. On their march eastward, they occupied the town of Lanark, and Learmont took up his quarters in the house of Patrick Bisset, one of the bailies of that burgh, who afterwards deponed that he was one of those who had command in chief, and had swords, pistols, and horses. When they met the royal forces at Rullion Green, Learmont received command of the left wing of the insurgents, where the greatest part of their horsemen were concentrated. Against this, General Dalziel, in the early part of the day, directed several attacks, which Learmont repelled with the greatest personal gallantry, encountering hand to hand, in one of them, no fewer than four dragoons, and in another nearly capturing the Duke of Hamilton. The result of these feigned attacks was, however, that which the royalist General expected, inducing Colonel Wallace, the chief commander of the insurgents, to support Learmont with a large portion of his infantry, thus weakening his right wing, against which Dalziel at once launched, with consummate skill, the bulk of his forces,

and the victory was gained. Learmont escaped in the confusion, but his lands were forfeited. By paying a composition, however, his relatives secured them for the benefit of his family. Major Joseph himself, as narrated by his son, remained for many years in hiding, suffering a continued tract of hardships, being at times obliged to go over to Ireland for security, and at others remaining concealed in his own house of Newholm, where he had a place of refuge constructed. "It entered from a small dark alley, which was used as a pantry, at the foot of the inside stair of the old mansion-house, descended below the foundation of the building, and issued at an abrupt bank of the Medwyn" (*New Stat. Account*). Major Learmont appears to have taken part in the battle of Bothwell Bridge, and was arrested in 1682, brought to trial, and condemned to death. Being, however, upwards of eighty years of age, interest was made for him, and "his sentence of death was turned into perpetual imprisonment on the Bass; *though, if he would have taken the test, he might have prevented this.* There he was close prisoner five years, till, falling indisposed, upon the declaration of physicians that he was in a dying condition, he was let out on bail next year; the happy Revolution came about, and he returned to his own house of Newholm, where, in a little time, he died in peace, in the eighty-eighth year of his age" (*Wodrow*, II, 30; III, 410).

The *village* of Dolphinton would appear to have been erected into a burgh of barony at an early period. As we have already intimated, the records of its court from 1613 to the close of the seventeenth century have been preserved. Considering the number of these burghs of barony which must have existed in Scotland at one time, it is singular that so few records of the proceedings of their municipal courts have come down to our times. In the present case these have been well and carefully kept, showing us a very clear picture of the nature of this small corporation. The constituency consisted of two classes, the owners of land in the township, and those who only possessed houses. The court and council consisted of a bailie, appointed by the proprietor of the manor, assisted by three Birelaw men

chosen by the inhabitants, to which were attached a large number of officials, enormous, we may say, when compared with the size of the burgh, clerk, officer, dempstar, etc. The following extract from the proceedings of one court day, well exemplifies the nature both of the disputes decided by these small judicatures, and the bye-laws they passed for the regulation of the community:—"Court of Dolphintoune, holden by Mr Andrew Brown of Dolphintoune, and John Lawson of Cairnmoor, his baillie, James Brown in Kirkhouse, clerk, George Bertrim, officer, Richard Stodart, dempstar, at the kirk thereof, the 2d July, 1695 years.—The quhilk day there was ane bill given in be William Millar, that James Linsay, y^r, turned the said William's nault off his own ground, and when William came to stope him, the said James rave or tere his hair of his head, and did cast ane stone at him. James Linsay being called, confessyd, and was ffyned be the baillie in ten pounds Scots. The quhilk day, James Linsay foresaid gave in ane bill agst said William Millar, that he did strike him and hurt his arm; quich William confessed, and was ffyned as foresaid in 10 lib. Scots. The quhilk day it is statute and ordainit that ther shall non cast, fail, or divot on green ground, under the pain of 20s for each dark (day's work), both of cottar and tennant, besydes the lossing of the turfs and divots; and statute also that each cottar have onlie one darg of turfs" (*MS. in possession of John Ord Mackenzie, Esq.*)

G. V. I.

THE PARISH OF DOLPHINTON,

As it lies eastward and northward of the Black-mount of Walston, the hill of Dunsyre, and between the head-waters of the South Medwyn, and the Tarth-water, is rather prettily placed, and very much so when contrasted with the dreary waste of the Langwhang-moor and hills of Carnwath.

Chambers, in his Gazetteer of Scotland, published about thirty years ago, describes the parish as "wild and poorly cultivated." A great change for the better has since then come over it. The reverend statist of 1791 remarks, that formerly the parish was divided into small farms, each keeping several cottagers; but now the farms are much enlarged, and the farmers seem to have imbibed a prejudice against all cottages, pulling down some of them every year. At that date he reports the farms above £50 a-year of rental as four, and below it as seventeen in number; by valuation roll 1858-9, the farms above £100 were seven, and under it, a few minor holdings excepted, five. The soil is a dry friable earth or sandy loam, in some situations abundantly deep, but in others rather shallow, and being more fertile towards the hill than in the plain below, a sort of clay soil of a rusty iron colour abounding in the parish.

Although the parish may be fifty miles eastward of the Atlantic Ocean, yet nine-tenths of the rain comes from that quarter; what moisture comes from the east is "either in a creeping *haar*, or in a storm, which, whether it be of rain or snow, usually lasts for three days." The South Medwyn-water near Garvald House divides into two streams, one running to the Tweed, the other to the Clyde, and the fork in the stream where the division occurs is known as the Salmon-leap, it being alleged that the salmon and salmon-fry killed above the falls of the Clyde, at Lanark, may have got there from the Tweed, by the Lyne, the Tarth, and the Medwyn.

The statist of 1834 reports that the principal mineral in nine-tenths of the parish was whin or trap-rock, forming a portion of the range running from Ayrshire, by Tinto for the Pentlands,

and that it is found in Dolphinton in a massive form, but so brittle as to fall into small pieces when dug up, being mostly of a brown colour, and that on the top of Dolphinton-hill being like burnt limestone before it falls into powder when slaked with water, and that where used for dykes, when exposed to the atmosphere for a few years, it cracks, falls like a lime-shell, and at last becomes reduced into mud. Lead was sought for on the Newholm estate, but the attempt to find was unsuccessful. In 1791 the minister wrote, that enclosing land on the parish "was a very expensive and difficult business, as thorn hedges could not be reared for fences, and stones were not to be got for building them." In 1840 the minister remarks, that the parish was sheltered by nature from every quarter but the windy west, and that two or three broad stripes of planting stretching across the valley would be of essential service.

In 1755 the Dolphinton estate passed, by marriage, from the Browns to the Mackenzie family, but the Douglas family retain the patronage and most of the superiority. "Exposed," wrote the statist of 1834, "to the havoc of border raids and Annandale liftings, and thus identified with the most memorable revolutions of the nation, it is probable that in early times but a small proportion of our parishioners died in their bed." When the valuation of the parish was estimated at £850, the Dolphinton, Newholm, and Garvald ratings were respectively 640*l.*, 180*l.*, and 30*l.*; in 1858-9 such were 1846*l.*, 389*l.*, and 52*l.* In 1791 the reverend statist wrote, "as the parish is small, so the stipend is equally small, being no more than 48*l.* 8*s.* 10½*d.*, with 50 marks Scots for communion elements, and this is a stipend by far too small, as times now go, for the support of any clergyman; the glebe contains about eight acres, which may rent from 6*l.* to 7*l.* annually." On valuation roll 1858-9, the glebe and manse appear for 50*l.*, the glebe containing 14 Imperial acres, and the stipend, by Government aid, was 158*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* On the parochial records, it was noted in 1650 that the glebe was far from the church, and the "gate to it foul," and there was no manse for the minister, who had flitted five times in the memory of man; a manse and glebe were then designed at the Kirk-

style, soon after removed to Bankhead, and in 1718 to the present site. The present manse was built in 1770, repaired and enlarged in 1814, and in 1828, "so that it is now one of the best in the country." In 1275, Dolphinton rectory was worth 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; in 1561, valued at 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; at the Reformation, the stipend was 1*l.* 3*s.* 0*½d.*; and prior to 1729, about 30*l.* During the struggle maintained by the Presbyterians against prelacy, Alexander Somerville was minister of Dolphinton, and, with Henderson, resisted the orders of the archbishop to use the liturgy; he was moderator of the Lanark presbytery, one of the commissioners to attend the States at Edinburgh; and, in 1638, at the Glasgow Assembly, he opened the business by preaching before an immense congregation all armed with "whingers." The presbytery of Biggar was, through his influence, erected in 1644; he died in 1649; was succeeded by James Donaldson, who was ejected in 1663 as a non-conformist, replaced by William Dogood, an Episcopalian; in 1675, by Alexander Douglas; in 1679, by Andrew Hamilton; in 1684, by James Crookshanks, deposed for profane swearing. In 1688, J. Donaldson was reinstated; in 1693, J. Sandilands, senior, succeeded; and in 1711, J. Sandilands, junior.

In 1840, the average number of communicants is reported to be about 130, which appears to be large in a parish whose population was by census of 1841 only 306, and under a clergyman whose ministrations were so unacceptable to his chief heritor as to cause him to erect an Episcopalian chapel for worship for his family and friends. In the Old Statistical Account of Scotland, Vol. XIV., p. 111, it is related that "William Brown, Esq., of Dolphinton, in 1650, mortified four acres of land for the behoof of the schoolmaster of the parish, on which land a good dwelling-house is now built. The said W. Brown also mortified 1000 merks Scots, the interest of which was to be paid to the schoolmaster for educating poor scholars. The late Mr John Bowie, minister of Dolphinton in the year 1759, mortified and disposed a farm lying in the parish of Dunsyre, presently renting £27 12*s.* yearly, free of all burdens, to the minister and kirk-session of

Dolphinton, to be disposed of in the following manner, viz.: 100 merks to the schoolmaster for teaching twenty poor scholars; 100 merks for educating any lad of a remarkable bright genius, to be allowed him for six years, and no longer; 50 merks for buying Bibles, psalm books, etc., to poor scholars; or, failing them, to be applied to any other charitable purpose the session shall judge most proper; 50 merks to the minister, with all the other profits arising from said land, to compensate him for his care and trouble as factor and general manager." The farm of Stoney-path referred to, appears in valuation roll 1858-9 for £120, so that the reversion to the reverend factor will be a considerable addition to a stipend otherwise low.

Among the men of note who have emerged from this parish, the natives claim William Leechman, D.D., who—abridging from the "Scottish Nation"—was born in Dolphinton in 1706, educated at the parish school, studied at Edinburgh, licensed at Paisley in 1731, appointed to Beith in 1736, was moderator of his synod in 1740, married in 1743, made professor of theology in Glasgow about that time, in 1757 moderator of the General Assembly, in 1761 principal of the university of Glasgow, and died in 1785. Tradition in the district relates that his father was tenant of Robertson Mains farm, an ardent Covenanter, and, when a young man, had the courage to go to Lanark, and, at night, to remove the quarter of the body of the martyr Baillie of Jerviswood, which was exposed there; and for this brave act, the Baillie family interested themselves in the education and church advancement of his son William, who rose to honour and place, as detailed above. Another notable man the Dolphinton people are proud of claiming, was Major Learmonth; "an officer of skill and courage; was an elder of our congregation," writes the reverend statist of 1840, "and proprietor of Newholm, in this parish. In 1666, when the accidental scuffle in Galloway drove the Covenanters to arms, Learmonth, Colonel Wallace, and Veitch, who lived at the Hills of Dunsyre, went to Ayrshire to call out their friends. At the battle of Pentland-hills, he, as commander of the horsemen, led on the second attack, in which he carried everything before him, and almost

captured the Duke of Hamilton. But when Dalziel brought up his whole left wing of cavalry, there being three to one against Learmonth, he was borne down. He had his horse shot under him when drawing off his men; but he started back to a fealdyke, killed one of the four dragoons who pursued him, and, mounting the dead man's horse, he made good his retreat in spite of the other three. After this unfortunate affair, the Major's life and fortunes were both forfeited in absence. The Laird of Wishaw, his brother-in-law, by paying a composition, obtained the property for the interest of the Learmonth family. For sixteen years every endeavour was made to secure the Major's person, but he had a vault dug under ground which long proved the means of safety to him. It entered from a dark cellar, which was used as a pantry, at the foot of the inside stair of the old mansion-house, descended below the foundation of the building, and issued at an abrupt bank of the Medwyn, forty yards from the house, where a fealdyke screened it from view. Learmonth having again taken the field at Bothwell Brig, exposed himself anew to the fury of his persecutors. By the treachery of a maid-servant, he was apprehended, and ordered for execution; but the sentence was commuted into imprisonment in the Bass. He survived the Revolution, and died at Newholm in 1683, aged eighty-eight; and near the door of our church, under a rustic flat stone, without even the initials of his name, the remains of the pious soldier now rest."

As noticed in the preceding pages, Dolphinton appears to have been a burgh of barony in its day, although of where the burghers then lived there remains but small trace. Newholm is the estate second in value in the parish; and a house, one-storied and thatched, but the post-office of the district, marks the site of Roberton, if village it has been. A view of the mansion-house of Dolphinton is given in this Work, but it gives but a faint idea of the park-like appearance of the domain which surrounds it; the trees being beautiful, finely disposed, and the great acreage of level holm-like land, enclosed mostly by wire fences, gives it quite a lowland-like look, although the farm-steading, beyond the western approach, is 896 feet above the level of

the sea, and White-hill, 1437, and Roberton-hill, 1576, are in the near foreground, and westward is the Black-mountain range, 1689 feet in height, in the adjoining parish of Walston, well seen from the Wiston-braes.

Dolphinton House is approached from Walston by an avenue, from Biggar by a like access, and from Peebles or Edinburgh, or the south, by a third avenue; so that, look at it from what point you will, it is evidently the house of the district, and entitled to be so held, as there are few parishes in the Upper Ward which more entirely belong to one proprietor; and the present Laird is of influence far beyond the district, the shield engraved on the map being greater than that of any other in the Ward; and well it may be, in a factorial sense, as it may guard the interests of the Crawford, Carstairs, Kersewell, and other estates beyond the shire. Could the portraits of the Laird of Dolphinton and of the right worthy occupant of Castlemains, Douglas, as they were sought, been obtained for this Work, it would have greatly added to its value in the estimation of the higher class of the tenantry of Upper Clydesdale; as, whether as laird, factor, commissioner, or chancellor, no two men have had it in their power to do, or, it may be added, have done more than they have to promote the agricultural prosperity of the wide extent of country they have so long, so wisely, and so well attended to. Although but slightly known to the gentlemen referred to, the writer of these pages could quote good opinions by the ream from the tenantry they are placed over; and pity it is that even the incidental preservation of such good reports could not have been strengthened by production of the portraits of men so amiable and so estimable. Modesty may be a rare virtue, but some of it yet exists in high places in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. Five portraits appear—would that they had been seven; these pages would have been the richer. The mansion-house of Dolphinton shows well on the valuation roll, and the entries for land, ground, policy, woods, and grass parks, account for that.

As has been the rule in this Work, the farm highest in value is first in order for notice. Townhead and Loch (262-810) farm is south of Dolphinton, near midway between the Black-





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mount of Walston, Netherurd in Peeblesshire, on the verge of the turnpike from Biggar for Edinburgh; and the streamlets near are named the Back-burn and Fore-burn. Lochhead forms a portion of the farm, and there is hill pasture enough for thirteen score of cheviot stock; the dairy being of twenty cows, young cattle fourteen, calves nine, swine six. Under crop there are 65 acres oats, turnip 28, potatoes 3, vetches 2, meadow 70. Horses for work five, young two, saddle one.

Roberton Mains (262-817), as a farm, is, by Ordnance sheet, 896 feet above the level of the sea, yet seems a warm place without, and the house is certainly a warm one within, as the virtue of hospitality seems to prevail here, as in the homes of the first-class farmers in Upper Clydesdale. The farm-steading, a good one, and with a full stackyard, even in spring, is north-east, and under shelter of the White-hill; north of Dolphinton House, on the road from Walston, and near the avenue to the home of the Laird. When Newholm and Roberton were a barony, and, it may be, independent of the Lord of Dolphinton, the Mains here may have been the home-farm; but if so, it has long since been absorbed in the estate of the Browns, now Mackenzie. The present tenant, his son living there, is Laird of St John's Kirk, in Symington and Covington; and to no small experience as a farmer, some position as an heritor, he has abundant means to till the acres he holds to the utmost advantage; hence, it may be, that the extent under crop is greater than in the higher rented farm to the south-west, and the cheviot stock is not much less, although pasture is considerably so. In autumn of 1860, it was estimated that 80 acres of oats, 35 of turnip, 5 of potatoes, vetches 2, and 6 rye-grass were on the farm. That there were ten score cheviot stock, eighteen cows, twenty-four young cattle, twelve calves, eight swine; horses, five for work, two young, and one for the saddle; and the thrashing-mill, as at Townhead, was driven by water.

Haughhead (262-943) farm, lies north-east of Dolphinton House, on the verge of the county, above the Garvald-burn, and near head of the extensive breadth of land once a marsh, now, by judicious drainage, arable and fertile. It may be of

this locality that the reverend statist of 1791 remarks, "that a large moss to the eastward, and the early frost in August and September, oftentimes in one night, blast all the hopes of the most industrious husbandman." Again, his observant successor in 1834 writes, "that the extensive agricultural improvements lately effected have doubled the husbandman's returns, and rendered the 'early frosts,' of old so destructive, of late years almost unknown." The estate passed, by marriage, from the Brown to the Mackenzie family in 1755, and from what was reported in 1791 and in 1834, it would appear that to the present proprietor and his father the parish of Dolphinton owes its present agricultural prosperity; indeed, it would be strange that, caring so well for the interests of others, they failed to look to their own. Haughhead, a farm of moderate size, had, in 1860, 28 acres of oats, 12 of turnip, 4 of potatoes, 12 rye-grass, 9 meadow; with a dairy of twenty-two milch cows, six young cattle, four calves, eight swine; three horses for work, one rearing; and the thrashing-mill driven by water-power.

Kirkhouse farm (262-977) may have been so named as it lies but a little to the westward of the parish kirk, which is of the smallest; the hill of Dolphinton shelters it on the west, the White-hill on the north, with the fields of Meadowhead to the east. Kirkhouse, in 1860, had 32 acres of oats, 10 of turnip, 6 of potatoes, and 8 of rye-grass; in the dairy there were fourteen cows, five young cattle, four calves, six swine; horses for work two, one for the saddle; and a thrashing-mill by water power, for, high as the locality is, water superabounds.

Townfoot farm-steading (262-1038) lies north of Townhead, but near to it; and, although the dwellings there are few now, centuries ago the baron's burgh may have been there. Townfoot, in 1860, had of oats 28 acres, turnip 10, potatoes 3; a pair of horses for work, and one for the saddle. In the dairy seventeen cows, eight young cattle, four calves, swine five; the thrashing-mill by horse power.

Bank farm (262-1093) lies near the turnpike from Biggar to Edinburgh, midway between Townhead and Townfoot, and on the bank of the mill-burn. The acreage of oats at the Bank

was, in 1860, 24, turnip 10, potatoes 2, rye-grass 12; and the dairy had of cows sixteen, queys eight, calves four, cattle feeding two, swine six; three horses were kept for work; and the mill was by water-power. Westmill farm (262-1200) lies near to, but south of, the manse. Westmill, in 1860, had of oats 26 acres, turnip 6, potatoes 2; in the dairy fifteen cows, six queys, three calves, swine six; and a pair of horses.

Newmill (262-1055) farm-steading lies east of Westmill, and between them appears, on Forrest's map for 1815, a lint-mill. Such were numerous in the last century; and when cotton is now so hard to get, these lands, of old so useful for flax, might be again tilled for raising that crop. This farm appears to be on the Tarth-water, the Tweed division of the South Medwyn, and in 1860 got credit for having 55 acres of oats—although a small farm, but third in size in the parish for raising oats—turnip 23, potatoes 4. The dairy had twenty-four milch cows, sixteen queys, eight calves, swine eight; of horses, four for work, one rearing, one for the saddle; and on the farm, twenty-three acres under wood; the mill by water.

Roadside (262) is a small farm, producing about 15 acres of oats, 2 of turnip, $1\frac{1}{2}$ potatoes, etc.; and in the dairy eight cows, three queys, two calves, and ten swine—some of them young, probably. The smith had 6 acres of oats, 2 of turnips, four cows, a quey, a calf, and two swine. At the glebe there was one horse for the saddle, and he carried weight; a cow, quey, calf, and a couple of swine; the ground—7 acres under grass, 3 in meadow; and the establishment—the minister's man, a woman, and a lass. Cossarton and Graham's-house are minor holdings, having each a couple of cows, about 3 acres of oats, 1 each turnip and potatoes, etc.

Newholm estate (303) lies on the south bank of the Medwyn, to the north of Dolphinton House, and under the hill of Dunsyre. Reference has been made to its having been the home of the Covenanted leader, Major Learmonth; but on Forrest for 1815 it appears as possessed by — Cunningham, Esq., and a W. S. of that name in Edinburgh has recently parted with the property at upwards of forty years' purchase on the rent value.

Apart from the attractions of the compact little estate, it lay well in with the Dolphinton domayn; had it been acquired, but one small parcel, the Millrig of Garvaldfoot, would have been held in the parish by any other name than a Mackenzie; but the wealthy family of the Lockharts of Lee, who hold nearly all Dunsyre, and largely in Walston, Libberton, and Carnwath, to west and north were the successful bidders. Looked at from the Dunsyre approach on the north, Newholm looks well, and the house, of fair extent for the property—over much so apparently, were that all the occupant had to depend upon—shows well, as the grounds, or policy, gardens, shrubberies, hedges, wood, and surroundings are more than ordinarily attractive in a district, whereof, driving from Carnwath in particular, the roadside objects are not over-beautiful. The house, ground, and offices are moderate, compared with those of the mansion of Dolphinton, but otherwise, if the rent roll of the respective estates be taken into account.

Westfield (303-910) is the farm of the Newholm estate, representing more than half its rental, and as might be inferred from its name, is west of Newholm, and on the verge of the parish of Walston. In 1860 there were of oats 30 acres, turnip 7, etc.; of cows eighteen, etc.; and of sheep about seven score cheviot. Croftanrigh is a farm on the Newholm estate, about one-fourth the value of Westfield; and Hillside, a little more than half the rental of Croftanrigh, and on Newholm. At Meadowhead, it may be stated, is the residence of the Dowager Lady of Dolphinton, and that attached to Dolphinton mansion is an Episcopalian chapel, but smaller than that at Lamingtoun. Before closing this account of the parish, it may be noted that, in 1791, no swine are reported, and in 1860 there were nearly 100 kept.

A. M.

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

THE PARISH OF WALSTON

Has that of Dolphinton on the east, Biggar on the south, Libberton on the west, and Dunsyre on the north; and by Ordnance Survey recapitulation figures, has an area of 4310·388 of land, 37·309 of roads, 13·606 of villages, and 4·958 of water, in whole 4366·206 acres, being one of the smaller class of parishes in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. The parish has the hill named the Black-mountain of Walston, 1689 feet, running through it from west to east, and dividing, between the vale of the Biggar-water on the south, and the Medwyn on the north; the parochial village, manse, and kirk being on the north, and the village of Elsrickle on the south—resulting, as might have been looked for, in the erection of a dissenting place of worship; but the population being small, weavers many of them, there was a difficulty in maintaining the chapel, and of late years it has passed from the Seceders to the Free Church. The land south of the sluggish Medwyn, and north of the road from Carnwath to Peebles, is very meadow-like in appearance, and yet, as such, has no place in the Ordnance figures; but 2806½ acres are entered as arable, 525·372 as moorland, 830·115 as rough pasture, and the slopes of the Black-mountain will account for the pasture and the moor. Wood is scant, being less than 63 acres; and if the old trees sparsely scattered about Walston Place and the manse be included, they will account for a good deal of it. The road, a parish one, but good, from Carnwath for West Linton, runs eastward, about midway between the Medwyn and the Mount; and the turnpike from Carnwath, by Elsrickle, for Peebles, keeps south of the same range of hills—the former being 22 and the latter 15 acres in Ordnance area; but no entry appears for avenue, ornamental ground, or aught of the sort, although the walled enclosures about the Old Place and the manse might have appeared as the latter. In the village

figures for 1841, the population of Elsrickle is given as 211, and of Walston as 101; that of the parish (181-189) was 479 in 1755, and in 1861 it appears for 480, just holding its own. On the valuation roll (239) it was £2894 10s in 1863-4, and in 1791 it was estimated at £700, the increase having, as in Dolphinton parish, largely arisen from reclamation of the marshy lands on the South Medwyn. No railway runs that way, but soon will, as the line from Carstairs to Dolphinton may keep the Medwyn level, open up the district to traffic, and enable the farmers to send their dairy produce to market by rail.

There are no resident heritors of much account as to property, and the sums in 1858-9 roll are 1092*l.* for Lockhart of Lee; 886*l.* 9*s.* Woddrop; 403*l.* Rowatt; 112*l.* Wyld; 79*l.* White, W.; 28*l.* White, J.; 22*l.* 10*s.* Lawson, and a few minor village proprietors. As to the farms, they were rated as 378*l.*, 360*l.*, 318*l.*, 250*l.*, 242*l.*, 105*l.*, 91*l.*, 91*l.*, 60*l.*, 55*l.*, 51*l.*, 50*l.*, 47*l.*, and numerous minor holdings. The parochial school is placed at Crawcraigs, on the west end of the Black-mount, and nearly midway between the villages of Walston and Elsrickle, but a couple of miles or thereby distant from either place. In 1791 "the soil on the high grounds was shallow, barren, and mostly covered with heath; in the lower level, mostly a black loam, lying on a deep clay, tolerably fertile, and on the east side a black loam lying on gravel; the surface, though uneven, is not rocky. In 1791 the arable land was estimated at 1000 acres, now it exceeds 2800 acres. In 1791 of potatoes there were 15 acres, of flax 10 acres; and the 'farmers are only beginning to sow turnip and artificial grasses.' The glebe is one of the worst in the county." In 1840 the glebe is valued at £12, in 1858-9 it is rated at £15, the manse at £28, the situation of the house is pleasant, and the garden large and well walled in. In 1791, "there are few trees in the parish; the parish lies high, is exposed to severe blasts of wind, and needs shelter, but what has been done in this parish has been done with little judgment," etc. On Ordnance Index report the entries of wood are few, in small patches, and about the farm-steadings.

A. M.

NAME.

Walyston, Waleston, Walliston, Wailstoune, Welston, Wals-toun, Walston.

Chalmers derives the name from a medicinal well or spring near the village, but it is more probable that it denotes the township of Walys, an early settler. This designation occurs frequently in our older monastic chartularies, where it is identified with "Wallensis," and appears, like that of Fleming, to have originated in the nationality of the persons who bore it, they being of Celtic descent. It still exists in the present day under the forms of Wallace and Welsh.

HISTORY.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The church appears to have been, till nearly the close of the thirteenth century, a lay rectory in the gift of the lord of the manor. In 1292 a dispute arose between William de Moravia, Lord of Bothwell, Pantler of Scotland, and the dean and chapter of Glasgow, as to the church of Smalham, in the Merse, which was referred to the arbitration of Robert, bishop of that See, who, on the 25th of April, 1293, issued the following award:—1. The dean and chapter shall resign to William de Moravia, Lord of Bothwell, the right they have in the church of Smalham, and shall free him, his lands and adherents, from all sentences of suspension, excommunication, and interdict on account of the disputes between them. 2. The said William shall procure a vacancy in the church of Waleston, of which he is patron, and when the same shall be vacant, shall confer the patronage of the rectory upon the dean and chapter; which rectory I will shall be applied to their proper use, in augmentation of the common fund, so that they shall take 20 marcs a year from certain pⁿ of the teind-sheafs of the church of Waleston, to be taxed by us according to common estimation, and assigned to them, along with three acres of the lands of the said church, to be allotted by us; but the rest of the fruits of the said church, greater and less, to be applied to the use of the vicar serving the cure, and the presentation to the said vicarage to remain with the said William and

his successors. 3. That the said William shall, within five years, pay to the dean and chapter 100 marcs towards the expenses incurred by them in this dispute (*Reg. Glas.*, 205, 244). To carry out this decision various supplementary deeds were executed. By one of these the bishop grants a precept to the dean of Lanark to institute John de Bothevil, chaplain, as procurator for the dean and chapter of Glasgow, in the rectory of Waleston, vacant by the resignation of Magister William de Wictona (*Ibid.*, 203, 243). By another, he allots the following as the 20 marcs of teind and three acres of land, mentioned in his award:—"All the teind-sheafs, both of the township of Elgirig, wherever they be, nearer or further off, *ubicunque prope vel longe existentes*, and of the lordship of the said William de Moravia of Waleston, as far as it may at any time have extended, *pro ut aliquo tempore majus fuit*, and the three acres of the church-lands lying in length, towards the east and towards the south, most nearly adjacent to the mesne-lands of the said Lord William, according to the bounds that I have fixed" (*Ibid.*, 209, 247). While, by a third, he settled the respective rights of Dominus Robertus, treasurer and sacristan of Glasgow, and Dominus Alanus, perpetual vicar of the church of Waleston, as to the oblations and dues of the said church; the treasurer, by virtue of his office as sacristan, to have the oblations of money, wax, and candles offered on the feast of the Purification of the Virgin, and the candles or lights, *cuminaria*, of the dead; and the said Alan to have all the other oblations and lesser dues belonging to the vicarage (*Ibid.*, 208, 246; *see also* 203, 238; 202, 239, 240; 203, 241; 204, 243; 207, 245). In 1296 Robert de Lamberton, vicar of Waleston, swore fealty to Edward I., and was one of the ecclesiastical persons who were restored to their lands in consequence of having paid this homage (*Ragman Rolls*, 165; *Rot. Scot.*, I., 25). In 1493 Mr William Crichton, vicar of Waleston, appears as witness to a charter (*Shieldhill Chart.*) He died in 1503, when the King appointed Mr Edward Sinclair (*Privy Seal Reg.*, II., 153). Chalmers remarks: "How the presentation came to be then in the King does not appear;" and certainly the matter is very obscure, more especially as we sub-

sequently find the advowson vested in the Earls of Bothwell. It is by no means clear that the advowson of the vicarage was included in the earlier grant of the lordship of Bothwell to the Hailes family, for that deed contains no express mention of it, although reference is made to the churches of Bothwell and Crechtown, and it could only have been carried by the clause of *pertinents and annexations* (*Act Parl.*, II., 206); and even if it were contained in that grant, it is not impossible that it reverted to the Crown in virtue of the general Act of Revocation passed in 1493, more especially as its enacting clauses embrace "all gifts of patronages and advocations of kirks and benefices that pertennis to the Crown;" while the exemption in favour of the Earl of Bothwell seems to refer only to lands: "*Concessit quod terre dat Comiti de Bothville non caderent sub revocatione antedict*" (*Act Parl.*, II., 235), and the possession of this advowson by his successors may have been in virtue of subsequent titles.

The vicaria de Walstown, in the deanery of Lanark, was taxed in Baiamond's Roll at 53s 4d, representing an annual value of £26 13s 4d (*Reg. Glas.*, LXVIII.) At the Reformation, the vicarage was let in lease for 70 merks a-year, whereof 50 were paid to Sir David Dalgleish, the vicar, and 20 to Laurence Leschman, who had been placed in the said church by the Reformers; while the precentor of the Cathedral of Glasgow reported that the rectorial tithes were let to the parishioners for £40 yearly (*Book of Assumptions*). Hamilton of Wishaw (p. 58) informs us that the latter were afterwards mortified to the College of Glasgow, and adds, that the whole revenue of the benefice did not amount "to the value of ane competent stipend." On the 20th of May, 1567, James, Earl of Bothwell, presented Walter Tweedie as exhorter to the vicarage of the parish church of Walstown. But Bothwell having been denounced rebel before Tweedie obtained collation, he received a grant of the benefice from the Regent Murray in the September following (*Privy Seal Reg.*, XXXVII., 5, 6). In the Register of Ministers, which extends from the last mentioned year until 1573, we find John Fotheringham and Thomas Lindsay mentioned as exhorters at Walston,

each with a salary of forty merks (p. 32). And in the Book of Assignations for 1576 we have Thomas Lindsay, minister, his stipend being £66 13s 4d; and Robert Kinross, reader, with a salary of £16 (*App.*, p. 82). Mr Lindsay, as appears from his tombstone in the churchyard, died in 1609, and was succeeded as minister at Walston by his son Thomas (*New Stat. Account*). In 1624 the parish contributed £8 to the general collection for the town of Dunfermline (*Pres. Rec.*) In the sederunt of the important meeting of the Presbytery of Lanark held during the crisis of the religious excitement in the year 1639, we find Mr Thomas Lindsay, minister of Walston, and James Somerville, elder there (*Ibid*). In 1654 Mr Lindsay died (*New Stat. Account*). In the following year Mr Patrick Anderson was inducted to the charge. Having, however, refused to comply with the Act of 1662, which ordained that all ministers admitted since the year 1649 should obtain new presentations from their respective patrons, and also collation from the bishop of the diocese, he was deprived of his living, and went to reside in Edinburgh. He is mentioned in Reid's Memoirs (p. 26) as one of the ministers who, after the battle of Pentland, preached in the fields by night and by day, and continued to do so even when this was declared to be a capital crime. By the second Act of Indulgence, 1672, Anderson and Mr William Tullidaff were permitted to preach and exercise the other parts of their ministerial functions in the parish of Kilbirny, in Ayrshire, and were ordered to repair to and remain within that parish. This he appears to have been averse to, as on the 12th of March, 1673, he and a number of others were called before the Council, and examined as to the reasons why they did not repair to their parishes. This proceeding resulted in an order that they should do so by the 1st of the following June (*Wodrow*, II., 212). Anderson's destination appears to have been subsequently altered from Kilbirny to Longdreghorn, but he does not seem to have paid much obedience to the restrictions imposed upon him. In "the grievances given in by the several Presbyteries of the diocese of Glasgow to the Synod, held 22d October, 1674," it is

complained, "that in the Presbytery of Lanark conventicles are kept by Mr Patrick Anderson at Boghall, though he was confined to Longdreghorn" (*Ibid*, 264). On Sunday, the 5th of November, 1676, he held a private conventicle within the town of Edinburgh, in the house of Mrs Guthrie, widow of Mr John Guthrie, minister at Tarbolton, which was dispersed by the magistrates, and several ladies who were present were afterwards severely fined. In April, 1678, Anderson was arraigned before the Council for having been "present and preaching at house and field conventicles, harbouring, resetting, and corresponding with intercommuned persons." He pled guilty, and was ordained "to be carried prisoner to the Bass, upon Wednesday, the 10th of this instant, by two rates of musketeers of the garrison in the castle of Edinburgh, to remain prisoner there, unless betwixt and that day he find caution, under the pain of 2,000 merks, that he shall remove himself out of the town of Edinburgh, and reside at some place at least four or five miles distant therefrom, and that he shall not converse or correspond with any persons except those of his own family." This Wodrow calls a very hard and iniquitous interdict, but looking to the then existing laws—the policy and propriety of which we do not defend—it appears to us to have been a most lenient sentence. In pursuance of it, he was committed to the Bass; and we are told in the New Statistical Account, "that in the damp cells of that dreary and inhospitable rock, he, with other devoted brethren, lingered out days, and months, and years, till God quelled the power of their oppressors, and opened the doors of their prison-house." A very prettily-turned sentence indeed, but, most unfortunately, totally inconsistent with the fact of his being liberated in the middle of the month of July following his incarceration. He survived the Revolution, and was, on the expulsion of Mr Robert Kincaid, the Episcopal incumbent, reinstated in his old parish of Walston, where he died in the year 1690 (*Martyrology of the Bass*, 260, *et seq.*)

In consequence of Mr Anderson's deprivation, Mr John Shiells was, in 1664, presented to the benefice by the archbishop of Glasgow. On the 1st of March, 1666, James Paton was sum-

moned before the Presbytery of Lanark for refusing to be an elder, but did not appear, and the minister was advised to send his name to the archbishop (*Pres. Rec.*) On the 7th of August, 1672, Mr John Scheills, minister, was interrogat if there was any money in the box, or any bonds; to which he answered that they had 1900 merks in the hands of the noble Earl of Carnwath, 400 whereof was mortified by Robert Baillie of Walstone for the good of the poor, and 1000 for the schoolmaster, dedicat by Christopher Baillie of Walstone, and that they had also infestment on ane mylne of the Earl of Carnwath for security; as also they had four silver cups and two basins, dedicat to the kirk of Walstone by Christopher Baillie of Walstone; as also they had a band of 50 merks, together with a kirk Bible, dedicat to them by George Baillie of Mannerhall; as also 100 merks in the hands of one James Somerville of Libberton, whose bond was in the box (*Ibid*). The silver cups referred to are still preserved; they bear the date of 1657, and are engraved with the arms of Christopher Baillie, empaling, 1, his paternal coat, of the well-known Baillie stars with the addition of a crescent, and 2, those of his wife, Lillas, daughter of Sir David Murray of Stanhope, namely, argent a hunting-horn sable, stringed and garnished gules, on a chief azure, three stars of the first. The shield is surmounted by the cyphers, C. B. and M. P., being the initials of the name of the donor and that of his mother, Marion Purves.

In 1676, Mr Thomas Harper was admitted minister of Walston. He was succeeded in 1678 by Mr John Reid, who, in 1685, was translated to Biggar. Mr Robert Kincaid was inducted on the 28th April, 1686, but was ejected at the R volution, when, as we have already mentioned, Mr Patrick Anderson was restored. On the death of the latter, Mr James Brown, who had formerly been minister of Kilbucho, was ordained to Walston, but, in 1696, was re-translated to his old parish. After a vacancy, Simon Kello or Kellie was inducted in 1700. Three years afterwards, he was transported to Glenholm, the apparent reason being that John Baillie, the laird of Walston, had refused before the Presbytery to hear him or redress his grievances. He was, however, popular with a portion of his parishioners, as

“some women of Walston” attempted to prevent him leaving. After another vacancy, he was, in 1705, succeeded by Mr Thos. Linning, who died in 1731. A dispute then arose between the patron and the Presbytery, which was terminated by the former withdrawing his original presentation and nominating Mr Patrick Hepburn, who, in 1753, was translated to the parish of Ayton. The appointment of his successor, Mr John Thomson, was strongly but unsuccessfully opposed by the parishioners, with whom he continued most unpopular till his death, in 1787. His successor, Mr Patrick Molleson, was, on the contrary, much esteemed. An attempt was made to transfer this most meritorious clergyman to Dunsyre, but it was defeated by a cabal among a few of the inhabitants of that parish. It led to lengthened proceedings, and the case was often cited as a precedent. Mr Molleson died in 1825.

The church appears to have always stood on the same site as the present edifice, which, however, is modern, and of no architectural beauty. At the south end is an aisle, as it is called, although the term is most incorrectly applied, erected by Robert Baillie of Walston as a burial-place for his family, furnishing, at the same time, in its upper part, accommodation for them and their dependants in the church. The gable bears the inscription, “Give God the entire honour and glory, anno 1650,” while the first verse of the fifth chapter of Ecclesiastes, “Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God,” is carved on the lintel over the doorway. In the churchyard there are two headstones, on which appear, in high relief, figures which, there can be no doubt, were intended as representations of the deceased. They are interesting as showing that, until a recent date, these portrait monuments continued to be erected, while they vividly illustrate the costume of the period. (Plate XIV.)

Civil Affairs.—Until the commencement of the fourteenth century, this parish appears to have been divided into two baronies, namely, that of Walston, possessed by the house of De Moravia, and that of Elgirig (now Elsrickle), which, as shown by the terms of the decision of the bishop as to the

rectorial teinds, already quoted, was, in 1292, held by another family, of whom we know almost nothing, the only fact relating to them which has reached our times being that William de Elgeryk swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296 (*Ragman Rolls*, 167). The distinction between these two holdings runs through all of the later charters, although there can be no doubt that, in the time of Robert Bruce, Andrew de Moravie became proprietor of Elgiring as well as Walston, and annexed them both to his lordship of Bothwell. As the descent of this has been fully explained in our notice of the preceding parish, we shall here confine our remarks to the points in which the titles of the lands of the parish of Walston vary from those of the lordship in general. During the reign of David II., Sir Thomas de Moravia granted a charter, confirmed under the Great Seal, to Sir Robert Erskine and Christian Keith, his spouse, of the lands of Walstoun and Elgereth, to be holden of the granter and his successors (*Robertson's Index*, 62, 38). This deed separated the right of superiority from the actual property or *dominium utile*, and it would appear that the latter was, in the later part of the sixteenth century, vested in the Earls of Mar, most probably by descent from the original grantees. On the forfeiture of the Earl of Angus in 1581, John, Earl of Mar, obtained from James VI. a *direct* crown charter of the lands of Elgiringgill and Welstown, with the advowson of the church of Welstown, in favour of himself and his mother, which was exempted from the general revocation of that year, in which, however, it is described as granted to him and his spouse (*Act Parl.*, III., 245). The former is probably the most correct description, as the Dowager Countess of Mar had been, along with her husband, entrusted with the early education of the King, and he, in more than one public deed, testifies to his affection for her (*Ibid.*, IV., 186). It happened, however, that in the same year, 1581, Francis Stewart, created Earl of Bothwell, had received a grant of the lordship of Bothwell, including the lands and baronies of Elgarigill and Wolstown, with the advowson of the church of Wolston (*Ibid.*, III., 256); and he protested that the infestment of the Earl of Mar should only be confirmed by Parliament, "without pre-

judice to his rights as Earl of Bothwell" (*Ibid*, 237). As these rights were ratified by Parliament, both at this time and afterwards, in 1585 (*Ibid*, III., 409), while the grant to the Earl of Mar is only mentioned in the exemptions from the general revocation, it is most probable that this protest was effectual; at the same time, as the subject in dispute was the superiority *only*, with perhaps the right of presentation to the church, it is quite possible that both parties may have been content to leave their respective rights undetermined, rather than engage in litigation. At all events, the forfeiture of the Earl of Bothwell in 1591 removed all opposition to the title of the Earl of Mar as the immediate vassal of the Crown in these baronies. From the "Memoire of the Somervills" (II., 58), we learn that this nobleman occasionally made his residence at Walston, to enjoy the sport of hawking, occupying, most probably, what Hamilton of Wishaw (p. 58) calls "an old house seated near the church, and well planted with barren timber." In the commencement of the seventeenth century, the Earl of Mar sold this property to Mr Robert Baillie, merchant-burgess of Edinburgh, son of Matthew Baillie of St John's Kirk, who obtained a charter of the same, under the Great Seal, in favour of himself and Marion Purves, his spouse, on the 30th November, 1632. In the list of the Committee of War for 1644, we find "the Laird of Welston," and in that of 1647 "Robert Baillie of Welston" (*Act Parl.*, VI., 132, 279). Robert Baillie died in 1655 (*tombstone in church*), and was succeeded by his son, Christopher, who was one of the persons excluded by the Act of 1662, to which we have had so often to refer, from the general amnesty, until certain fines had been paid, that imposed on him, being £9600 Scots (*Ibid*, VII., 422). In 1678 and 1685, Christopher Baillie of Walston was nominated one of the Commissioners of Supply for the county (*Ibid*, VIII., 224, 465); on his death, he was embalmed at the cost of 400 merks (*New Stat. Account*). His son John succeeded him, who, in the roll of Commissioners of Supply for 1689, appears as John Baillie, younger, of Walstoun, in that of 1699 as "the Laird of Walstoun," and in that of 1695 as John Baillie of Walstoun (*Act Parl.*, IX., 70,

139, 374). He, in June, 1709, sold his lands of Walston to George Lockhart of Carnwath for a sum equal to twenty-one years' purchase of the same, at the rental the lands paid at the death of his father. This transaction he must, however, have soon repented of, as we find that he refused to execute the necessary conveyances until charged to do so before the Court of Session. George Lockhart retained in his possession the barony of Walston, which, with the advowson of the church, now belongs to his descendant, Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, but resold in portions the barony of Elsrickle about the year 1722. The greater part of these holdings were, however, afterwards acquired by the family of the Allans, and are now held by their representative, William Allan Wardrop, Esq., of Garvald. G. V. I.

WALSTON PARISH

Is chiefly held by the Lockharts of Lee and Woddrop of Garvaldfoot, the lands of the one being on the north and of the other on south of the Black-mount. As noticed in describing the parish of Dolphinton, the Lee family have recently added to their broad extent of possessions the small estate of Newholm; and conterminous with the farm of Westfield there, is that of Boreland (244-782), which lies above the Medwyn, and extends southward to the Black-mount, the height between them being given as 1272 feet in height. On Ordnance sheet New Boreland and Old Boreland appear, the former nearer to Dolphinton, and the stream that flows from the mount to the Medwyn is called the Winter-burn. On the eastern march of the parish, and near Newholm, appears a place quaintly named Capernaum; but why so designated might be hard to tell, although the district in Covenanting times was largely occupied by these religionists, and they may have had an affection for their homes having scriptural names.

Walston Place (244-840) lies westward of Boreland, and near to the road from Carnwath; around the homestead, which is a

large, a good, and a warm one, is a square of outhouses of considerable extent, and to eastward are many trees, old and barren now—as Hamilton of Wishaw might have it, but evidently the remains of what had been the orchard when the Place of Walston was the home of the Earls of Mar, when they owned the lands on the Medwyn, as noticed in the antiquarian section of this Work. The reverend statist of 1791 makes no reference to the Old Place of Walston; but his successor, in 1840, notices that the hunting seat here of the Earl of Mar “was a square tower, pulled down within these few years to build cowhouses, which now occupy the site.” In 1791 it is stated that there still existed stone vaults with strong doors, and an apartment immediately above them, with a turnpike stair leading to it. Their use was to keep their cattle from the Annandale thieves or freebooters. Freebooting in former times, under certain circumstances, was by no means a disgraceful occupation.”

Walston Place, a large farm-steading, Sheet XXVII. 6, gives at No. 52 Walston Place, houses, gardens, etc., 1·451 acres, and at No. 55 of wood 1·379, and No. 57 wood ·625, and at 7, No. 60, appears 525·372 of moorland, and it is hard to pick out of the arable entries which to Boreland, and what to Walston; but the extent of low lying ground between the parish road and the river bank is considerable, and, as the late minister of Dolphinton observed, the land below the northern slope of the Black-mount is usually very fertile.

The Parish Church of Walston is a short way south of the road, appears to be of size sufficient to accommodate the population, and was built, in 1789, on site of the older fabric, as referred to in pages preceding. The reverend statist of 1840 reports it as being in a state of good repair, internally comfortable, and rather an elegant place of worship—a rare character for a parochial church in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, as, one or two excepted, they are like that in Crawford, neither attractive from without nor elegant within.

The manse is a short way from the church, on the opposite side of the road; was built in 1828, and, wrote the minister in 1840, “is a sufficient and commodious dwelling, suited to the

living," which, by-the-bye, is but a small one, as is not the manse. As to the "garden wall," to the erection of which the incumbent of 1840 contributed a considerable portion, adding, in a note, "for the information of those who come after, that they may know that he has done something to add to their comfort, and to beautify the place. At his entrance, the buildings were ruinous, and the glebe scourged after getting a bad name; things are now somewhat altered for the better." This minister—his article does him credit—died in 1859, and the manse, garden, etc., as now seen, are both respectable.

In 1840, the parochial school appears to have been at the village of Walston, near the church, and a subsidiary one at the village of Elsrickle, now they are united at Crawcraigs, as before noticed; but the emoluments, fees, etc., must be of the lowest, if an inference may be drawn from finding the house and garden of the teacher on the valuation roll of 1858-9 for £5 only, being less than half the amount such positions in parochial arrangements ordinarily command. The laborious duties of the parochial teachers have been recently recognised, and their stipends largely increased; and not too soon, as the salary before, even the maximum, was low compared to what men of like education, energy, and industry could have elsewhere and otherwise commanded. There is a female school at Elsrickle, and needful certainly, as children old enough to be at school, yet might be over-young to walk to and from the Crawcraigs school, where trees are so rare, and the breezes blow so fiercely.

In the Parliamentary Account of 1791 no reference is made to library, friendly society, or savings' bank, the existence of which are all noticed by the minister of 1840, who reported the library, a parochial one, as having been commenced in 1814, to consist in 1840 of 500 volumes, carefully selected and well read. Again, that the friendly society, instituted in 1808, was in a flourishing condition, and its benefits not confined to parishioners; the savings' bank alluded to being at Biggar, but sums from Walston are invested there. The nearest Justices are resident at Caerwood in Biggar, and Kersewell in Carnwath. The poor, expenditure for, number, etc., will be found in the tabular

pages in the third volume of this Work; where much information, which may prove instructive and suggestive, has been reported, and not in isolated parishes, but the whole in the Ward in line, as it were, facilitating comparison and establishing statements. The minister of the parish has right to twelve days' casting of peats in the Boreland-moss, and four days' casting of turf on the Boreland-moor; which servitudes (in 1840) have not been allowed to go into desuetude. The privilege can be of small value, now that the railway runs so near the southern base of the Black-mount; and will be of less, when the locomotives find their track by the banks of the South Medwyn. Reference was made, in 1840, to an inn being in the parish, near to Elsrickle, "where such accommodation was much wanted. . . It has had no perceptible bad effects on the morals of the people." It no longer exists. "The cottages, in general, ought to be made more comfortable," the late incumbent remarked in 1840. The straggling houses to west of the kirk, and above the road, forming the parochial village of Walston, in 1864, look as if they were poor enough; but sad usually is the state of the cottar when his laird seldom sees him. "What the eye don't see, the heart don't grieve at;" and the duties of property may be lightly felt by those who seldom see their dependants.

Wester Walston (244-849), on Ordnance sheet Westend, a large farm-steading, lies, as its name implies, westward of the manse, village, and kirk, but no great distance below the parish road, and a good way above the Medwyn-water. For houses, yards, and gardens, 1·594 acres appear on Survey sheet; ·615 area for stackyard, a good many entries for arable land, 63·447 for rough pasture, but no notice of wood, although a homestead rarely sends its "reek upward" but trees mark the spot; and in the gills of Lanarkshire, or the glens of Argyleshire, trees only appear where the cottage and the homestead had been.

Walston Mill (244), a corn-mill and farm-steading in Ordnance Index, is on the south bank of the Medwyn, full half-a-mile from the parish road; and what land there is—the rent is moderate—must be arable, as it is wholly level, and so near the water, should admit of economical draining; but at XXVII.,

9, an entry of .832 appears for the mill on Survey sheet, and near it is .718 as marsh—the only marsh in the parish.

Braehead (244), a farm-steading in Ordnance report—by that of the valuation roll a small one—lies, as its name implies, on the top or head of the brae or hill near the Carnwath road, and a short way from where a section of the parish of Libberton intervenes between Carnwath and Walston.

Newbigging Mill (244) appears on the valuation roll as in the parish of Walston, for a moderate amount, but it is neither indexed nor referred to on Ordnance book; while on the sheet it seems to lie on the north side of the Medwyn-water, in the Newbigging section of the parish of Carnwath; the lands on both sides the water being on the Lockhart estate.

Haircairn (244), a pendicle of land, or very small farm, rated as such in Ordnance Index, and on valuation roll for but £20, lies on the march of the parish of Libberton, and near to King's-knowe, a holding of similar character and extent; it is not far from the Crawcraigs, and from the latter strangely-named locality the Walston-mount shows as, 1579 feet, south of the village of Walston, and as 1124 feet above King's-knowe; the parochial school being on the road which runs southward over the mount, through the gap near it, and between the heights referred to, the latter being the western end of the range.

Crawcraigs (449), on valuation roll a small farm or holding of land, like to King's-knowe and Haircairn; but on the Ordnance sheet noted as a row of cothouses, and, being the latter, it will advantage the dwellers to have the parish school at their doors. Gillburn (449), in this case rated as a farm-steading on Survey sheet, but on valuation roll of small value, lies on the verge of the parish, on the Libberton march; a strip of trees runs there, but such are abundant in Libberton.

Langrigdub, as on Ordnance Index, or Longridgedale (449), as on valuation roll, is a farm-steading of small value, near to the Gillburn, and of similar character. Lammerlaw (350), given on Ross' map as Tamerlaw, but appearing neither on Ordnance sheet nor Forrest's map, is south of Crawcraigs, west of Elsrickle village, and a farm of considerable extent and value.

Coldpots (350), a mere pendicle of land, being given on sheet and map, although of very little money value.

Howburn (283-808), a large farm-steading, in Survey nomenclature, and rightly so named here, as it is the only farm of considerable extent on south of the mount, and that section of the parish of Walston; and near it, XXVII., 11, No. 131, appears 284·103 acres of rough and heathy pasture, also 4·848, 1·509, and 1·812 for wood, with sundry entries of arable land, etc. Howburn homestead is north-east of Elsrickle, south of the turnpike-road, and not far from the Biggar march. In the Walston parish, but a little nearer to Biggar, is the Hen-burn toll-house; and where the parishes converge, is the small farm-steading of Melbourne, but the latter neither of aristocratic nor Australian fame. Lammerlaw (283) is a small farm, near to place of like name, as already noticed. Hyndshillend, a farm-steading of moderate extent (283-1154), is in the westward section of the parish, and north-east of a hill, 1010 feet in height, but without name, either on Survey sheet or Forrest's map; and at XXVII., 14, No. 190, there appears 3·142 for houses, yards of Hyndshillend, with 1·898 of wood near by, and a fair number of entries for arable land, with 63·065 of arable, rough and heathy pasture. Cocklaw (283-1151), a farm-steading, far from the Hen-burn, and on the extreme south of the parish, where, tongue-like, a section of Walston intervenes between Biggar and Libberton. Mid-hill, in the latter parish, rising 916 feet, to the west, and a height to the east, of 849 feet, not named, but Cock-law it may be. Cocklaw, XXXIV., 1, has for houses, yards, and garden ·716 of area, with ·440 and 3·295 of wood near by, and 59·752 of arable and rough pasture, and 55·034 of rough pasture; and the rent, on valuation roll, is not large in amount. On estate 283, in and near the village of Elsrickle, there appears on valuation roll 1858-9, entries for 55*l.*, 47*l.*, 28*l.*, 25*l.*, 25*l.*, 24*l.*, 24*l.*, 23*l.*, 12*l.* 10*s.*, 12*l.*, 11*l.* 10*s.*, 11*l.*, and smaller amounts; the smithy valuing for 23*l.* 17*s.*, the inference is that these are in size such as they were one hundred years ago.

In the Statistical Account, a list of heritors in Walston for year 1747 is given, when a valuation of £1233; and of the

in 1722 the name of **Carnwath** alone appears in the
 name of **W. H. Workdrop**. Andrew **Allen** is in 1722, and
 in 1723 and in 1724, James **Allen** is entered for £1500; but
 the **Survey** of 1725, James **Forrest**, **Henderson**, and **Fulton**
 of the one party and the other **Allen** as before; and if the
 name of **W. H. Workdrop** is stated to be the only one
 entered in the year of 1725, then **Allen** being designated as of
W. H. Workdrop in 1725, and **Allen** for £1500 appears on valua-
 tion roll of 1725 as **Allen**, but in name of **W. H. Workdrop** of
Carnwath in 1725, the manor is named being just beyond the
Irish **Irish** manor, and in the entry of **Peel**, the occupant
 in 1725 being, according to **Forrest**, **Miss Dicks**. As the pre-
 sent **parish** is a considerable one in land in this parish; as
 he is **W. H. Workdrop** of the **Carnwath** troop of **Leinarkshire**
jeunior (the captain being **G. V. Irving**, whose pen has done
 so much for this **Work**), and the **Workdrop** family made a lot of
 their "tin" on the **Lower Clyde**, therefore has their armorial
 shield been put on the map of **Walston** parish, and a view of
Carnwath House introduced into the book. The farm of **Elsrickle**
 is larger than that of **Howburn**, lies eastward of the village of
 same name and near to the farm of **Strathbogie** in the adjoining
 parish of **Biggar**. In the valuation roll, 1858-9, it appears as
 the farm at **Elsrickle** (308-795), but has no place in the **Survey**
Index nor sheet, other than near the village. On the map by
Forrest, **Elsrickle**, -- **Allan**, Esq., is given, and as the estate,
 as noticed in the antiquarian pages of this **Work**, was at one
 time an independent one, the trees near the village will show
 where the manor, or place, of old stood.

In the **New Statistical Account** it is stated that the "lands of
Elsrickle, about one-half the parish, were sold by **George Lock-
hart** of **Carnwath** in portions in 1722 and following years." . . .
Parties enumerated, but no **Allan** in the list, but in 1762 **Lock-
hart** of **Carnwath** sells the burying-aisle and gallery above it to
Joseph Allan, then of **Elsrickle**. On **Ordnance** sheet **XXVII**,
14, a dozen entries appear of houses, yards, gardens, etc.,
 summing for 12,369 acres, and taken as area of the village,





139, 374). He, in June, 1709, sold his lands of Walston to George Lockhart of Carnwath for a sum equal to twenty-one years' purchase of the same, at the rental the lands paid at the death of his father. This transaction he must, however, have soon repented of, as we find that he refused to execute the necessary conveyances until charged to do so before the Court of Session. George Lockhart retained in his possession the barony of Walston, which, with the advowson of the church, now belongs to his descendant, Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, but resold in portions the barony of Elsrickle about the year 1722. The greater part of these holdings were, however, afterwards acquired by the family of the Allans, and are now held by their representative, William Allan Wardrop, Esq., of Garvald. G. V. I.

WALSTON PARISH

Is chiefly held by the Lockharts of Lee and Woddrop of Garvaldfoot, the lands of the one being on the north and of the other on south of the Black-mount. As noticed in describing the parish of Dolphinton, the Lee family have recently added to their broad extent of possessions the small estate of Newholm; and conterminous with the farm of Westfield there, is that of Boreland (244-782), which lies above the Medwyn, and extends southward to the Black-mount, the height between them being given as 1272 feet in height. On Ordnance sheet New Boreland and Old Boreland appear, the former nearer to Dolphinton, and the stream that flows from the mount to the Medwyn is called the Winter-burn. On the eastern march of the parish, and near Newholm, appears a place quaintly named Capernaum; but why so designated might be hard to tell, although the district in Covenanting times was largely occupied by these religionists, and they may have had an affection for their homes having scriptural names.

Walston Place (244-840) lies westward of Boreland, and near to the road from Carnwath; around the homestead, which is a

large, a good, and a warm one, is a square of outhouses of considerable extent, and to eastward are many trees, old and barren now—as Hamilton of Wishaw might have it, but evidently the remains of what had been the orchard when the Place of Walston was the home of the Earls of Mar, when they owned the lands on the Medwyn, as noticed in the antiquarian section of this Work. The reverend statist of 1791 makes no reference to the Old Place of Walston; but his successor, in 1840, notices that the hunting seat here of the Earl of Mar “was a square tower, pulled down within these few years to build cowhouses, which now occupy the site.” In 1791 it is stated that there still existed stone vaults with strong doors, and an apartment immediately above them, with a turnpike stair leading to it. Their use was to keep their cattle from the Annandale thieves or freebooters. Freebooting in former times, under certain circumstances, was by no means a disgraceful occupation.”

Walston Place, a large farm-steading, Sheet XXVII 6, gives at No. 52 Walston Place, houses, gardens, etc., 1·451 acres, and at No. 55 of wood 1·379, and No. 57 wood ·625, and at 7, No. 60, appears 525·372 of moorland, and it is hard to pick out of the arable entries which to Boreland, and what to Walston; but the extent of low lying ground between the parish road and the river bank is considerable, and, as the late minister of Dolphinton observed, the land below the northern slope of the Black-mount is usually very fertile.

The Parish Church of Walston is a short way south of the road, appears to be of size sufficient to accommodate the population, and was built, in 1789, on site of the older fabric, as referred to in pages preceding. The reverend statist of 1840 reports it as being in a state of good repair, internally comfortable, and rather an elegant place of worship—a rare character for a parochial church in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, as, one or two excepted, they are like that in Crawford, neither attractive from without nor elegant within.

The manse is a short way from the church, on the opposite side of the road; was built in 1828, and, wrote the minister in 1840, “is a sufficient and commodious dwelling, suited to the

living" which by-the-way is not a small one as it is not the name. As to the "green wall" is the extension of which the incum-
 bent of 1840 constructed a considerable portion adding in a
 note "for the information of those who come after that they
 may know that it is not their business to add to their comfort,
 and to improve the place. As its entrance, the buildings were
 ruinous, and the place emerged after getting a bad name:
 things are now somewhat altered for the better." This minister
 - this article does him credit—died in 1859, and the manse,
 garden, etc., as now seen, are both respectable.

In 1840, the parochial school appears to have been at the
 village of Wulston, near the church, and a subsidiary one at the
 village of Elrickle, now they are united at Crawcraigs, as before
 noticed; but the emoluments, fees, etc., must be of the lowest,
 if an inference may be drawn from finding the house and garden
 of the teacher on the valuation roll of 1858-9 for £5 only,
 being less than half the amount such positions in parochial
 arrangements ordinarily command. The laborious duties of the
 parochial teachers have been recently recognised, and their
 stipends largely increased; and not too soon, as the salary before,
 even the maximum, was low compared to what men of like edu-
 cation, energy, and industry could have elsewhere and otherwise
 commanded. There is a female school at Elrickle, and needful
 certainly, as children old enough to be at school, yet might be
 over-young to walk to and from the Crawcraigs school, where
 frosts are so rare, and the breezes blow so fiercely.

In the Parliamentary Account of 1791 no reference is made
 to library, friendly society, or savings' bank, the existence of
 which are all noticed by the minister of 1840, who reported the
 library, a parochial one, as having been commenced in 1814, to
 consist in 1840 of 500 volumes, carefully selected and well read.
 Again, that the friendly society, instituted in 1808, was in a
 flourishing condition, and its benefits not confined to parish-
 ioners; the savings' bank alluded to being at Biggar, but sums
 from Wulston are invested there. The nearest Justices are resi-
 dent at Cleerwood in Biggar, and Kersewell in Carnwath. The
 poor, expenditure for, number, etc., will be found in the tabular

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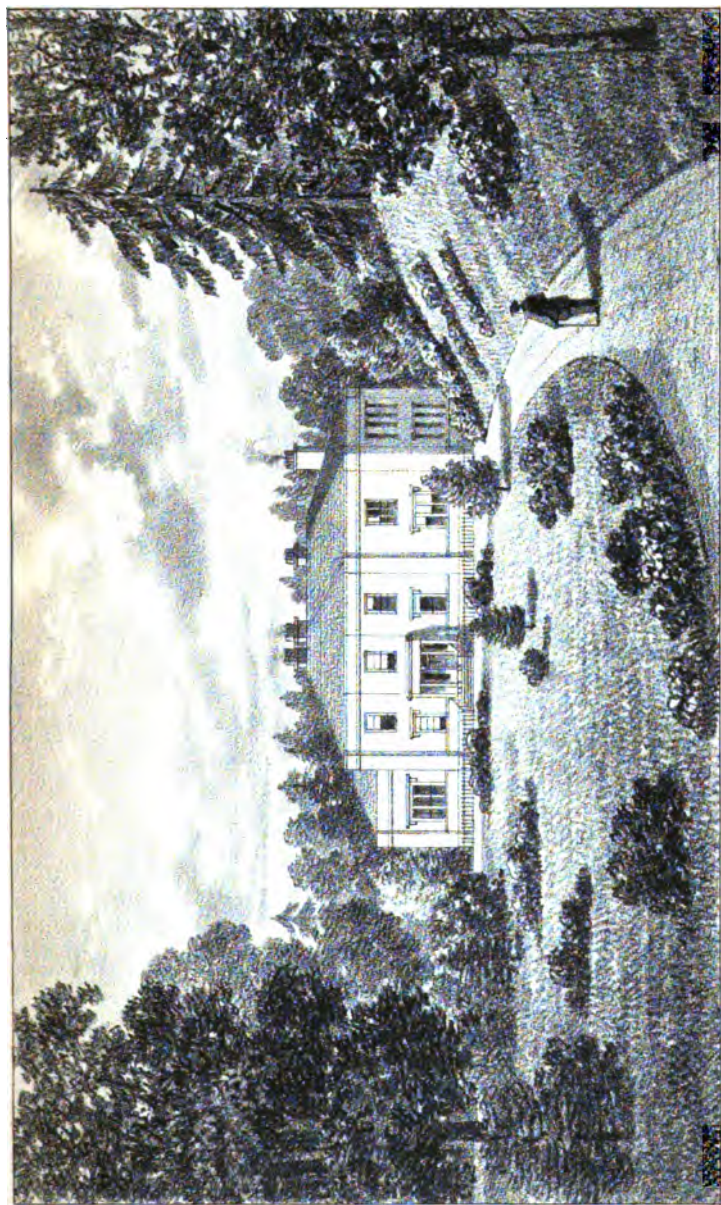
long" which he had been a small one a
 little the "great will" in the evening of
 one of 1840 contained a considerable por-
 tion of the situation of those who
 say that he had been something to do
 with the family to give. As he continued
 to write, and he gave amongst the great
 things as now somewhat altered for the work
 -in which he had been -and in 1840
 again as a new way as best respected
 in 1840 the particular which appears to
 show of Wales, not the church, and a
 thing of the kind, now they are entitled to
 be called, but in circumstances they are not
 if a witness may be drawn from being
 of the nature of the valuation of it
 being less than half the amount and yet
 arrangement extremely unusual. The
 particular nature here has been nearly
 equally equally unusual, and not so
 even in the amount, we are supposed to be
 some energy and history would have been
 unaccountable. There is a family which is the
 actually, as children all enough in it is a
 one thing is well to and from the
 two are we are, and the houses here a
 In the Parliamentary Account of 1840
 is given, finally writing, or writing, but
 which are all stated by the account of 1840
 being a particular one, as having been
 about a third of 1840 volume, which is
 April, that the family were, because
 of the same nature, and in the month of
 that Wales as around them. The
 that a demand is made, and that
 you yourselves for another one.

number in 1840 the laird of Carnwath alone appears for the sum of £724 at both ratings; Andrew Aitken is in 1747 rated for £43, and in 1840 James Aitken is entered for £15 14s; but the Harpers, Craigs, Hunters, Peacock, Hendersons, and Yelton of the last century gave place to Woddrop, Rowatt, and Whites of this century, and the sum total, £1233, as before; and of the heritors in 1840, James Aitken is stated to be the only one resident in the parish. John Allan Woddrop, designated as of Elsrickle in 1747, and rated then for £358, appears on valuation roll of 1858-9 as £886, but in name of W. H. Woddrop of Garvald Foot—the mansion so named being just beyond the Dolphinton march and in the county of Peebles, the occupant in 1815 being, according to Forrest, Miss Dicka. As the present proprietor holds so considerably in land in this parish; as he is second in command of the Carnwath troop of Lanarkshire yeomanry (the captain being G. V. Irving, whose pen has done so much for this Work), and the Woddrop family made a lot of their “tin” on the Lower Clyde, therefore has their armorial shield been put on the map of Walston parish, and a view of Garvald House introduced into the book. The farm of Elsrickle is larger than that of Howburn, lies eastward of the village of same name and near to the farm of Strathbogie in the adjoining parish of Biggar. In the valuation roll, 1858-9, it appears as the farm at Elsrickle (308-795), but has no place in the Survey Index nor sheet, other than near the village. On the map by Forrest, Elsrickle, — Allan, Esq., is given, and as the estate, as noticed in the antiquarian pages of this Work, was at one time an independent one, the trees near the village will show where the manor, or place, of old stood.

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houses, kailyards, etc., of Elsrickle, which lies in a sort of valley to south of the Black-mount, on the Carluke road for Peebles and not far from the Biggar march. In the enumeration of occupations of the parishioners of Walston, given in 1840 by the late incumbent, thirty-one weavers are on the list, and it is understood they were located in the village of Elsrickle, which being not far from the town of Biggar, where the loom has long been a means of living, the webs may have been drawn thence. The cotton-weaving has been for many years past unremunerative to the hand-loom artisan, but the manufacture of druggets has been so successfully pursued of late in Biggar, that the patronage of the Royal Family at Windsor has been secured; the workmen are well recompensed, and their employer has gained the position of being able to have his villa among the "roses" at Biggar, his warehouse in Glasgow, moving to and from by season ticket on railway; and, even so to drill his people as volunteers, that on the muster, the day after the Biggar feeing market, every man turned out to the ground; and all the more creditable to him, the captain, as the farmerocracy of the Coulter-fell district had failed in bringing the men out, when the manufacturer, the bookseller, and other energetics of Biggar, resuscitated the company, and all now goes on swimmingly. But what volunteer corps would not be popular, when the lairds of the district—Carwood and Coulter-Maynes—take head and foot of the table, and feast them in the exchange of their smart little town?

The curiosities of the Survey literature on this district read as, "auld kirkway," a perpendicular rock; "Caldwell," a dwelling and cot-house; "Cotmuir," a cot-house; "Eastyetts," a row of cot-houses; "Gillfoot," a small cot-house; "Tours," a conspicuous feature in the Black-mount; and "Wellbutts," a row of cot-houses. In the village of Elsrickle, there is a school, attached to the Free Church there, but church, school, and playground have less than a quarter of an acre allotted for all; to the parish school 346 is given, and to the parish church and graveyard 586 of area. The minister of 1791, in a population 427, claims 140 as his communicants; gives 54 to the Relief, and 60 to the Burgher meeting-house, but no Episcopalians or

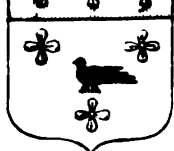
Roman Catholics. Of the number he further rates 130 household servants, laments that they are becoming scarce and their wages high, *being now £3 per annum.*

White sandstone is found near the parish church, a few feet below the surface; on Boreland farm red sandstone is wrought for building; and at Harecairns lime was occasionally wrought, but to little profit. Coal has not been found in the parish, but is thought to be in the vale of the Medwyn, and the opening up of the line of railway may soon bring it to use. In the mosses large trunks of trees have been dug out, and some in such preservation as to be used by the carpenter.

On the climate of Walston, to abridge from the Statistical Account for 1840:—In more genial seasons the harvests are not more than a few days later than in the vicinity of Edinburgh; if cold and rainy they are later by as many weeks. From the piercing easterly winds, in spring the parish is greatly sheltered by the Black-mountain and Dolphinton-hill. These break the force of the blast and change their direction, and vainly do the chilling *hazars*, which flow like the rising tide over the lower lands which stretch away to the mouth of the Frith of Forth, attempt to surmount their summits. Picturesque as the effects of the *hadrs* at times may be, it is a favourable circumstance for the climate of this parish that they rarely reach it and never entirely cover it; hence land here, even on the north side of the mount, are rather earlier than those much lower to the eastward along the foot of the Pentlands. While sheltered from the east, it is exposed to the south-west and south winds, which blow at times down the vale of the Clyde with the violence of a hurricane, and also to those from the west and north-west, which bear on their wings the vapours of the Atlantic, and ascending the hollow course of the Clyde and Medwyn, sweep almost unobstructed from one end of the parish to the other. The climate is favourable to health and longevity, as epidemic diseases are rare, and many of the parishioners have reached an advanced age in a hale and hearty state.

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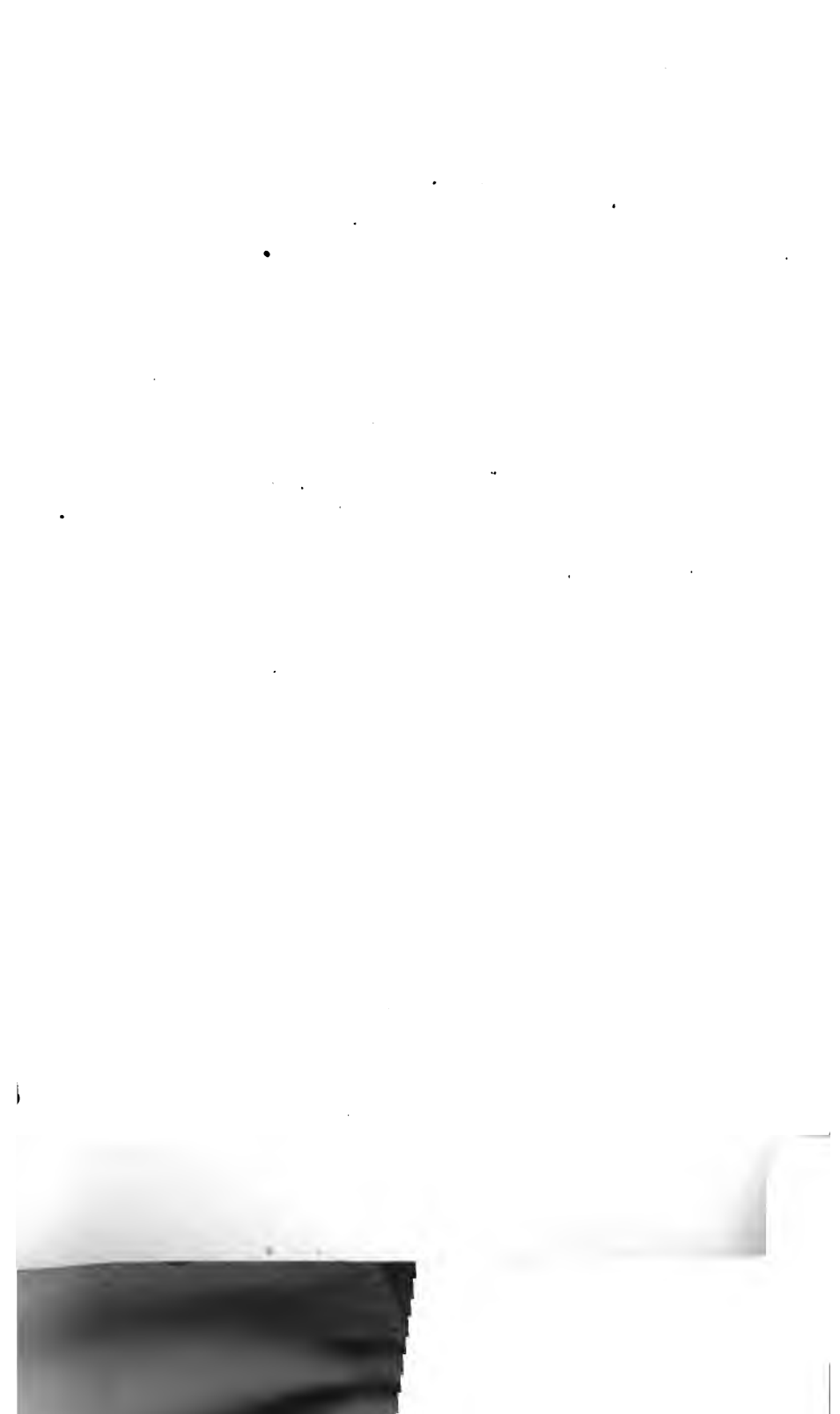
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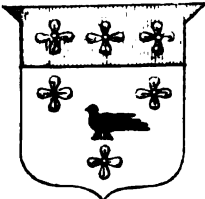
THE
PARISH
OF
DUNSTRY.

1 MILE





before that nobleman, whom he made shift to satisfy *by desiring two soldiers to go with him to the Dean of Edinburgh*. Lord Kingston civilly dismissed him, with the observation that Mr Lawrie and his friends would probably by that hour have returned to the castle; which, he adds, *was providential, as Mr Hugh M'Kail was shortly afterwards brought in prisoner to my lord*. He lodged in the Potterrow, but was unable to communicate with the town, and the next day rejoined the insurgents, in time to witness their defeat, and make his escape to Dunsyre. When proceeding to visit his laird at Auldstone, there he would have been arrested by a party of dragoons the week following, had he not cleverly succeeded in personating a common country servant. He was shortly afterwards arraigned on a charge of treason, and convicted on default of appearing; whereupon he took refuge in England, where he, for five years, officiated as a clergyman at Storman Hall in Northumberland. He afterwards removed to Stainton Hall, in the parish of Long Horseley. Information of his residence there was conveyed to Lord Lauderdale, during one of that nobleman's journeys from Scotland to London, and, in consequence, he was arrested one evening in the month of January, 1677, while returning from Newcastle, and carried prisoner to Edinburgh, where he was brought to trial on the accusation of having been present at the battle of Pentland; and, in his defence, offered to prove that *he was in Edinburgh the night before and on the day of that engagement*. When we recollect that his own pen has recorded that he would have been present at Rullion Green, had he not been acting as the SPY of the insurgents, the consummate coolness of this plea must command our admiration; indeed, it would be almost impossible to name a stronger example of mendacious casuistry. In spite, however, of this unscrupulous defence, Mr Veitch—his former conviction having been proved—was committed prisoner to the Bass until his Majesty's pleasure should be known. Some further proceedings were formally taken against him in the Court of Justiciary; but, after a short interval, the King ordered his discharge on the ground that he was not actually present at the fight of Pentland, and having retired



White of Netherward

R I S



THE
PARISH
OF
DUNSTYRE.

5 MILES



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THE PARISH OF DUNSYRE

Is on the eastern border of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, having the parishes of Dolphinton and Walston on the south, Carnwath on the west and north, West-Calder on the north-east, and Linton on the east—the two latter parishes being in the shires of Edinburgh and Peebles. From the map in this volume, the form of Dunsyre is somewhat of a parallelogram, of about five miles, but longest from north to south; the vale of the South Medwyn running for nearly three miles on the Walston march, and with a breadth of about one mile, otherwise the district is hilly; the hill of Dunsyre, although but 1313 feet in height, shows a steep front to the south, and seems both more bold, rocky, and even dark, than the range in Walston, which are lumpish, green, yet named the Black-mount—very different in feature and outline from the Black-mount of Breadalbane, on route to Glencoe, and so familiar to the tourist. The hill of Dunsyre is the southern terminal height of the Pentlands, and the stone it is composed of is similar to that of Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags. Mid-hill, 1347; Bleak-law, 1460; Black-law, 1336; Harrow's-law, 1360, are on the Pentland range, northwards; Cairn-knowe, 1070, on eastern march; Lofthead, 1210, and Horselaw-cairn, 1055, westward, near Carnwath, show a district Alpine in bleakness, if in altitude.

The South Medwyn rises from the Craigenvar-hill, within the parish of Linton, but soon turns westward into that of Dunsyre, where it is joined by the West-water, a stream of nearly equal volume, and coming south from the Black and Bleaklaw hills; and, in a district like that of Dunsyre, the burns are many, but of small size, as their course to the Medwyn is short. So flat is the vale between Dunsyre and Walston, that the Medwyn-water falls but fifteen feet in the three miles it traverses there; its greatest width is about thirty feet, but at places, bog holes

almost, it is ten feet in depth; its flow is sluggish, but it is reputed a good stream for the angler—the trout being for the most part red, of considerable size, and reckoned superior in quality to those of either Clyde or Tweed; pike of a very large size are also found in the deep parts of the river. The Craneloch, 1301 feet above sea level, near the Carnwath border, is but 1·295 in area by Ordnance measurement, but given in New Statistical Account as “about a mile in circumference, surrounded with marshy ground, skirted with heath, the water of a deep mossy colour, pretty high temperature, very deep, and abounds with pike and perch.” The Survey recapitulation figures for Dunsyre parish are 10713·011 land, 23·465 public roads, 7·607 water, 16·067 water=10759·550 total area; being about the same extent as Coulter or Lanark, but very different in feature and character. As to the valuation (232) in 1791, it was rated about 1000*l.*, and in 1863–4 it appears for 3441*l.* 4*s.*; the increase being in some degree due to the straightening of the Medwyn-water, and the drainage of the ground traversed by that stream. Of the 2951*l.* 6*s.* the parish was rated for in 1858–9, there was 2706*l.* 6*s.* held by the Lockharts of Lee; the manse and glebe being valued at 29*l.*, the schoolmaster’s interest at 6*l.* only, the house and mill at 17*l.* 10*s.*, some houses at Deanhead for 12*l.*, and the wright’s at 4*l.* 10*s.* As to rental, they rate in 1858–9 as 592*l.* 12*s.*, 368*l.*, 360*l.*, 357*l.*, 255*l.*, 239*l.*, 190*l.*, 164*l.*, 120*l.*, 42*l.* 10*s.*, 24*l.*, 20*l.* 10*s.*, 17*l.* 10*s.*, 17*l.* 10*s.*, 14*l.*, 12*l.*, and about twelve holdings under 10*l.* The wood was valued at 8*l.* 5*s.*, and the shootings at 40*l.* The farm of Stoneypath, whose rental is secured to the minister serving the cure of the adjoining parish of Dolphinton, is in Dunsyre, and has been already alluded to. The range which diverges from Dunsyre-hill contains deep beds of pure limestone, resembling grey marble; iron ore has been found in close union with this stone, and traces of copper ore has been discernible; coal, also, has been considered as lying under these strata. When the line from Carstairs, by South Medwyn, is opened, the mineral resources of the district will be fully developed.

A. M.

NAME.

Dunsyer, Dunsiar, Dunsier, Dunsyre.

Chalmers observes that the parish "owes its name to a remarkable hill, which is called, pleonastically, Dunsyre Hill, at the southern base whereof the village and church are situated. The hill is of a round form, and is so steep that stones are frequently descending its sides. The name is derived from the British, *dun-syrth*, which is pronounced *dun-syr*, and signifies the *steep hill*." This is certainly one of the best attempts at Celtic etymology in the "Caledonia;" and although, in our great ignorance of the dialect of the Strathclyde Britons, we cannot endorse the learned author's assertion as to the pronunciation, while, at the same time, we are not aware that the hill of Dunsyre is more precipitous than many others in the district, and there are several other Celtic roots to which the latter part of the name might be referred, such as *sȳr*, stars, and *syre*, used like our English *sire*, as the address to a prince; still, looking to the fact that we have no knowledge of any circumstance which would render the latter appropriate to the locality, we must confess that it is impossible to suggest any more probable derivation. It is almost unnecessary to add, that the one adopted in the New Statistical Account, *Dun-seer*, the hill of the prophet, and the attempt there made to connect the name with some supposed Druidical circle, is too absurd to require refutation.

HISTORY.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The abbey of Kelso obtained the church of Dunsyre, towards the middle of the twelfth century, by grants from two individuals, who, it would appear, held either joint or competing rights to the possession of this benefice. In an early confirmation of the possessions of the abbey by William the Lion, shortly after his accession in 1165, the church of Dunsyre, with its *chapels*, land, tithes, and other pertinents, is said to belong to them, "by the gift of Fergus Mackabard" (*Lib. de Cal.*, 14, 13). The chartulary of the abbey, however, contains another deed, by which the same were granted to them,

between 1174 and 1199, by Helias, brother of Dominus Joceline, Bishop of Glasgow (*Ibid*, 285, 356). The titles of the abbey to this church were, about the same time, confirmed by that prelate (*Ibid*, 318, 413); and a second time by King William, towards the end of his reign, 1214 (*Ibid*, 316, 409). They were again ratified by Walter, Bishop of Glasgow, in 1232, and by Pope Innocent IV., *intra* 1243-54 (*Ibid*, 229, 279; 332, 433; 350, 460).

The monks of the abbey of Kelso, under these titles, held the rectory for their own use, while the cure was served by a vicar appointed by them. "W., vicar of Dunyre," was, *circa* 1240, witness to a decretal arbitral in reference to certain lands in the parish of Lesmahago (*Lib. de Cal.*, 162, 194); and Adam, vicar of Dunyre, attested a charter granted by the Lord of the Barony in 1299 (*Reg. Glas.*, 214, 253).

In the rental of the abbey of Kelso, drawn up *circa* 1300, we find it stated that they held the church of Dunyre in *Rectoria*, in which they had an annual pension of £5 6s 8d (*Lib. de Cal.*, 472). In the Chamberlain's compt of the cell of Lesmahago for the year 1556, the revenue derived from the feus and tithes *firmas and decimas* of Dunsyre is stated at £10 yearly (*Ibid*, 476); and in the rental of 1567 this benefice is rated at the same sum, among "the kirks and teinds let for sylver" (*Ibid*, 493). The church lands and the vicar's glebe appear to have been valued in the New Extent at 13 merks 10s 10d (*Inquis. Spec.*, 207). In 1561 the vicarage was held by Sir James Greg, who reported that his benefice was let for the yearly payment of £20 (*Book of Assumptions*). After the Reformation, the advowson of the benefice, with its teinds, etc., was held by the successive Commendators of Kelso till the year 1607, when it, along with the other possessions of that abbey, was bestowed on Robert, Lord Roxburgh. The right of patronage was afterwards resigned to Charles I., and still remains vested in the Crown; while the teinds, amounting to no more than a competent stipend, were assigned to the incumbent, who in consequence became titular of the parish (*Hamilton of Wishaw*, 57). From the Register of Ministers we learn that James Badge was reader at Dunyre between 1567 and 1573, with a stipend of 20 merks. The

parish contributed £14 7s to the collection for Dunfermline in the year 1624 (*Pres. Rec.*) From the record of the important sederunt of the Presbytery of Lanark on the 18th of July, 1639, to which we have had so often to refer, we find that Mr Wm. Somervail was then the minister, and Alexander Baillie of Hills the elder for this parish. On the 30th of September, 1640, the minister was ordained by the Presbytery to discharge any solemn keeping of Michaelmas Day. In the years from 1642 till 1645 the unfortunate minister of the parish appears to have been kept in a state of mortal terror and alarm by the conduct of one of his parishioners. On the 26th of May, 1642, Mr Wm. Somervail in Dunsyre gave into the Presbytery a grievous complaint against James Baillie of Todholes, younger, a *braine-cracked man*, "that he was interrupted by him, and forced by him to leave off his calling, in time of Divine worship; and that he cannot have peace to exercise the duties of his calling for him." The Presbytery ordained the petitioner to give in a supplication to Lords of His Majesty's Secret Council, that he may be them be secured in his ministry. On the 9th of June following, Mr Somervail reports "that my Lord Angus had undertaken to take order with James Baillie." The interference of his over-lord seems, however, only to have had a temporary effect on this excitable young man, for on the 1st May, 1645, we find Mr Somervail again compelled to complain to the Presbytery, "regraiting to them the cruel and barbarous carriage of James Baillie, y^e, of Todholes, one of his parishioners, threatening to kill him, and often coming upon him in an furious and mad way to that effect. The brethren thereupon, laying deeply to heart his imminent danger, appointed a committee to signify his dangerous case to my Lord Marquis of Douglas, and earnestly entreat his Lordship, being superior to the said James and his father, to take such course with him, that the said Mr William may be secure of his life." But this course, although effectual in the first, entirely failed to control this second outbreak of the violence; and a letter from Mr Somervail was read at the next subsequent meeting of the Presbytery, on the 9th of June, renewing his regret "that he had not found such security from his fears by my Lord Marquis of

Douglas, as was in his Lordship's name to the Presbytery and by him expected; and so, his danger increasing, was forced to desist from the exercise of his calling, desert his flock, house, and family, and flee for his safety from the insolent madness of his still pursuing enemy. When the brethren, being very sensible of this his most deplorable condition, resolved to pursue for the penalty of a bond for 500 merks, which they declared to be defaulted and contravend; and appointed a committee to demonstrate the matter to the Estates, and desire their Lordships to provide some present remedy" (*Pres. Rec.*) Mr Somervail did not much longer continue minister of this parish, as on the 20th of August, 1646, we find it noted that "the brethren thinks yet fit to delay the plantation of the kirk of Dunsyre, till the Lord Angus's return from Newcastle;" and Mr Robert Lockhart was admitted to the benefice on the 10th of December following (*Ibid*). He was, however, expelled in 1662-3 (*Wodrow*, I., 326).

During the troubled times of Charles II and his brother James, the wild district in the upper part of this parish was a favourite refuge of the Covenanters, and many conventicles were held in the muirs belonging to it, several places in which still go by the name of *preaching holes*. It is averred that Mr Donald Cargill, in 1669, preached his last sermon on Dunsyre Common, the day before he was arrested at Covingtoun Mill (*New Stat. Account*), but on this point Wodrow is silent, and, indeed, refers the apprehension of this gentleman to the year 1681 (*Hist.*, III., 279). Mr William Veitch, another distinguished leader of this party, was tenant of the farm of Westhills of Dunsyre. As we have already mentioned, it was through his instigation that Major Learmont of Newholme embarked in the outbreak which terminated so disastrously at Rullion Green. Mr Veitch has left a narrative of his adventures during this expedition, from which we learn that, on the insurgents reaching Colintown, he and another gentleman were pitched upon to go into Edinburgh. On reaching Bruntsfield Links, he found the approaches to the city guarded by a portion of the royal forces, under the command of Lord Kingston. He endeavoured to make his way round by Libberton, but was stopped and brought

before that nobleman, whom he made shift to satisfy *by desiring two soldiers to go with him to the Dean of Edinburgh*. Lord Kingston civilly dismissed him, with the observation that Mr Lawrie and his friends would probably by that hour have returned to the castle; which, he adds, *was providential, as Mr Hugh M'Kail was shortly afterwards brought in prisoner to my lord*. He lodged in the Potterrow, but was unable to communicate with the town, and the next day rejoined the insurgents, in time to witness their defeat, and make his escape to Dunsyre. When proceeding to visit his laird at Auldstone, there he would have been arrested by a party of dragoons the week following, had he not cleverly succeeded in personating a common country servant. He was shortly afterwards arraigned on a charge of treason, and convicted on default of appearing; whereupon he took refuge in England, where he, for five years, officiated as a clergyman at Storman Hall in Northumberland. He afterwards removed to Stainton Hall, in the parish of Long Horseley. Information of his residence there was conveyed to Lord Lauderdale, during one of that nobleman's journeys from Scotland to London, and, in consequence, he was arrested one evening in the month of January, 1677, while returning from Newcastle, and carried prisoner to Edinburgh, where he was brought to trial on the accusation of having been present at the battle of Pentland; and, in his defence, offered to prove that *he was in Edinburgh the night before and on the day of that engagement*. When we recollect that his own pen has recorded that he would have been present at Rullion Green, had he not been acting as the SPY of the insurgents, the consummate coolness of this plea must command our admiration; indeed, it would be almost impossible to name a stronger example of mendacious casuistry. In spite, however, of this unscrupulous defence, Mr Veitch—his former conviction having been proved—was committed prisoner to the Bass until his Majesty's pleasure should be known. Some further proceedings were formally taken against him in the Court of Justiciary; but, after a short interval, the King ordered his discharge on the ground that he was not actually present at the fight of Pentland, and having retired

timeously from the rebels, had since lived peaceably in England. It has been sometimes supposed, and probably not without reason, that this decision was accelerated in consequence of some doubts having been raised as to the legality of his arrest in England. On his liberation he returned to Northumberland, and there materially assisted the escape of the Earl of Argyle in 1681 (*Wodrow*, II., 32, 73; III., 6, 338). He was one of the persons accused of being concerned in the Rye House Plot, whereupon he took refuge in Holland (*Ibid.*, IV., 224; *Act Parl.*, VIII., *App. passim*). In 1685 he was despatched to Scotland, from Amsterdam, by Argyle and the other refugees, but being recognised in Edinburgh, he was arrested, and committed close prisoner to the Tolbooth (*Wodrow*, IV., 284, 345). He survived the Revolution, and became minister first of Peebles and afterwards of Dumfries.

Mr William Dalgarno was admitted minister of Dunsyre in December, 1669, and retained the benefice till the year 1678, when he was succeeded by Mr Robert Skein. The latter declared to the Presbytery, on the 5th of January, 1681, that he had no schoolmaster. He was expelled at the Revolution, and was required by a minute of the kirk-session, dated 7th June, 1690, to give up the kirk-box and key. On the 29th November, 1693, James Young, in the parish of Dunsyre, petitioning the Presbytery of Lanark for some supply *to help forward his son, a hopeful youth*, in learning, they allowed him an ordinary Sabbath's collection in their respective churches. Mr Henry Duncan, described as late schoolmaster at Lanark, was admitted minister of this parish in 1694. In the books of the Presbytery of Lanark, under the date 16th August, 1699, it is minuted that, "according to the appointment of the Presbytery at Dunsyre, their session book was this day brought to the Presbytery, who delivered it to two of their number to revise." The earliest register of the parish now extant commences with the minute of the 7th June, 1690, above referred to, and continues till the year 1712. An interval then occurs till 1760, after which these records have been regularly kept till the present day (*New Stat. Account*).

The *church* appears always to have occupied the site of the present edifice, which is, however, itself constructed in the usual style of the post-Reformation period, with the materials of an earlier and more elegant building. It appears to have been thatched with heath until the year 1750, when a slate roof was put up.

From the terms of the grant of the benefice by Fergus Makabard to the abbey of Kelso, as recited in the earlier confirmation by William the Lyon, it would appear that the parish contained certain chapels dependent on the mother church. In the northwest part of the district there is a large heap of stones in a deep ravine on the Garvald Water, which is known by the name of *Roger's Kirk*, and is most probably the ruins of one of these edifices; but, as Chalmers observes, nothing is known of its history, or by whom, or for what reason it was erected in this sequestered spot. The name of St Bride's Well, a spring on the farm of Anston, seems also to indicate the site of another of these chapels. The lands attached of old to the mother church are still distinguished as the "kirk lands." At the Reformation they came into the possession of one of the smaller heritors in the parish. Archibald Baillie of Hillis was, in 1642, served heir to his father, James, in these lands and the vicar's glebe (*Inquis. Spec.*, 207). They still pay 15s 2½d of feu duty to the minister, as titular of the parish.

Civil Affairs.—The earliest notice we have of the proprietors of Dunsyre is contained in a charter granted in the year 1299 by John, *dominus* de Dunsyre, son of Adam of Dunsyre, by which, in consideration of a sum of money paid him in his great necessity, he grants to Allan de Denvme the lands of Le Hyllis, with a piece of ground lying on the Medwyn, with liberty of common in the whole of his tenement of Dunsyre, the right of taking timber and stones for building from the wood and quarry of the same, and the privilege of leading water to his mill from the Medwyn; "*et de illa peciata terre jacentem super le Maydeban, et de communio habendo in toto tenemento meo de Dunsyre, et de bosco meo ad edificandum in proprio usu in*

perpetuum, et de quarello sodiando et abducendo et de aqua, del Maydeban trahenda ad Molendinum suum pro sud voluntate" (*Reg. Glas.*, 214, 253). We next find, by a charter relative to the lands of Culter, already noticed in the description of that parish, which, from the attesting witnesses, William Wardlaw, Bishop of Glasgow, etc., we know must have been executed between 1334 and 1367, that William de Newbygyng was at that time laird *dominus* of Dunsyre (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 57, 174). This William was succeeded by his son Walter, who, in 1368, obtained from David II. a confirmation of his right to half the barony of Culter, which had been resigned by his father in the King's hands (*Ibid.*, 49, 147). Before the middle of the fourteenth century the lands of Dunsyre had, however, become the property of the Douglasses. On the 29th June, 1444, William, Earl of Douglas, granted to Sir Patrick Hepburn of Hales the lands of Eistertown, Westertown, Netherhill, and Stoneypath, in Dunsyre. This charter was confirmed in 1452 (*Ibid.*, IV., 170, 171, 464). By this deed the parish was divided into two holdings. One of these consisted of the portion retained by the grantor, which continued to remain in the possession of the Douglas family for several centuries, except during the intervals of their successive forfeitures. During one of these, in the reign of James V., it was annexed temporarily to the Crown by two Acts passed in the year 1540, which, however, fell to the ground when Parliament, in 1542, declared that the forfeiture of the Earl of Angus was null and void (*Act Parl.*, 361, 405, 419). The other portion passed to the grantee, Sir Patrick Hepburn, created Earl of Hailes *circa* 1456. His eldest son, Adam Hepburn, had, 1475, a charter of the barony of Dunsyre, wherein he is designated son and heir apparent of Lord Hailes (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, VII., 326). He married Elene, eldest daughter of Alexander, first Lord Hume, by whom he had a son, Patrick, who, in 1480, had a charter granted to him and his spouse, Janet Douglas, of the barony of Dunsyre; and, in the same year, appears as party to a litigation before the Council, under the title of Patrick Hepburn of Dunsiar (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, IX., 49; *Act Dom. Con.*, 72). It has generally been assumed in our

peerages that Adam Hepburn of Dunsyre succeeded his father as second Lord Hailes, but the following extract from proceedings before the Lords Auditors seems to establish that he must have predeceased the first Lord, and that the latter was succeeded by his grandson in 1480-81:—"1481. Cause depending betwixt Patrick, Lord Halys, and *Elene of Hume, spouse of umquhile Adam Hepburn of Dunsyre*, against Patrick of Knoll, to which of the said parties he should be tenant of the lands of Monymett" (*Act Dom. Aud.*, 97, 101). Patrick, Lord Hailes, was, as mentioned in our accounts of the preceding parish, created Earl of Bothwell on the accession of James IV., and his portion of Dunsyre became thereafter annexed to that lordship, the descent of which has been already fully stated. We may, however, add, that there appears to have been, in the years 1491-92, a temporary excambion of territory between the Earls of Bothwell and Angus. By the arrangement first proposed by James IV., Angus was to resign Liddesdale in exchange for the castle of Kilmarnock, etc, held by the King as Steward of Scotland. Some difficulties having, however, occurred—most probably as to the King's right to alienate, without consent of Parliament, the property of the Stewartry—a different course was adopted: the Earl of Bothwell resigning to Angus the lordship of Bothwell, with the lands of Dunsyre in Lanarkshire and Kettleshiel in Berwickshire, and receiving Liddesdale in return. This state of matters does not, however, appear to have subsisted for twenty years at the utmost, as we find Adam, second Earl of Bothwell, infeft under a crown charter, dated 1511, in the lordship of Bothwell, including the lands and baronies of Elgerill, Walston, Dolphintoun, and Dunsyre (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XII, 214, 245, 246, 266, 286; XVII, 121). In the parliamentary ratification of the title of the Earl of Angus to the lordship of Bothwell and its pertinents, passed in 1567, on the forfeiture of James, Earl of Bothwell and Duke of Orkney, the part of Dunsyre annexed to that lordship is described as "Dunsyre Eister, with mill and manor-house of the same" (*Act Parl.*, II, 565), still showing the continuance of the division between the two parts of the parish. On the forfeiture of the

Earl of Angus in 1581, we find his wife, Margaret Leslie daughter of the Earl of Rothes, infest in the barony of Bothwell, in respect of a liferent provision from the same, and in the lands and barony of Douglas and Dunsyre, in warrandice of the same, in case Margaret Maxwell, relict of the late Archibald, Earl of Angus, now Countess of Cassellis, should survive the husband of the said Margaret Leslie, and petitioning Parliament that her rights might be reserved. Whereupon the Estates declared that she should not be prejudiced by the forfeiture of the Earl of Angus, her husband, notwithstanding any title or disposition granted to Dame Jane Hepburn, Maistres of Caithness, Lady Morham, Mr James Durham, or others (*Ibid*, III, 267, 268). By the charter granted under the Great Seal in the year 1603 to William, the tenth Earl of Angus, of the lordship of Bothwell and its pertinents, the whole lands of Dunsyre became again vested in the Douglas family (*Reg Mag. Sig.*, XLIV., 22; *Act Parl.*, IV., 311). They were afterwards acquired from them by Sir George Lockhart, the President of the Court of Session, to whom his son, George Lockhart of Carnwath, was, in 1690, served heir in the lands of Dunsyre, namely, the lands commonly called Eistoune of Dunsyre; the lands of Kirktown, otherwise the Mesne Lands of Dunsyre, with the mill; the lands of Weston of Todholes; the lands and barony of Dunsyre, comprehending the lands of Tarbrax, Anstonhills, Westhall, and Stancepath, the moor called the Moor of Dunsyre, *all united in the barony of Braidwood*, in Carluke parish (*Inquis. Spec.*, 387). In 1706, a petition was presented to Parliament by George Lockhart of Carnwath, humbly showing, "That, whereas the petitioner designing to inclose a large piece of ground at Anston, in the paroch of Dunsyre, in the Upper Waird of Clidesdale, will be mightily obstructed in his said designe by a highway which passes through the same, and since the said highway is only a privat road, being a nearer cut towards Lanark than the principal highway, and by throwing the said highway about the said designed inclosure it will not be above half a mile further than at present; and the new proposed road to be made at the sheriff's sight by the petitioner as good as at present; and that

no detriment can arise to any person, since the whole ground does belong to the petitioner, except a small piece which belongs to one of his vassalls, whose damages thereby the petitioner is willing at the sheriff's sight to repair, etc.; therefore begged and entreated the honorable Estates would be pleased to allow the said alteration of the said highway." The Parliament granted the prayer of this petition (*Act Parl.*, XI, 336). Before the time when Hamilton of Wishaw wrote his description, the Lockharts of Carnwath had also acquired from John Hamilton of Udston the lands of Hills and Auldstown (*Wishaw*, p. 57). They thus became possessed not only of the superiority of the whole parish, but also of the entire property of the same, with the exception of the farm of Stoneypath, which was purchased for 8,000 merks by the Rev. Mr Bowie, minister of Dolphington, and mortgaged by him, in 1759, to increase the stipend of the minister serving that cure; the barony is now vested in their representative, Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, Bart.

The *Minor Holdings* in this parish were at one time very numerous, although they have now all returned into the possession of the superior. The lands of *Hillis*, as we have already seen, were in 1299 conferred by the over-lord on Allan de Denvme. They afterwards became the property of a branch of the family of Baillie of Lamington. Archibald Baillie of Hillis was, in 1642, retoured heir to his father, James, and was a member of the Committees of War of the county appointed in 1643, 1647, and 1648 (*Inquis. Spec.*, 207; *Act Parl.*, VI, 53, 279, 298). Hillis subsequently passed to Hamilton of Udston, who sold it to the Lockharts. *Todholes*—The proprietor of this tenement was in 1572 security that Alexander Were of Halcraig, and Thomas Were of Kirktown, would attend the next justice-ayre at Lanark, to answer an accusation of being concerned in the murder of Darnley and the two Regents (*Pitcairn Crim. Trials*, I, 35). In 1612 Douglas of Todhoiles entered himself as law-burrow for George Weir of Blackwood (*Ibid.*, III, 227). Like the preceding, this holding was shortly after acquired by one of the numerous offshoots of the Baillies

of Lamington. James Baillie of Todhoiles was one of the Committee for War of the county in the year 1649. He was, in 1662, excluded from the Act of Indemnity until he paid a fine of £360 Scots (*Act Parl.*, VI, 374; VII, 422). *Westhall*—John Graham of Westhall of Dunsyre appears as witness to a charter granted in 1477 (*Shieldhill Chart.*) It also was acquired by one of the Baillies, John Baillie of St John's Kirk being, in 1670, served heir to his brother, Thomas, in the lands of Westhall and Westerhillis, with the meadow of Meigsmeadow, in the barony and regality of Dunsyre (*Inquis. Spec.*, 316). *Tarbrax*, which lies partly in this parish and partly in Carnwath, appears to have belonged, in the middle of the sixteenth century, to a grandson of John, fifth Lord Somerville. He, having mortgaged his estate, obtained, through the interest of his cousin, the seventh Lord Somerville, a situation in the household of the cardinal bishop of St Andrews. He there lent himself to assist in carrying out the last execution for heresy which the partizans of Rome were able to effect in Scotland, namely, that of Walter Miln. Somerville's share in this transaction is thus described in Pitscottie's History (p. 200):—"The bishop, being frustrated in this manner, sought up and down for a long time for one to be judge, and could find none, till at length he took one of his own court, named Alexander Somervel, a man void of all honesty, religion, or fear of God, who sat in judgment and condemned him to the death, but the merchants, for the love of this servant of God, had hid all the tows and other things which might serve for his execution" (*Mem. Somervil*, I, 415). John Somerville of Tarbrax was, in 1603, retoured heir to his father, John Somerville of Cambusnethan (*Inquis. Spec.*, 43). Previous to 1649, this property was acquired by George Lockhart, a younger son of Lockhart of Cleghorn, and afterwards a commissioner of excise, as he appears with the designation of "Tarbrax" in the list of the Committee of War appointed in that year (*Act Parl.*, VI, 374). He was succeeded by his son William in 1669, upon whose death in 1689 these lands passed to his daughter, Anne, Countess of Aberdeen (*Inquis. Spec.*, 312, 383). Half of the mains of Dunsyre, with the mill and

mill-lands of the same, were held by John Brown, burgess of Edinburgh, during the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1528 belonged to his daughter, Margaret (*Act Parl.*, II, 328). *Anston*—Anston or Aniston was also a separate holding, which, along with Hillis, came ultimately into the possession of John Hamilton of Udston, and was by him sold to Sir Geo. Lockhart.

Castle.—The castle of Dunsyre stood on the banks of the Medwyn, about 300 yards from the church. It seems to have been built on the plan so common in the Scottish towers and peels, the lower storey being vaulted, and surmounted by two others approached by a circular staircase in the thickness of the wall at one of the corners. The courts of the barony continued to be held within it so late as the early part of the last century. Fortalices of the same class were erected on many of the smaller holdings, as Westhall, Hills, Anston, and Todholes, the latter being a building of considerable strength, and surrounded by a ditch. The New Statistical Account also mentions that at Easter Saxon there were no fewer than five of these strengths.

In the year 1706, the parishioners of Dunsyre presented an address to the last Scottish Parliament, petitioning that the Act of Union should not be passed (*Act Parl.*, XI, 322).

G. V. I.

THE PARISH OF DUNSYRE,

Although bleak and moorland-like on the hills above the valley of the Medwyn, shows well on the lower level; and there are few parochial manses in the Upper Ward better placed than is that of Dunsyre, with Newholm across the Medwyn to the east, the Dolphinton and Walston hills on the south, and the manse of Walston and the homestead of Walston Place in the south-west. The reverend statist of 1791 reports that the manse was built in 1756, and his successor, in 1834, declares that, although repaired in 1815, it had then become ruinous, and required either to be rebuilt or very thoroughly repaired, there being also a deficiency

in the accommodation of office-houses. The manse of 1864 appears to be respectable without and comfortable within, the view from the windows of the chief rooms below commanding the whole vale of the Medwyn to the west, and of the wooded slopes of Dolphinton and Newholm on the south. The kirk stands on a knoll a short way eastward of the manse, the glebe extending to the graveyard; and the statist of 1834 describes the kirk as being "on a tumulus on the northern bank of the Medwyn, and conveniently situate for the inhabitants."

The village of Dunsyre—population in 1841 given as 68—is close by the kirk, and the thatch-roofed cottages to the right of the road, running eastward through the parish, are picturesque, being just far enough off to hide lack of tidiness, should such exist, as is too likely to be in a parish without a resident heritor. About 1750 the kirk of Dunsyre was thatched, as the parochial records note it, having then received a slate roof for the first time, and it is understood to have been erected at the Reformation, from the ruins of an old Gothic structure. In 1820 it was repaired, and the tower and lofty window on either side make it church-like. In 1834 the incumbent reports the glebe to consist of fifteen acres, to be well-enclosed, dykes, hedges, drains, trees, etc., and to be worth £30 or £40 per annum—a larger amount than it appears for in the roll of 1858–9; and the glebe, manse, and surroundings do look as if some under-valuation had taken place. The village of Dunsyre is nearly equidistant between Carnwath on the west and Linton on the east, six miles either way, and about two miles farther to the south-west is the town of Biggar, the market town of Upper Clydesdale. A village of considerable size existed at one time near Westown, but now little remains there but the cottages of those employed on the farm, which, conjoined with Todholes, is the largest in the parish. Dunsyre lies apart from all lines of through traffic, no coach or public conveyance going that way, although the present road from Carnwath is good, but used alone for local travel; but "all that" will be changed when the route direct from the Carluke coalfield, *via* Carstairs, is led up the Medwyn for the Lyne and the Tweed. The mill on the roadside near

the village is of the smallest, and the stream that turns it needs no bridge. Above the mill, on the braeside, is the farm-steading of Kirklands (244-957), of very considerable extent, and chiefly arable. The minister, as being titular of the teinds, he receives annually 15s 2½d, as feu-duty from the lands called the Kirklands, and this may be from the minor holding of like name on the roll.

Westown and Todholes (244-760) is, as might be inferred from the former name, in the west of the parish, Westown being on the western march of Carnwath, and Todholes on the section of Dunsyre, where a bend in the Medwyn-water enables Walston parish to indent it. "Tod" and "Fox" are in the Scotch dialect the same, and Todholes—Fox-earths, may have been not inaptly applied to a locality so near to where the kennel of the Lanarkshire and Linlithgowshire hounds is kept; but some other signification may be needful, as Todholes—Todhoiles—appears on antiquarian records when the hawk and not the fox-hound found amusement for the lords of the soil. Todholes appears on Ordnance report as a small farm-house, Westown as a large farm-steading, with 1·143 assigned as area for houses, etc.

Westhall (244-859) is eastward of Westown, north-east of Todholes, south of Easthills, and near to the South Medwyn-water. Being of considerable extent, but little more than half the value of Westown and Todholes, it is on Ordnance Index given as a farm-steading, with ·746 for houses, yards, and garden. The occupants of Westhall were of old, men of note on the Medwyn, as adverted to in the antiquarian pages preceding these. Wood, near Westhall, appears for 1·868; rough pasture and arable, 34·555; arable and moss, 20·882, and such entries might be looked for in the vale of the Medwyn.

Easthills and Westhills, now one farm (244-835), lie north of Westhall, south of Anston, west of Dunsyre kirk; and the new steading, north of the road, shows well from the vale. The locality, as Hillis, finds place in antiquarian pages as having been held by a Baillie who about same time held Hillhouse, in Lamington, and they look so like in orthography that the one might read for the other. In later times, when the Presbyterians

of Lamington. James Baillie of Todhoiles was one of the Committee for War of the county in the year 1649. He was, in 1662, excluded from the Act of Indemnity until he paid a fine of £360 Scots (*Act Parl.*, VI, 374; VII, 422). *Westhall*—John Graham of Westhall of Dunsyre appears as witness to a charter granted in 1477 (*Shieldhill Chart.*) It also was acquired by one of the Baillies, John Baillie of St John's Kirk being, in 1670, served heir to his brother, Thomas, in the lands of Westhall and Westerhillis, with the meadow of Meigsmeadow, in the barony and regality of Dunsyre (*Inquis. Spec.*, 316). *Tarbrax*, which lies partly in this parish and partly in Carnwath, appears to have belonged, in the middle of the sixteenth century, to a grandson of John, fifth Lord Somerville. He, having mortgaged his estate, obtained, through the interest of his cousin, the seventh Lord Somerville, a situation in the household of the cardinal bishop of St Andrews. He there lent himself to assist in carrying out the last execution for heresy which the partizans of Rome were able to effect in Scotland, namely, that of Walter Miln. Somerville's share in this transaction is thus described in Pitscottie's History (p. 200):—"The bishop, being frustrated in this manner, sought up and down for a long time for one to be judge, and could find none, till at length he took one of his own court, named Alexander Somervel, a man void of all honesty, religion, or fear of God, who sat in judgment and condemned him to the death, but the merchants, for the love of this servant of God, had hid all the tows and other things which might serve for his execution" (*Mem. Somervil*, I, 415). John Somerville of Tarbrax was, in 1603, retoured heir to his father, John Somerville of Cambusnethan (*Inquis. Spec.*, 43). Previous to 1649, this property was acquired by George Lockhart, a younger son of Lockhart of Cleghorn, and afterwards a commissioner of excise, as he appears with the designation of "Tarbrax" in the list of the Committee of War appointed in that year (*Act Parl.*, VI, 374). He was succeeded by his son William in 1669, upon whose death in 1689 these lands passed to his daughter, Anne, Countess of Aberdeen (*Inquis. Spec.*, 312, 383). Half of the mains of Dunsyre, with the mill and

mill-lands of the same, were held by John Brown, burghess of Edinburgh, during the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1528 belonged to his daughter, Margaret (*Act Parl.*, II., 328). *Anston*—Anston or Aniston was also a separate holding, which, along with Hillis, came ultimately into the possession of John Hamilton of Udston, and was by him sold to Sir Geo. Lockhart.

Castle.—The castle of Dunsyre stood on the banks of the Medwyn, about 300 yards from the church. It seems to have been built on the plan so common in the Scottish towers and peels, the lower storey being vaulted, and surmounted by two others approached by a circular staircase in the thickness of the wall at one of the corners. The courts of the barony continued to be held within it so late as the early part of the last century. Fortalices of the same class were erected on many of the smaller holdings, as Westhall, Hills, Anston, and Todholes, the latter being a building of considerable strength, and surrounded by a ditch. The New Statistical Account also mentions that at Easter Saxon there were no fewer than five of these strengths.

In the year 1706, the parishioners of Dunsyre presented an address to the last Scottish Parliament, petitioning that the Act of Union should not be passed (*Act Parl.*, XI., 322).

G. V. I.

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perpetuum, et de quarello sodiando et abducendo et de aqua, del Maydeban trahenda ad Molendinum suum pro sua voluntate" (*Reg. Glas.*, 214, 253). We next find, by a charter relative to the lands of Culter, already noticed in the description of that parish, which, from the attesting witnesses, William Wardlaw, Bishop of Glasgow, etc., we know must have been executed between 1334 and 1367, that William de Newbygyng was at that time laird *dominus* of Dunsyre (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 57, 174). This William was succeeded by his son Walter, who, in 1368, obtained from David II. a confirmation of his right to half the barony of Culter, which had been resigned by his father in the King's hands (*Ibid.*, 49, 147). Before the middle of the fourteenth century the lands of Dunsyre had, however, become the property of the Douglasses. On the 29th June, 1444, William, Earl of Douglas, granted to Sir Patrick Hepburn of Hales the lands of Eistertown, Westertown, Netherhill, and Stoneypath, in Dunsyre. This charter was confirmed in 1452 (*Ibid.*, IV., 170, 171, 464). By this deed the parish was divided into two holdings. One of these consisted of the portion retained by the grantor, which continued to remain in the possession of the Douglas family for several centuries, except during the intervals of their successive forfeitures. During one of these, in the reign of James V., it was annexed temporarily to the Crown by two Acts passed in the year 1540, which, however, fell to the ground when Parliament, in 1542, declared that the forfeiture of the Earl of Angus was null and void (*Act Parl.*, 361, 405, 419). The other portion passed to the grantee, Sir Patrick Hepburn, created Earl of Hailes *circa* 1456. His eldest son, Adam Hepburn, had, 1475, a charter of the barony of Dunsyre, wherein he is designated son and heir apparent of Lord Hailes (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, VII., 326). He married Elene, eldest daughter of Alexander, first Lord Hume, by whom he had a son, Patrick, who, in 1480, had a charter granted to him and his spouse, Janet Douglas, of the barony of Dunsyre; and, in the same year, appears as party to a litigation before the Council, under the title of Patrick Hepburn of Dunsiar (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, IX., 49; *Act Dom. Con.*, 72). It has generally been assumed in our

peerages that Adam Hepburn of Dunsyre succeeded his father as second Lord Hailes, but the following extract from proceedings before the Lords Auditors seems to establish that he must have predeceased the first Lord, and that the latter was succeeded by his grandson in 1480–81:—"1481. Cause depending betwixt Patrick, Lord Halys, and *Elene of Hume, spouse of unquhile Adam Hepburn of Dunsyre*, against Patrick of Knoll, to which of the said parties he should be tenant of the lands of Monymett" (*Act Dom. Aud.*, 97, 101). Patrick, Lord Hailes, was, as mentioned in our accounts of the preceding parish, created Earl of Bothwell on the accession of James IV., and his portion of Dunsyre became thereafter annexed to that lordship, the descent of which has been already fully stated. We may, however, add, that there appears to have been, in the years 1491–92, a temporary excambion of territory between the Earls of Bothwell and Angus. By the arrangement first proposed by James IV., Angus was to resign Liddesdale in exchange for the castle of Kilmarnock, etc, held by the King as Steward of Scotland. Some difficulties having, however, occurred—most probably as to the King's right to alienate, without consent of Parliament, the property of the Stewartry—a different course was adopted: the Earl of Bothwell resigning to Angus the lordship of Bothwell, with the lands of Dunsyre in Lanarkshire and Kettleshiel in Berwickshire, and receiving Liddesdale in return. This state of matters does not, however, appear to have subsisted for twenty years at the utmost, as we find Adam, second Earl of Bothwell, infeft under a crown charter, dated 1511, in the lordship of Bothwell, including the lands and baronies of Elgerill, Walston, Dolphintoun, and Dunsyre (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XII, 214, 245, 246, 266, 286; XVII, 121). In the parliamentary ratification of the title of the Earl of Angus to the lordship of Bothwell and its pertinents, passed in 1567, on the forfeiture of James, Earl of Bothwell and Duke of Orkney, the part of Dunsyre annexed to that lordship is described as "Dunsyre Eister, with mill and manor-house of the same" (*Act Parl.*, II, 565), still showing the continuance of the division between the two parts of the parish. On the forfeiture of the

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

hundred yards of the kirk, the Mains may have been then the home-farm, and the considerable extent of level land above the Medwyn, near to the village and opposite to the Newholm estate, has many an entry of arable on the Survey sheet.

Eastown (244-784), on the Linton march, as Westown was on the Carnwath border, is a farm of considerable extent and value, under the hill of Dunsyre, on the Medwyn and Westwaters, and opposite to the level lands of Dolphinton; indexed as a large farm-steading, with a fair extent of rough pasture above, and arable land below it. There appears to be a saw-mill near the Mains, for which ample work may be found from the large quantities of wood growing in the parishes of Dolphinton and Linton, to south and east of Medwyn-bank, as the locality appears on the valuation roll, and held by the owner, entered as a millwright. A wright also appears as laird, and there are few holders of land in their own-right in the parish.

Dunsyre (244) is a small farm near to the village, and in the neighbourhood are other holdings, but less in value. The burns, which abound in the parish, are named the Adder, Anston, Bassy, Black, Boston, Darling, Kirkland, Salls, and Dryburn, the latter having a Dryburn-bridge; but if dry, such should not be needed. Cairns, four, are noted on Index, besides the Cairn-knowe, a hill already referred to. Corbie's-craigs, Darloos-rig, Fingerstane-cleugh, Horse-law, Lingy-knowe, Lone-ond, Sout-hill, Shields-rig, Standing-stone, the Pike, Tor-law, Twin-laws, and Weather-law, are names of localities in the parish of Dunsyre, suggestive of the character of the district. The Covenanters' grave may well be looked for in the Pentland hills, where these persecuted religionists sought shelter, and found a last resting-place, when fleeing from the fight of the Pentlands, as they termed it—the rout of Rullion Green, as their opponents delight to name it. Roger's Kirk is another place, above the Garval-burn, but in a wild ravine in Dunsyre parish, and alluded to at page 411; and there may well have been a Covenanting kirk or meeting-place in the moors, where the persecuted Presbyterians might convene for worship, with sentinels posted on the heights to warn of the approach of the dragons; and, the wilds of

Aird's-moss, the slopes of Cairntable, the vales on the Nith or the Ken excepted, few places for safety were more like to be selected by the Covenanter than Roger's Kirk.

Dykefoot (244-903), a farm-steading, and on a farm of moderate extent, lies on the extreme north-west of the parish; and dyke meaning a wall of turf or of stone, and foot the end thereof, some such fence may have been here; and as, in 1834, the reverend statist reports that "enclosures are few, and in a very indifferent condition," and his predecessor, in 1791, had remarked that stones are not every where to be got—and the poverty of the land will hardly bear the expense of erecting stone walls—to have had a dyke there, may have been remarkable enough to give name to the locality. Boston Cottage, .061, is noticed, as it is on the Carnwath march, and the road thence eastwards, and at base of a hill of 1026 feet high. Whins (244) is a small pendicle of land between Easthills and Westhall, in the vicinity of wood—whins likely abounding there.

Of the acreage in Dunsyre parish, 79·081, by Ordnance Survey report, is moss, 7373·608 heathy pasture, 433·266 rough pasture, 49·364 pasture, 2701·386 arable, 7·684 meadow, 44·688 wood, 10·947 water, 8·028 turnpike, 15·437 parish road, 8·395 road, indefinite and occupation roads; 2·571 for houses and gardens, 16·588 for farm-steadings, and .414 for parish school and playground. The population of the parish (181-196) was 359 by census of 1755, and by that of 1861 the number reported is 312, showing a decrease of 47 in the century; and the number of farms does not appear to be less than in 1791—twelve then being the number, and at present there are nine of considerable size, with five smaller. In 1791, it was stated that, "in good seasons the harvest is three, in a wet year six, weeks later than in Mid or East Lothian." That the people were sober, economical, industrious; the servants "well fed and treated, and in seed-time and harvest none in Scotland can be more alert." The air good, but moist; rheumatism and nervous disorders prevail—the last from want of circulation of air in the houses, "the windows of which formerly had moveable timber leaves below and glass above, now the windows are sashed, and

scarcely any of them can be opened." The statist of 1834 informs us that the prevailing winds were from the west, that they sweep the valley with great violence; the soft freestone of the houses becoming damp several hours, and even days, previous to a storm of wind and rain, and the doors within the houses frequently stand covered with damp, etc. Fine springs abound in the parish; the Curate's-well, on the glebe, consists of two circular holes, filled with soft sand, from which the water issues, and at brief intervals, "bubbles up at three apertures, as if it emitted air." On the verge of the marsh, the springs "seem deeply charged with ore." The flat, by the Medwyn, is mostly composed of moss, eleven to sixteen feet deep; and if dug down half that depth, it becomes soft, water and sludge rising; in this basin, branches and trunks of the hazel, alder, and willow trees are every where deposited. In 1834 it was reported, "the eagle is found on the hills near Craigengar, wild ducks are numerous in the marshes; and, during a storm, wild geese, fifty to sixty in a covey, often visit the parish. The seagull frequents the parish when the weather is severe; and the lapwing migrates in flocks there in summer, and have been known to remain during winter; grouse abound, and the grey plover is everywhere to be seen."

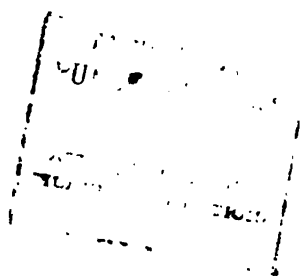
The soil in the eastern part of this parish is generally sandy, the ground appearing as if it had at one time been traversed by water; and towards the west, the subsoil seems to consist of the debris of the hills—stones of all kinds, mixed with sand, clay, and sometimes pebbles, being found there; and the light, sandy soil becomes soon covered with heath, if not kept clean by the plough. In 1840, it was said particular attention is paid to the dairy; the milk-houses being fitted up in the neatest manner; and of the skimmed milk, cheeses were made, and Dunlop cheese also, to rival any in Ayrshire. The Medwyn has been straightened, giving facilities for draining the surrounding bog, and irrigation was first practised in the Upper Ward of Clydesdale, in this parish, and has been improving constantly. There being no chapels or dissenting-houses in the parish, the church is generally well attended,

the average number of communicants being, in 1840, about 170; and there was then no individual in the parish who had not been taught, from their infancy, to read and write.

The reverend statist of 1840 declared that the great want of his parish was shelter; the farms, for the most part, being quite exposed to the sweep of the east and west winds. The Medwyn had been, about three years before, straightened for a distance of three miles, but the work had not been sufficiently done, as the water, at the under part of the cut, overflows its banks, in consequence of a mill keeping back the water, but were that removed, the effect of the straightening of the river would be improved; and were the flat through which the cut runs fully drained by ditches into the Medwyn, there might be reclaimed near four hundred acres of the best land in the parish—a deep, rich, water-borne soil, composed of decayed vegetable matter, and likely to prove worth more than one-half of all the land under cultivation. The soil is generally of clay and sand, reddish in colour, and bears good crops. The river also has deposited sand on its banks to the height, in some places, of two or three feet above the bog near it; and the flat land near it is chiefly of moss, eleven to sixteen feet in depth.

The illustration supplied for the parish of Dunsyre is a view of Netherurd House, in the parish of Drummelzier, and in Peeblesshire, but not far from the hill of Dunsyre. The armorial bearings of the Laird of Netherurd are also on the map, that of the Lee family, chief landholder in the district, being given elsewhere. J. White of Netherurd, the convener, and a deputy-lieutenant in the county of Peebles, holds land in the adjoining parish of Walston; he is of Upper Ward stock, and the wealth amassed by his father was largely got together in Glasgow; moreover, he is nearly related to the Laird of Coulter-Maynes, who, it may be added, is on the list of proprietors as a Parliamentary elector for the parish of Dunsyre.

A. M.



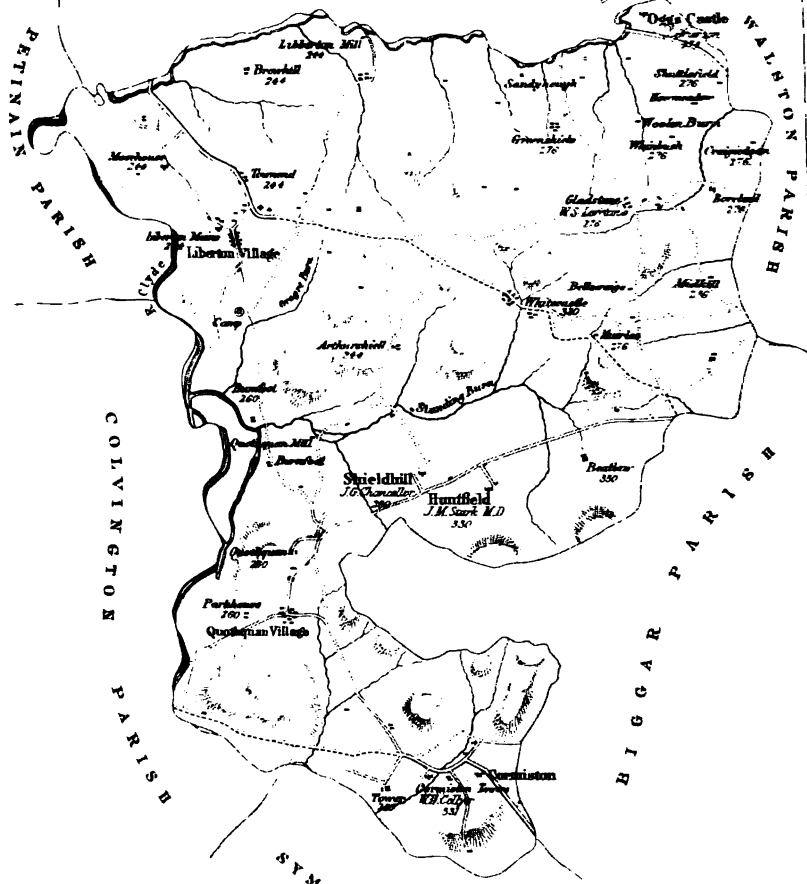


CARNWATH PARISH

Collyer of Carmiston

PETTINGHAM PARISH

ALTON PARISH



COLVINGTON PARISH

BIGGAR PARISH

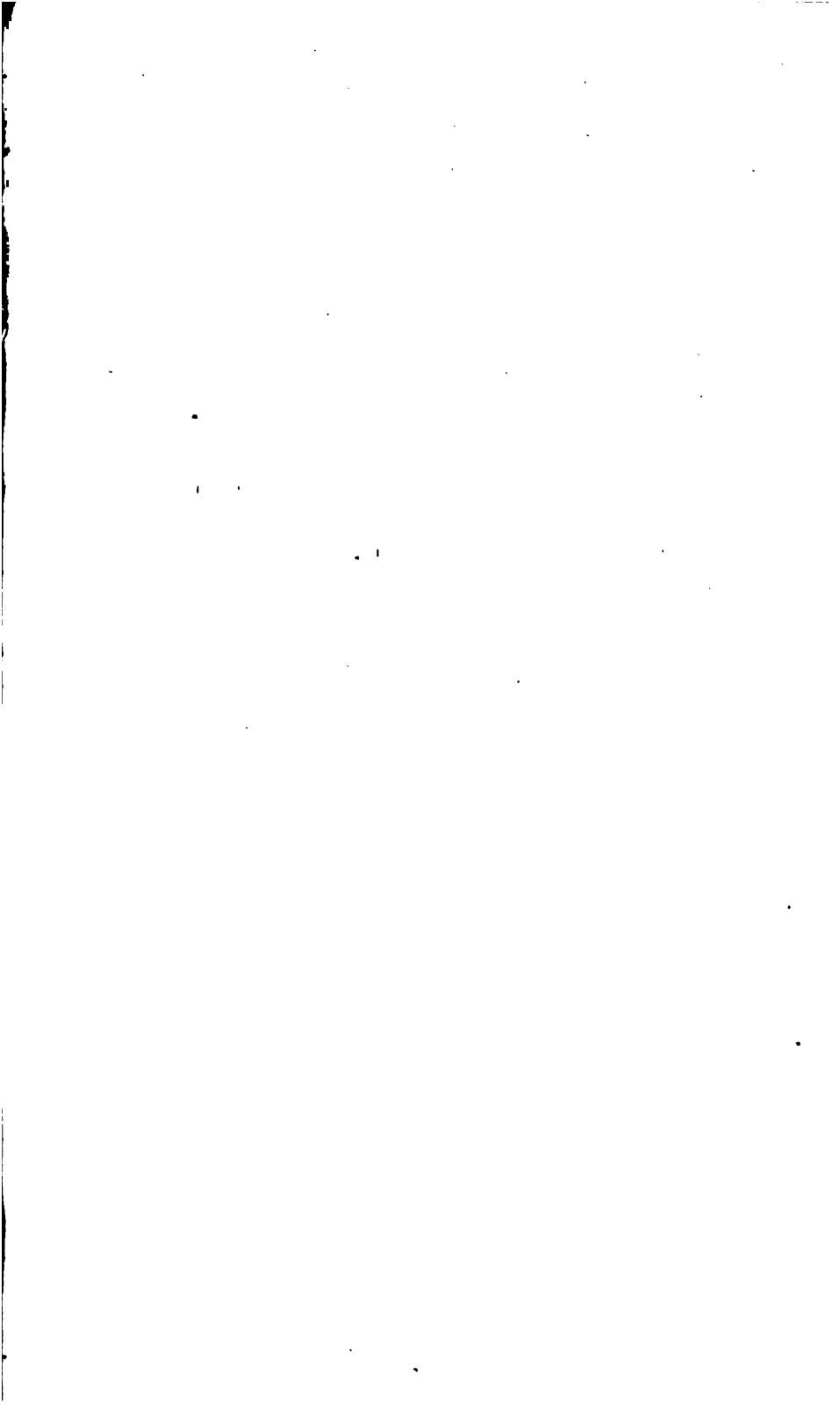
SYMINGTON PARISH



Chamber of Shieldhill

THE
PARISH
OF
LIBBERTON.

3 MILES





THE PARISH OF LIBBERTON,

Or Libberton and Quothquhan, as united in 1660, is nearly triangular in form, but, near its south-eastern extremity, is indented by Biggar Common, that parish lying eastward; on the north-east is that of Walston, on the west that of Carnwath, and west and north is the Clyde, separating the Quothquhan section of Libberton from the parishes of Symington, of Covington, and of Pettinain. From where the Medwyn flows into the Clyde on the north, to near Wolfclyde-bridge on south, may be seven miles, but much more if the curves of the river Clyde be taken into account; and from Thankerton-bridge on the west, to Oggs Castle, on the Carnwath and Walston march, in the east, will be little under six miles. The hill of note in the parish is that of Quothquhan-law (20), in height 1097 feet, of which a view appears in this volume, and which is so marked in form and outline as to arrest the attention of the traveller by the Caledonian Railway. Taking the flood of the Clyde as 661 feet above the level of the sea, leaves but 436 feet of an ascent for the law or hill of Quothquhan, and being arable two-thirds up, green throughout, with a belt of Scotch firs encircling the crown, gives no small temptation for the pedestrian by the river side to climb the ascent, and the view at summit will well reward his pains; as, moderate as is the altitude, the situation is such that, far as his eye may carry, the course of the Clyde may be traced seaward on the north; on the west is the hill of Tinto, to be afterwards duly described; on the south, and towering above the Biggar Common-hill, rises the fell of Coulter; south and west is the upper dale of the Clyde, the view there intercepted by the double-headed hill of Dungavel, on the one hand, and by the Start-up-hill of Lamingtoun on the other. The slope of the Law is more abrupt to the Clyde, which flows but a few hundred yards west of its base, then on the eastern side—where the land inclines

upward, then more level, and again rising as the Hyndshillend, the eastern spur of the Walston hills is reached; to the north, the flat expanse beyond the Medwyn, and in Carnwath, extends, and the track of the railway onward, and beyond Carstairs, or thence eastward for Edinburgh, is seen; and on the top of the pretty hill, the sward is soft, green, and so rich, that names without number are cut out of the turf, to put in brief remembrance those who have ascended the mount and sat in the chair of Wallace, the patriot hero of the Scottish peasant—the seat referred to being an out-cropping of the rock on the top; and tradition alleges that the leaders of the Scottish host convened there to meet their chief on the eve preceding the battle of Biggar, with the details of which, all-apocryphal as many suppose them to be, what Scottish boy is not familiar?

The Clyde, in its upper course, has few prettier reaches than from the Biggar march at Wolfclyde to the Medwyn efflux opposite at Pettinain; where, 620 feet being the height above the level of the sea, and 670 at Wolfclyde, shows a descent of 50 feet, and may indicate the weight of the flood and the rapidity of its course, the area (91) of that river on the Libberton bank being given as 78·899, that quoted for the whole Upper Ward being 935·512. The Medwyn rivers, north and south, had united their small floods about a couple of miles before where they flow into the Clyde, on the northern march of Libberton, the depth of the stream being greater, but the breadth little more than was that of the South Medwyn when bounding Dunsyre and Walston. In 1834 the reverend statist reports that the Clyde, when swollen, overflows all the low grounds on its banks, doing damage to the crops; and the river embankment in Libberton and Quothquhan is small compared with that so wisely made in the parishes of Coulter and Lamington, as before described. The breadth of the Clyde is 100 to 120 feet, the depth, fifteen feet in the pool, in some places little more than a couple of feet in the stream, and when low the Clyde may be forded in many places, but the flood comes down so fast that danger arises, hence the necessity of having the river bridged at Wolfclyde and Thankerton; below that it is boated across at sundry places.

The reverend statist of 1791—and he wrote a good paper and a full one—states that the land on the banks of the Clyde is the most fertile in the parish, much of it due to the river deposits, which cover the levels, holms, or haughs, as locally named, “often a dozen times in the year,” the soil, a deep, rich clay, from time immemorial cultivated “without receiving the smallest particle of dung.” Eastward of these haughs the whole extent of ground is undulating, covered with heath, and “in some places susceptible of tillage.” Susceptible of improvement it must have been, as the estimated rental of the parish, in 1791 given as £1189, appears in valuation roll for 1863–4 as £6727 14s, and all from land, there being no railway in the parish—the Caledonian being to west of the Clyde, the Biggar line in its own vale, as will be that for Dolphinton, now in progress.

The Ordnance Survey recapitulation figures for Libberton show 8155·344 for land, 68·321 for roads, 7·555 for villages, 88·760 for water; total, 8319·920—being larger than Biggar, but less than Coulter or Dunsyre. Of arable land 6158·676 is reported; wood, 1075·922; pasture, heathy or better, 154·266 only; of parish roads, 65·201; other roads, 18·991; ornamental ground, 5·473; houses, 58·170; village, 5·206; quarry, 1·087; water-course, 3·327; and these figures are fairly instructive of an improved and improving district.

On the valuation roll the Lee estate (244) appeared, in 1858–9, for 2077*l.* 11*s.*; that of Shieldhill (260) for 1470*l.* 12*s.*; of Gladstones, (Loaningdale) (276) for 836*l.* 12*s.*, with other ratings of 297*l.* 10*s.*, 286*l.* 5*s.*, 286*l.*, 229*l.* 10*s.*, 160*l.*, 137*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, 135*l.*, 16*l.* 5*s.*, and some minor amounts. As to rental, the sums were 705*l.* 13*s.*, 380*l.*, 370*l.*, 312*l.*, 237*l.*, 215*l.*, 210*l.*, 190*l.*, 183*l.*, 175*l.*, 160*l.*, 152*l.*, 145*l.*, 143*l.*, 134*l.*, 130*l.*, 126*l.*, 110*l.*, 100*l.*, 80*l.*, 69*l.*, 62*l.*, 60*l.*, 60*l.*, 51*l.*, 42*l.* 17*s.*, 30*l.*, 20*l.*, 20*l.*, and very few for less. In addition, Shieldhill rents for 270*l.*, Oggs Castle 132*l.*, Huntfield 50*l.*, Cormiston 23*l.*, held by resident proprietor, and the manse and glebe values for 38*l.*

Knowledge is increased by comparison of what our neighbour may communicate to us with what we may ourselves take note of, but the names, so far as Ordnance report goes, are limited in

Libberton, it being one of the lithograph indexed set, neither were the agricultural statistics so suggestive as have been obtained of other parishes; but it helps not a little that the statistical account of 1791 was full, and spare as is that of 1834, still instruction may be drawn from both. Condensing from paper of 1791, rheumatism and nervous disorders afflict the people, caused by the wretched hovels they live in, and the low diet they live upon, and Libberton scarcely deserves the name of a village, consisting of but a few scattered huts. The farmers are forty in number, some having but a half, others the quarter of a plough, and from 1683 to 1753 the population of the parish had decreased nearly one-half, caused by the non-residence of heritors, a "sort of epidemical rage having seized upon them to flock to large cities." Of the nine heritors on the roll for 1791, two only reside in the parish, and their income is under 30*l.* a-year. The number of inhabited houses in 1791 was 168; by census of 1861 there were 151; the population in 1791 was 750, and in 1861 it is given as 836, increase 86; the farmers in 1791 were forty in number, in 1858-9 there are thirty-three on the roll. In 1791 about 4000 acres are reported as arable, 35 being in flax; by Ordnance figures 6159 are under the plough. In 1791 "there is indeed very little planting in it;" now more than one-eighth of the area is under wood. The rent of the farms ranged, in 1791, from 30*l.* to 79*l.*; in 1858-9 one was above 700*l.*, three near 400*l.*, etc., as already noted. In 1730 a cow weighing 20 stone was sold for 55*s.*, in 1791 it will cost 5*l.*; a fatted calf, 10*s.* 6*d.* in 1730, in 1790 brings 21*s.* The village of Libberton, on east and south, has been surrounded by a dyke or mound, the foundations of which were visible in 1791, also vestiges of three large penned vaults, erected to save their cattle from the freebooter.

A. M.

LIBERTON.

NAME.

Libertun, Liberton, Libirton, Lybyrtown, Libyrtown, Libertoun.

Chalmers considers the derivation of this somewhat doubtful, but inclines to hold that the name of this parish, like that of Liberton in Mid-Lothian, is most probably a corruption of *Leper-town*. There is, however, no reason to suppose that any hospital for those afflicted with leprosy ever existed at either of those places, and the derivation appears to be entirely fanciful, a mere jingle on the sound of the word. It is much more probable that the original designation of the hamlet was *Villa de Liberatione*, the township of the livery of the King. We have no direct proof, indeed, that this parish was assigned for the maintenance of the Royal household, but our conjecture is strongly supported by the fact that, in the reign of Alexander III., the adjoining one of Pettinain was held by Adam de Liberatione, who was bound to render to the King the service of certain persons, for making *livery* of all kinds that ought to be made—“*ad faciendum Liberacionem omni modam*” (*Act Parl.*, I, p. 88 *after Preface*). It is also possible that the barony of Liberton was held by the same Adam, and it may have taken its name from him. The surname *Libber*, although rare, still exists in Scotland.

HISTORY.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The church of Liberton appears to have had under its care, in early times, a much more extensive district than that included in the modern parish. It is not improbable that it was originally the mother church, not only of this, but also of the adjoining parish of Carnwath; at all events, it is certain that its territory embraced at least the lands on which the present church and village of Carnwath are built (*Letters Apostolic of Pope Urban III.*; *Reg. Glas.*, 46, 53). At first it appears to have been a lay benefice,

the advowson of which was in the possession of the proprietor of the adjoining lands of Carnwath; but in the Letters Apostolic referred to, it is expressly stated that when they were issued, *circa* 1185, this right had passed into other hands. By a charter which was confirmed by David II, 1329-71, John Maxwell of Maxwell granted to the monastery of Sct. Marie and Sct. Wynnyn at Kilwynnyn, in Ayrshire, the advowson of the church of Liberton, with "an acre of *my land*, near the land of the church, *per concessam*, which I have perambulated before many, and assyened to them" (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 34, 86). On the 24th July, 1429, Adam, the abbot, and the monks of Kilwynyne, for the honour of God and St Kentigern, and the augmentation of the worship of God in Glasgow, granted to the dean and chapter of the diocese the right of patronage of the parochial church of Liberton, which gift was confirmed by Bishop John of Glasgow on the 26th of the same month (*Reg. Glas.*, 321, 333; 322, 334). The chapter of Glasgow did not, however, retain the benefice for any length of time, but appear to have almost immediately transferred it to the Barons of Carnwath, in which barony the lands of Liberton had by that time been incorporated; and the advowson remains to this day in the possession of their representative (*Inquis. Spec.*, 337, 367).

William, parson of Liberton, is a witness to two charters in favour of the abbey of Kelso, granted between 1202 and 1211 (*Lib. de Cal.*, 170, 205; 174, 211). In 1296 Huwe de Dounom, parson of the church of Liberton, gave in his allegiance to Edward I (*Ragman Rolls*, 156). Blind Harry gives, as his authorities for the incidents he relates of Sir William Wallace—

"Maister Jhone Blayr, . . .
 A worthy clerk, bath wyss and richt sawage,

 Wallace and he at Hayne in schule had beyne;
 Sone afterwart, as verite is seyne,
 He was the man that pryncipall undertak,
 That first compiled, indyt, the Latin buk
 Of Wallace lyff, rycht famous of renoune;
 And *Thomas Grey*, persone of *Libertoune*.

With him thai war, and put in story all,
Off't ane or baith, mekill of his trauaill."

It has been commonly supposed that this Thomas Grey was parson of the church of Libertoune in Mid-Lothian, but, as Chalmers most accurately remarks, this is clearly impossible. The benefice of Libertoune, near Edinburgh, was vested in the Abbey of Holyrood, and could have had no parson, but only a vicar serving the cure. Consequently, there can be no doubt that the benefice enjoyed by Thomas Grey was that of Libertoune in Lanarkshire. He could not, however, have held it at the time he was the companion of Wallace, it being then, as we have mentioned, possessed by Huwe of Dounom, but must have been collated to it some years afterwards, and, of course, long before Blind Harry composed his poem, which sufficiently accounts for his designation in that chronicle. Robert de Glene was rector of this parish in the early part of the reign of David II. (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 34, 86); and in 1429 we find the benefice resigned by Magister John de Vause, canon and rector of Glasgow (*Reg. Glas.*, 322, 334). Sir John Brown was in possession of this rectory in 1434 (*Shieldhill Chart.*) In 1554 Mr John Somerville was rector of Liberton, who became embroiled in a feud with the Lindsays of Covington, by whom his barn-yard was burned, and his servant wounded. He would, however, appear to have been anything but a man of peace, rather, on the contrary, an eminent example of the church militant, and ready, in those disturbed times, to defend his possessions, not only by word of the Spirit, but also by the temporal sword, wielded by his own strong arm. In the same year (1554) we find the archbishop repledging him and his brother Michael, parish clerk of Carnwath, to the regality of Glasgow, when they were charged with mutilation of John Wilson, and other crimes contained in their letters; while in the following year, he and his brother were again accused, on forethought felony, for assembling upwards of 100 persons, and hindering John Lindsay of Covington from coming to the head Court of the shire, on which occasion his natural brother, John Lindsay, was wounded to

the effusion of his blood (*Pitcairn Crim. Trials*, I, 369, 369*, 383*).

The rectory of Liberton, in the deanery of Lanark, is taxed in Baiamond's Roll at £10, and in *Taxatio Scot. Eccles.* at £8 10s, assessments which show a yearly revenue of £100 and £85 respectively (*Reg. Glas.*, LXVIII, LXXVI.)

From the Book of Ministers (p. 33) we find that Mr William Levingston was minister of this parish between 1567 and 1573, at a stipend of £50, to be sustentit by the tacksman; and from the Book of Assignations for 1576 (*Ibid*, *App.*, 82), that Mr James Hamilton was minister, his stipend £28, with one chalder meal; and George Mossman reader at Liberton, his stipend £16, with the kirk-land, to be paid out of the third of the parsonage of Quothquhan.

The church appears to have always occupied the site of the present edifice, which is modern, all traces of the early structure having disappeared.

The Knights Templars possessed four oxgates of land in this parish (*Inquis. Spec.*, 387).

Civil Affairs.—The lands of this parish appear to have been held at a very early period by the same family which possessed those of the adjoining one of Carnwath. Towards the end of the twelfth century, however, we find them separated and become the property of two distinct over-lords (*Bull of Urban III.*; *Reg. Glas.*, 46, 53). In the early part of the reign of David II., the lands of Liberton were in the possession of John Maxwell of Maxwell (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 34, 86). By charters granted by that King between the years 1365–1369, in favour of Sir Walter Somervill, they were incorporated with the barony of Carnwath, to which the superiority of the whole parish has been ever since annexed. The descent of this barony will be found fully traced in the description of the parish of Carnwath.

Minor Holdings.—James, Lord Somerville, and Hugh, his son, granted, in 1564, to James Hamilton, son and heir-apparent of James Hamilton of Crawfordjohn, knight, the eight oxgates

of land of *Muirhouse*, with the tower and fortalice, and the rest of the lands of Liberton, extending to a £40 land. On the death of his father, James Hamilton assumed the style of Sir James Hamilton of Liberton. He also possessed the baronies of Evandale, Crawfordjohn, and Carstairs. He died in 1605, and was succeeded by his son, Sir James of Evandale and Crawfordjohn, who resold these lands to the Earls of Carnwath. In 1676, James, Earl of Carnwath, was served heir to his father in the ancient lordship of the Somervells, including the lands of Liberton, namely, the eight oxgates of lands of Muirhouse, with the mill, extending to a £40 land (*Inquis. Spec.*, 337). This property has ever since continued in the possession of the Lords of the Manor. *Arthurschiel* was also a separate holding at one time, as William Gledstanis of Arthurschiel appears as witness to a charter in 1551 (*Shieldhill Chart.*) It belonged in 1623 to the Lindesays of Covington (*Inquis. Spec.*, 143), by whom it was resold to the Lords of the Manor. Hugh, Lord Somervele, who died in 1550, granted to James Somervill a charter of confirmation of the lands of Gladstones (*Mem. of the Somervilles*, I., 412). James Somervill of Gladstones served on an assize in the year 1669 (*Ibid.*); and Frances Mure, merchant burges of Edinburgh, was, in 1684, served heir to his brother Daniel, in the land of Wester Gladstains (*Inquis. Spec.*, 360). The lands of Gladstanes shortly afterwards passed into the hands of Sir William Menzies, who was one of the Commissioners of Supply appointed in 1704 (*Act Parl.*, XI, 141). In the early part of the eighteenth century the lands of *Whyte Castle* were held by a family of the name of Murehead (*Hamilton of Wishaw*, p. 58).

Castles.—At the time the Old Statistical Account was drawn up, the ruins of a house near the church were known as “Mar’s Walls.” This appellation is evidently derived from the Earl of Mar, who possessed the barony for a short period during the reign of James VI. The names “Ogg’s Castle,” and “Whyte Castle,” indicate the sites of small towers or fortalices; of these, however, there are now no vestiges or remains.

QUOTHQUHAN.

NAME.

Cuthquen, Knokquhane, Quhotquen, Quodquen, Quothquhan.

This name is a most singular one, and its etymology is so obscure that it seems almost impossible to arrive at anything like a satisfactory solution of it. Chalmers observes—"Coed-gwen, in the British, signifies the white wood, and *Gwyd-gwen* or *Gwth-gwen*, in the same speech, signifies the white trees or shrubs; *Gwyth-gwen*, in the British, and *Cuithe-van*, in the Gaelic, signify the white channel or water-course; *Gwyth-cwn*, in the British, and *Cuithe-cuanna*, in the Gaelic, signify the channel or water-course by the summit or hill." All these derivations are, however, open to the weighty objection that they are in no way whatever appropriate as descriptions of the locality. Could we be at all sure that the second form of the word given above, *Knokquhane*, which only occurs in Baia-
mond's Roll, was not a mere clerical blunder, and founded on some authority, we might be inclined to suggest an explanation, deduced from the Celtic *Knok*, a hill, and the words *Gwan*, a stab, and *Gwanu*, to pierce; reading it as "the hill which pierces," "the sharp-pointed hill," which would be an accurate appellation for the hill or law which forms so remarkable a feature in the topography of this parish, and of which we have given an engraving. We must, however, recollect that, in the "Gododin" and the other Celtic poems composed by the intramural bards in the sixth and seventh centuries, the word *gwen* is not only used as an adjective, as in the phrase, "*Maen gwenn koun*," the rock with the white summit, but also as the name of a person, as, for instance, in the twenty-sixth stanza of the "Gododin," "*Ha Gwrien, ha Gwenn, ha Gwriad*," and again, in the twenty-seventh, "*Gwgan, ha Gwion, Gwenn, ha Kenvan*." For our own part, however, we are inclined to look to the Anglo-Saxon for the interpretation of the name. The changes from *Cuth* to *Quod* and *Quoth* are certainly Teutonic alterations, but we can give no satisfactory elucidation of the etymology;

the best we have heard being one suggested by Mr Thomas Wright, one of the first authorities of the day, namely, the proper name Cuthwine, whence the parish would be called Terra de Cuthwine. We must, however, add, that we have no trust in these speculations, a sentiment in which the gentleman referred to most cordially agrees.

HISTORY.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The rectory of Quothquan was a laic benefice, the advowson of which belonged to the lords of the manor. Magister Hund de Cuthquen is a witness to a charter granted, circa 1210, by Malcolm Loccard to the abbey of Paisley (*Reg. de Passalet*, 70). Magister Henry, rector of the church of Cuthquen, attests two grants to the same abbey by Alan, Bishop of Argyle, about the year 1253 (*Ibid*, 129, 134). Mr James Lindesay was rector of this parish in the years 1477 and 1489, and appears to have been a cadet of the Covington family (*Shieldhill Chart.*; *Act Dom. Con.*, 128). Thomas Somerville held the benefice in 1555, and was in that year accused, along with John Somerville, brother of Lord Somerville, *parish clerk*, and his relative the rector of Liberton, of forcibly obstructing John Lindesay of Covington on his way to the head court of the shire, etc. The archbishop repledged both of these clergymen to his court in Glasgow (*Pitcairn Crim. Trials*. I., 383*). John Christie was parson and minister in 1631 (*Shieldhill Chart.*)

The rectory of Knokquhane, in the deanery of Lanark, is assessed in Baiamond's Roll at £6 13s 4d, representing a gross annual revenue of £66 13s 4d. At the time when the *Taxatio Ecclesiæ Scotiæ* was drawn up, it was held in commendam with the vicarage of Pencaithland, and is thus noticed: "*Rectoria de Quodquen taxata supra in diocesi sanctandri cum vicaria de Pencaithland*" (*Reg. Glas.*, LXVIII., LXXVI.) In 1631 the parsonage teinds of Over Quodquen were let on tack by the patron, the Earl of Mar, for the yearly payment of £117 13s; and those of Nether Quodquen for 55 bolls of oatmeal, valued at £4 3s 4d Scot per boll (*Shieldhill Chart.*)

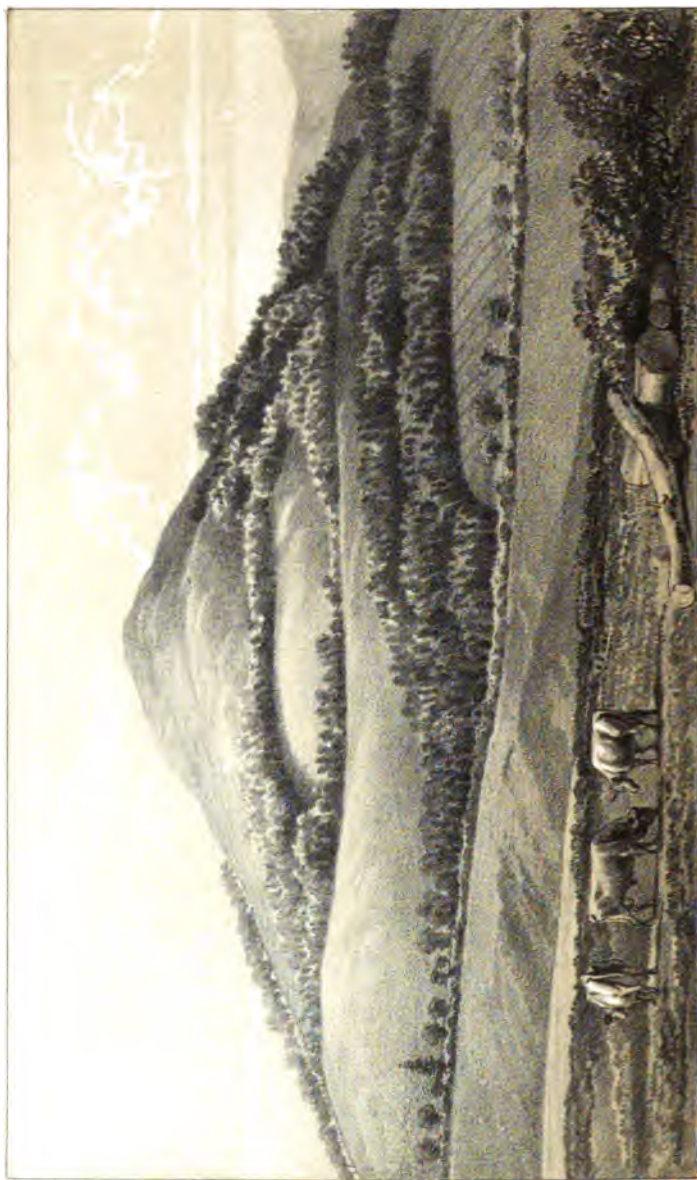
From the Book of Ministers (p. 33) we find that, at Belryn, 1569, Mr James Hamilton was minister, with a stipend of £50, and George Alessander, reader, at a salary of 25 merks.

In 1586 the Synod of Glasgow found that James Waugh, the reader at the church of Quothquan, had made irregular marriages; that he was a drunkard, a fighter, and was wanton and inconsistent (*Presbytery Records, quoted by Chalmers*).

John Chancellor of Schellhill was summoned before the Presbytery of Lanark in 1624 for burying within the kirk, when he promised to give satisfaction to the kirk-session of Quodquene, and find caution to abstain from kirk-burial in all time coming (*Pres. Rec.*) At the meeting of the same reverend court on the 24th June, 1630, Robert Chancellor elder of Shieldhill appeared, and being convict of *contempt of the Word and of railing against his pastor*, was ordained to find caution to obey, which thing he promised to do, wherefore he was enjoined to make his public repentance *in his own claites* only one day, *if he make a good confession*, and so to be absolved. At the same diet, his daughter Susanna was convicted of meddling with charmers, and burying a bairne's claites for to procure health. On the 23d of September following, it was decided that the Lady Shielhill, for her fact of meddling with charmers and burying a bairne's claites betwixt lairds' lands, should, in all humilitie, confess her fault before the brethren of the Presbyterie, and give signs of her unfeigned repentance, whereuntill she presently gave obedience; and on the 14th October, Susanna Chancellor confessed *upon her knees*, in the presence of the brethren, her great offence in having any meddling with charmers, and promised amendment in tyme coming. In spite, however, of these censures, there was one point on which, like many other of the heritors of Scotland, the Chancellors of Shielhill seem to have been determined to put the ecclesiastical authorities at defiance. They could not be brought to pay any obedience to the Act of the General Assembly prohibiting them to inter their friends within the church. The natural desire to bury the members of their family in the grave of their ancestors seems to have proved too strong to be counteracted by any dread of spiritual censures. Thus, we find that the

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Laird of Shielhill appeared before the Presbytery on the 28th March, 1639, and confessed his fault in burying his wife in the kirk, whereupon he was ordained to acknowledge his fault publicly in the kirk of Quothquen, and find caution to renounce kirk-burial in tyme coming under the pain of £40; while the *cen-sure* of those whom he employed in breaking the kirk-door was reserved to the session of Quothquen (*Pres. Rec.*). In 1641, the visitors in the north side of Clyde reported to the Presbytery of Lanark that, "in three churches they have visited, they find one thing onlie considerabill in Quodquen (viz.), the want of a scoole there, and understanding that there was the sowm of ane thousand merks money mortified *ad pios usus*, as also that the same is not disponed upon as yitt, quherfor they desyre a way may be found out how it may be employed for the foundation of a scoole in the said paroch;" whereupon a committee was appointed to deal with my Lord Carmichael (query, Carnwath) therein (*Ibid.*, p. 25).

The church of Quothquhan stood in the lower portion of the village. The west gable and part of the south wall still exist, although in some respects considerably altered, the door in the former having been built up. The original structure must have extended farther towards the east than the present remains. When the parishes of Quothquhan and Liberton were united, this church ceased to be used as a place of worship, and became the property of the lord of the manor. George Lockhart of Carnwath disponed it, in 1724, to John Chancellor of Shieldhill, in liferent, and his son Alexander in fee (*Shieldhill Charter*). It was subsequently used as a schoolroom, and continued to be so in the recollection of a person who is still alive, although upwards of ninety years of age. Having, however, become ruinous, John Chancellor of Shieldhill, about the year 1780, erected the present north and west walls, which are of very inferior workmanship, and converted the enclosure into a family burying-place. There is a remarkably well-toned bell in the cot on the western gable. It is inscribed with the maker's name: "Jacobus Monteeth, me fecit, Edinburgh, anno dom. 1641." It is ornamented with two bands of an elegant pattern, one round

the mouth, and the other immediately below the sound bow, and also with two shields, so injured that their blazon cannot be decyphered.

There is a current tradition that at the time of the union of the two parishes, the inhabitants of Quothquhan, being justly proud of the superior qualities of their bell, and apprehensive that it might be removed to the church at Liberton, hid it in a deep hole of the Clyde called the "Lang Weal," from which it was subsequently recovered. The disposition by George Lockhart, above referred to, included, along with the old church, the glebe, the manse, and the kirk-yard. The kirk-land of Quothquhan was possessed in the early part of the eighteenth century by John Somervell of Spittel, who disposed the same in 1722 to William Wilson of Cleugh, by whom it was granted in 1726 to John Watt in Covington, Hillhead. It was in 1739 acquired from the latter by Alexander Chancellor of Shieldhill, and settled on him and his heirs of tailzie, with whom it still remains.

Civil Affairs.—The first notice in the records of the lands of this parish occurs in 1403, when an indenture was entered into between William de Fentoun of Baky, on the one part, and Margaret de le Ard de Eracles and her son, Thomas de Chesehelm, on the other, for the division of certain lands of which they were heirs portioners. By this deed, William de Fentoun had assigned to him the whole lands of Quodquen *totam terram de Quodquen ipis. cois. in valle de Clyde, infra vice comitatum de Lanark.* This indenture was ratified by the Regent Albany in 1413 (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 252, 21). From these deeds it is impossible to determine positively whether William de Fentoun held these lands direct of the Crown, or only possessed them under an inferior holding, although, from their tenor, it is more probable that his title was of the former class. This, however, is certain, that within two years after the date of the ratification referred to, the Somervilles of Carnwath had acquired the superiority of the whole lands in this parish, and the actual property of a large portion of them. This they annexed to their barony of Carn-

wath, in which these lands are still included, although the overlords have from time to time granted and disposed their whole rights of property in the parish, and have also resigned the superiority of a large portion of them.

Minor Holdings.—These appear to have been, from an early date, both numerous and important. In many of them the owners have frequently changed, which has had the effect of complicating their history. Previous even to the fifteenth century, the parish was divided into two principal holdings—*Nether* and *Over* Quodquen. The former of these was again subdivided into the lands of Shielhill and Nethertown.

Schiellhill.—In 1432, Thomas, Lord Somerville, granted to William Chancellor a charter confirming him in the lands of Schiellhill in Quothquan (*Mem. of the Somervilles*, I., 175). John Chancellor of Schiellhill became, in 1447, security for due payment by William, Lord Somerville, of the tocher of his eldest daughter (*Ibid*, I., 197). He was succeeded by his son, Alexander, who was, in 1460, infeft in the four oxgates of land of Shielhill, lying in the Nethertown of Cothquen, by the sergeant of the barony of Carnwath, acting by command of John, Lord Somerville (*Shiellhill Chart.*) He left a son, Robert, who entered the church, and, in 1506, sold these lands to his well-beloved cousin, Robert, son of John Chancellor of Quodquen. In the year 1513 he entered into an engagement to bind himself, in the books of the official of Glasgow, to warrant this sale under pain of excommunication (*Ibid*).

Nethertown.—In 1434, Thomas, Lord Somerville, granted these lands, which are sometimes described as Nedder Quodquan and sometimes half of Cuthquen, to his well-beloved George Chancelere, not improbably a brother of William of Shielhill. As this charter proceeds on the narrative that the said George Chancelere had resigned the lands in the hands of his overlord, it is evident that he or his ancestors must have possessed them previously. We have, however, no earlier deeds or other evidence to guide us to the date of the original grant. In 1472, George Chanslere, Laird of the Nethertown of Cothquen,

who, in the notarial instrument recording the transaction, is styled "a noble man," appeared in the barony court of Carnwath, and required John, Lord Somerville, to repledge to him the said lands of Nethertown pertaining to him, which had been recognised from him by the said Lord, which Lord Somerville refused to do (*Ibid*). George Chancellor was succeeded by his son, William, who was one of the leaders of the Somerville retainers when they assembled in 1474, in consequence of the expression "*Speates and Raxes*" in a letter from Lord Somerville to his wife, which was intended to remind the lady of the necessity of making due preparation for a visit which the King proposed to pay them, having been read "Spears and Jacks," and construed as a summons to his adherents (*Mem. of Somervilles*, I, 243). William Chancellor was, in 1477, infest in the lands of Nedder Quodquen, with the *capital messuage thereof* (*Shieldhill Chart.*) By his wife, Janet Geddes, he had a son, in whose favour he, in 1493, resigned these lands, under the reservation of his own liferent and the tierce of his spouse. Infestment thereon was obtained in the same year by John Chancellor, on which occasion the manner in which the sasine was given was, that instead of receiving the usual delivery of earth and stone, "he was placed in the house of his said father, all others being removed and the doors closed." A similar form of livery appears also to have been employed in the infestments of Schielhill. The right of John Chancellor was confirmed by the overlord in 1508, which was probably the date of his father's death. He was succeeded by his son, Robert, who, as we have already seen, while only heir apparent, acquired from his cousin the lands of Shielhill, which became conjoined with those of Nethertown on his accession to the latter. He appears to have been, in 1529, appointed sheriff-depute of Lanarkshire, for the special purpose of infesting Hugh, Lord Somerville, in the barony of Carnwath. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Brown of Calstown, in Mid-lothian, he had a son, who succeeded, in 1533, as William Chancellor of Quodquen (*Shieldhill Chart.*), and was, in 1588, security that Hugh, Lord Somerville, would underly the law at the next justice air of Lanark, on a charge

of stouthrief and oppression (*Pitcairn Crim. Trials*, I., 169). On his death, about 1550, the Nethertown of Quodquen became the property of his son William, who was twice married—1st, to Margaret, daughter of Hamilton of Dalsersf, and 2d, to Agnes, daughter of Sir James Hamilton of Evaudale and Crawfordjohn, eldest son of Sir James Hamilton of Fynart, who played so conspicuous a part in the reign of James V. (*Shieldhill Charters*). This connection with the Hamilton family, and the known opinions of his overlord, Lord Somerville, strengthened the feelings which William Chancellor of Quodquen, from his adherence to the Roman Catholic opinions, must have entertained in favour of the unfortunate Queen Mary. He most zealously espoused her cause, and was present at the battle of Langside. Immediately after his victory there, the Regent Moray sent out a party of 500 horse to reduce the castles, fortalices, and houses of his opponents, who, towards the close of the year 1568, burned down the mansion-house of Quothquan. In consequence of this calamity the residence of the family was removed to Shielhill, and William Chancellor dropped the designation "of Quothquhan" and adopted that "of Shieldhill," which has ever since been retained by his descendants. He survived until 1612, when he was succeeded by Robert, the eldest son of his second marriage, who, as early as 1583, had married Agnes, daughter of Symontoun of that Ilk (*Shieldhill Chart.; Nisbet's Heraldry*, II., 85). Robert, during his father's lifetime, was, in 1605, security for the appearance of John Hamilton, parson of Crawfordjohn, who was accused of assault and mutilation (*Pitcairn Crim. Trials*, II., 474). He died after 1620, and was succeeded by his son John, who died in 1642, leaving by his wife, Katherine, daughter of Hamilton of Raplock, to whom he had been united in 1605, a son, Robert, who married, in 1635, Jean, youngest daughter of Sir John Lockhart of Lee (*Shieldhill Chart.; Nisbet's Heraldry*, II., 85). Robert Chancellor was a devoted adherent of the Royalist party during the troubled reign of Charles I., and survived the restoration of Charles II. in 1660. He was succeeded by his eldest son, James Chancellor of Shieldhill, who, in spite of the well-known loyalty of the

family, was, in 1683, imprisoned for a short time on the accusation of having harboured some of the fugitives from the rout of Bothwell Bridge (*Wodrow*, III, 466). He was returned as elder by the Presbytery of Biggar to the first General Assembly which met after the revolution of 1688 (*New Stat. Account, quoting Biggar Pres. Records*), and was appointed Commissioner of Supply in 1695 and again in 1740 (*Act Parl.*, IX., 374; XI, 141). James Chancellor was thrice married—1st, in 1688, to Agnes, only daughter of John Robertson of Ernock; 2d, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Craig of Ricarton; and 3d, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Levingston of Saltcoats. He died in the year 1705, and, having left no issue, was succeeded by his brother John, merchant-burgess of Edinburgh, who had, in 1683, espoused Jean, daughter of John Forbes of Watertoune. After his accession to the estates of Shieldhill and Quothquhane, John Chancellor, his first wife having deceased, united himself to Jean, eldest daughter of Sir James Agnew of Lochnaw (*Shieldhill Chart.*) He, in 1707, acquired from George Lockhart the superiority of Shielhill and Nether Quothquhane (*Ibid.*).

Over Quothquan, or Overtown of Quothquan.—Small portions of this property were held separately from the main estate from a very remote period, and it is often impossible to determine whether some of the early charters refer to the latter or to one or other of those subordinate possessions. We are, in consequence, compelled to advert to them in their chronological order, without attempting to assign them to the particular lairds, but giving, in all cases, the description of the subject or the words of the deed of conveyance.

In 1447, William, Lord Somervill, designed of Newbigging, granted a charter of new infeftment in favour of Walter Ogilvie of that Ilk, in a sex oxgate of land within the town of Quathquan, belonging formerly to John Auchinleck of that Ilk (*Mem. of Somervilles*, I, 197). On the 1st of November, 1458, Walter Hallyburtonne of Kinmossy granted a charter to George Chorsewood (Schoriswood), Bishop of Brechin and Chancellor of Scotland, for new infeftment in the lands of Quathquan, holding of John, Lord Somervill (*Ibid.*, I, 218). On the 4th of May, 1459,

Patrick Ogilvie and Isabell Fentoune, his spouse, with the consent of the superior, resigned their interest in the lands of Quathquan in favour of David Crichtoune, John Chorsewood, Mr Adam Lyle, James Dumbar, and George Wallace, which was confirmed by Lord Somervill (*Ibid*, I., 219). On the 3d of the following November, John Hallyburtonne of Glassefilline, son and heir to Walter Hallyburtonne, ratified, in favour of Thomas Chorsewood, brother-german to the bishop, the rights which their fathers had held in the lands of Quathquan (*Ibid*, I., 218). Thereafter, the bishop and his brother Thomas, made resignation in the hands of their superior; and on the 6th of the same month, John, Lord Somervill, granted a charter of the lands of Quothquan to the Chancellor (*Ibid*, I., 219). The same nobleman gave, in 1469, sasine of "a husband-land within the tonne of Quathquan," to Thomas, son and heir of Thomas Choriswood and nephew of the bishop (*Ibid*, I., 240). In the year 1480, however, Lord Somerville, with the consent of his eldest son, William, who, by his marriage-contract, stood in fee of the whole barony of Carnwath, bestowed the town of Quathquan upon his younger son, by a second marriage (*Ibid*, I., 255). This gentleman was usually designed Sir John Somerville of Quothquan, although his father subsequently granted him the more important estate of Cambusnethan, from which his descendants took their style. He was a favourite of James III., and fought on the royal side at the battle of Saughieburne, when that king was defeated and slain, in the year 1488. He was there taken prisoner, and owed his safety and liberty to the Earl of Angus, whose sister-uterine, Elizabeth Carmichael, daughter of a younger brother of the Captain of Crawford, he espoused in the following year. On the death of his father and elder brother, he became tutor to his nephews, John and Hugh, successively Lords Somerville, and, according to the author of the "Memorie" of that family, used this trust rather for his own advantage than that of his wards. In 1495, we find him engaged in litigation with Henry Douglas of Auchinlesky, relative to a part of the lands of Quothquan. The latter, it appears, was entitled to the *dominium utile* of a third of the Overtown, but had endeavoured to

obtain infeftment direct from the Crown; in consequence of which, Sir John, as tutor to Lord Somervill, the superior, gave in a complaint to the King in council, and obtained on behalf of his pupil a warrant to certain persons as sheriffs in that part, to charge the said Henry Douglas that he instantly require the tutor of Lord Somervill to give him state and sasine of that portion of Quathquan that he claimed in heritage (*Mem. of Som.*, I., 277). On the other hand, Sir John seems to have proceeded too far in vindication of his nephew's rights, and to have improperly seized possession of the lands themselves, most probably on the plea of non-entry, as there is preserved a decree of the Lords of the Council of the same date—"In the cause pursued by Henry Douglas against John Somerville of Cambusnethan, for the wrongeous perception and withholding of the malis and profits of the ferd part of the land of Overtown of Quodquen for the space of two years, extending yearly to 50s of silver, 6 bolls malt, price 40s, and twa dosane of kane fowlis, with average (service of draught horses) and carriage, pertaining to the said Henry heritably, as wes allegit;" wherein, "as far as they have yet seen, the Lords find that John Somerville has done wrong in the uptaking of these fermes, and decerns him to pay the same to the pursuer (*Act Dom. Con.*, 415). In 1493-4, Sir John was knighted by James IV.; and he was slain fighting bravely by the side of that King in the disastrous battle of Flodden. He was succeeded by his son, John, who obtained the soubriquet of "Redbag," from the colour of his hawking-pouch (*Mem. of Som.*, I., 303, 323). The latter attached himself to his maternal relative, the Earl of Angus, during the troubles in the minority of James V. In 1520, Kerr of Fernihurst attempted to exercise the right of holding courts in Jedburgh forest, and was supported by the Hamiltons with an armed force, which on its way was met by the Douglas retainers under the command of John Somerville of Cambusnethan, erroneously called Lord Somerville in Pinkerton's History, and totally defeated (*Mem. Som.*, I., 343; *Pink. Hist.*, II., 180). Sir John Somerville also took a prominent part in the contest which ensued in the streets of Edinburgh the same year, and assisted

in dispersing the adherents of the Hamilton party when they attempted to rally on the Borough Muir (*Mem. of Som.*, I., 346). For these proceedings he was forfeited in 1522, but was restored in 1525 (*Ibid.*, I., 349). He died in the year 1553, leaving by his wife, Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Montrose, a son, John Somerville, generally known as the "Laird with the Plaides" (*Ibid.*, I., 415), who was married, 1st, in 1536, to Katherine Carmichael, daughter of the Captain of Crawford, and 2d, in 1552, to Katherine Murray, daughter of the Laird of Philiphaugh and niece of the Earl of Bothwell. Both of these ladies had been mistresses of the profligate James V., and both possessed the charm of great personal attractions; but their dispositions were totally different. Whatever might have been her early faults, Katherine Carmichael was modest and retiring, and gained the respect of all her neighbours; she left a son, to whom the King stood godfather. Katherine Murray, on the other hand, was ambitious and intriguing, and was suspected to have instigated the discharge of a shot from the house of Cambusnethan which destroyed the eye of her stepson (*Ibid.*, I., 427), who had been named James after his royal godfather, and in consequence of this accident obtained the nickname of "Velvet-eye." This James Somerville sold, in the year 1598, the lands of Over Quothquan to James Hamilton of Liberton for 9000 merks (*Shieldhill Chart.*), who, in 1603, conveyed the same to Robert Chancellor of Shielhill. He again, in 1605, alienated four oxgates of these lands, as possessed by Peter Kello, to Denholm of West Shiels, which, after passing through a variety of hands, were repurchased by John Chancellor of Shielhill in 1719 (*Ibid.*), and in 1612 disposed the remainder of the lands of Over Qothquen to Allan Lockhart of Cleghorn and his second wife, Grizel Bannatyne, daughter of the Laird of Corehouse, in liferent, and their son, George Lockhart, in fee (*Ibid.*). The latter, afterwards designed of Tarbrax, in the parish of Dunsyre, was, in 1669, succeeded by his son, William Lockhart (*Ibid.*; *Inquis. Spec.*, 312). The latter died without issue in 1683, when his sister, Anne, Countess of Aberdeen, became entitled to these lands, which she, in the same year, disposed to James

Chancellor of Shielhill (*Ibid*). This did not, however, exhaust the whole of the lands of Over Quothquan, as, in the year 1724, George Lockhart of Carnwath sold to John Chancellor of Shielhill, in consideration of the sum of £5692 10s, two oxgates of the Overtown of Quothquan, possessed by James Smith, and the glebe, manse, etc. (*Ibid*). The whole lands of Quothquan having thus become vested in John Chancellor of Shieldhill, he executed a deed of entail in 1727, under the first destination of which, to his son Alexander and the heirs male of his body, that property is still held (*Ibid*). The superiority of Over Quothquan has been acquired from the overlord by purchase in the present century by one of the heirs of this tailzie. Some portions of the parish, however, appear to have been from remote times disjoined, and held on a separate tenure, from the estate of Quothquan, namely, the lands of *Cormistoune*. There is preserved a notarial instrument, dated in 1415, which records the verdict of an assize, to the effect that Richard Inglis held, *in capite*, the lands of Cormastone of his lord superior, Thomas Somervill, "making to him service by ward, relief, and homage, and three suits at three pleas yearly" (*Shieldhill Chart.*) William Inglis of Cormastoune is witness to a charter in 1440 (*Act Parl.*, II., 294). These lands next passed into the hands of William Chancellor of Quodquen, who, in 1493, resigned them in the hands of the superior. In 1516, his second son, William, appears designated of Cormastoune (*Shieldhill Chart.*) Cormastoune must, however, have been disposed to one of the numerous branches of the Baillie family previous to 1533, in which year William Baillie of Cormastone attests a charter by Hugh, Lord Somerville (*Ibid*). In 1536, William Chancellor of Quodquene, and Robert, his brother, were indicted as being art and part in the slaughter of Thomas Baillie of Cormestoune, but were afterwards acquitted (*Pitcairn Crim. Trials*, I., 175*). William Baillie of Cormestoune was one of the persons accused of abiding from the raid of Lauder (*Ibid*, I., 404*). In 1603, William Chancellor of Shieldhill granted the Overmains of Cormastone to Thomas Baillie, tutor of Bagbie; who was, in 1683, succeeded by his son, William Baillie of Hardington. The latter

sold these lands, in the succeeding year, to William Aitken, in Over Milnerig of Liberton, by whom they were reconveyed to the Shielhill family. George Lockhart of Carnwath granted, in 1685, the lands of the Tower of Cormastoune to Andrew Black of Cormestoune. Black was, in 1698, succeeded by his son Andrew, who, in 1715, sold this farm to John Chancellor of Shieldhill (*Shieldhill Chart.*) The Tower and Overmains of Cormastoune are included in the Shieldhill entail of 1727, already referred to. The lands of *Baitlaw* are also mentioned as a separate holding in several deeds, and appear to have been possessed, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, by a family of the name of Forrest (*Inquis. Spec.*, 11).

Castles, Fortalices, etc.—We have already noticed the destruction, by the forces of the Regent Murray, of the ancient messuage of Quothquan after the battle of Langside. This appears to have been complete, as, with the exception of a hearthstone recently discovered, no vestiges of this old residence remain. The family removed to Shieldhill, where they re-roofed and rendered habitable the old Tower. This ancient fortalice still forms part of the present mansion-house. Its original form appears to have been square, and the walls are of immense thickness. Until alterations were made in 1820, the entrance was by a round tower on the north side, most probably added during the alterations in the beginning of the seventeenth or end of the sixteenth century. The door of this tower has been preserved entire, with its stone and wood-work, and the antique lock and iron rasp, which in those days served as a substitute for a knocker, but, in the course of the alterations referred to, it was removed from its original site to one of the faces of the old square keep; the round tower being then removed. It is well represented in the plate we have given. Returning to the old keep, we may remark that the lower storey is vaulted, from which you ascend to the second by a spiral staircase in the thickness of the wall, now shut up. This second storey, now the dining-room, was originally the chapel of the family. The room was enclosed with panelling of deal about the year 1680,

but the tradition of its original purpose still remained, and it was asserted that a marble font was concealed behind the wood-work. Some alterations in 1820 fully confirmed this in its main outlines, as there was then found concealed behind the panelling two stones, evidently part of the carved work of an altar, and a cavity which there can be little doubt contained a *piscina*. This, there is every reason to suppose, was the traditional font, of which no trace was found. Indeed, it would have been remarkable to have discovered any font in a private chapel. The engraved stones were removed and inserted over the old door, under a modern rectangular moulding. They appear in our engraving, but are not very correctly represented. The larger stone includes the shield on the left, the letters, and pinnacle-shaped carving. The smaller, which contains the shield on the right, was, when found, propped as now with masonry, to sustain it in its place. The letters, there can be no doubt, represent the well-known monograms I. H. S. and M. A., but in other respects the whole is a puzzle. The shield on the left is undoubtedly of the fifteenth century, and bears the blazon of the Shieldhill family, although this is not correctly given, the lion being passant and not rampant. The other is of a different form, and its charge is one not known, as far as we know, in Scotch heraldry. The nearest approach to it is that of Symonton of that Ilk, who carried a two-handed sword *bendways*, while in this the sword is displayed in *pale*. The shield, however, is so apparently the work of a country mason, that we can have no doubt this was a mistake, and that the shield is that of Agnes Symontoun, who was the lady of Shieldhill at the time the tower was repaired, although William Chancellor, the father of her husband, Robert, was still alive; and that it was added at that time in place of an older one which had been destroyed. But the question still remains, what was the purpose of the older stone? We have heard it called the canopy of an altar, but we know of no instance where the sacred monogram was ever placed in such a position. It might have been the front of an altar, but then we know of no instance where a family so prominently combined their arms with the Divine symbols. It may have been an altar tomb, but

then again no one ever saw these monograms in such a position. The vane which surmounts this stone, and its modern moulding, as represented in our engraving, belongs to the end of the seventeenth century, the initials on it being those of James Chancellor and Margaret Levingston. It is quite out of place in its present position.

All vestiges of the fortalice which must at one time have existed at the tower of Comistone have long ago disappeared.

THE UNITED PARISHES.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—From various entries in the different records of the period, there can be no doubt that the parishes of Liberton and Quothquhan were in some way or other conjoined towards the latter end of the sixteenth or early in the seventeenth century. We can find no notice of the authority under which, or the manner in which this was done, but the fact is not the less certain, although the union does not appear to have been so complete as it afterwards became, as the kirk-sessions still continued to exercise their respective rights. Under this arrangement, Mr George Bennett held both benefices. In the year 1638 he submitted himself to the censure of the Presbytery of Lanark for any scandall he might have made by his absence or otherways. After being heard, he was removed, when the brethren, considering the manner of his entrie—"that he did not only sweer and subscriye to the bishop for uniformitie, but also, being enjoined by him, without a precedent of the like practice, did, for his trial before admission, preach and give theses for defence of *holy-days*, for which cause the most part of the brethren had refused to give him the right hand of fellowship—ordained him to declare himself, to the satisfaction of the brether from the pulpet of Lanark, concerning Gode's worke with him in the change of his judgement, since he had now subscriyved the Covenant." Mr Bennett took time to consider the matter, but subsequently acceded to the requirements of the Presbytery, as we find him entered as present at the important sederunt of the 18th July, 1639, in the minute of which he is designed "Minister of Liberton and Quothquhan." On the 30th July, 1640, he was deputed

by the Presbytery to go forth to the camp to act as chaplain to Colonel Fleming and his regiment, under the condition and promise that he should be relieved in a month, and that if he got not satisfaction off the common charges, he should have, at his return, 30s every day off the brethren of the Presbytery.

On the 10th of December, 1643, the Clerk of Presbytery reported that the summons for dividing Liberton and Quothquhan was already executed, and it was arranged that it should be presented with the first opportunity. It is not stated to what court this petition was to be presented, but its prayer must have been sanctioned by competent authority, as we find the Earl of Carnwath, on the 16th August, 1666, entreating the Presbytery to make a perambulation of the two parishes of Liberton and Quothquhan, that it may be seen if it may be convenient to reunite them, *as sometimes they were before*. In answer to which application, the Presbytery, thinking they could not refuse a perambulation, did for that effect nominate a committee. On the 10th of January following, Lord Dalzel appeared before the Presbytery, and desired an answer to the archbishop's letter, which required of them a report of their perambulation. Whereupon the brethren did give it out in this tenour: "That they had, at the desire of Lord Carnwath, sent some of their number to perambulate the two parishes of Liberton and Quothquhan, who did report that they found both the parishes to be but little in bounds, and their number to be within 900 communicants, and that there were no waters to hinder any of the two parishes to come to the church at Liberton, but did say nothing to their union." Lord Dalzel then produced a decret before the Lords of Plantation, bearing the union of these two parishes (*Pres. Rec.*)

Hew Roxburgh, Murehouse of Liberton, James Gibson, and John Kello, in Cothwan, were excluded from the Act of Indemnity, passed in 1662, till they respectively paid the sums of £240, £360, and £240 Scots (*Act Parl.*, VII, 423).

Mr John Taylor was, in 1677, admitted minister of the conjoined parishes, which were then designated as Liberton (*Ibid.*).

Historical Events.—The parishioners of the united parishes, in 1706, petitioned, or, as it was then called, addressed Parliament in opposition to the Union (*Act Parl.*, XI, 322).

G. V. I.

THE UNITED PARISHES OF LIBBERTON AND QUOTHQUHAN

Having the Lockhart estates of Carnwath, Dunsyre, and Walston on the north, north-east, and east, the Libberton section being still largely held by that wealthy family, the farms on their lands will come first under review.

Libberton Mains (244-755), Upper Millridge, and Clarkston, as on the valuation roll, is the highest in rent of the arable farms in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, and the occupying tenant has been second to none in his endeavours to add to its value; it being, for liquid manure experiments, and other scientific agricultural arrangements, the model farm of Upper Clydesdale, and it may be added, of a wider district. Millridge appears on map by Ross of 1773, but neither Clarkston nor Libberton Mains, on Forrest, for 1815; the Mains, near to the village, is shown with the appearance of a large house upon it; but no notice of this important homestead appears on the Ordnance Survey sheet. Libberton Mains farm is on the section of the parish between the Medwyn and the village of Libberton, and of the richest, as it is the best cultivated, land in the district.

Muirhouse (244-786) rates next in rental to the Mains; it is given on Ross as Murray, but that is a blunder, Muirhouse having been known as a property centuries ago, as adverted to in the preceding pages; and Moorhouse is found on Forrest, to west of the road from Carnwath, east of the Clyde, where the Neckford on the Clyde is also shown as a place of crossing for the Grange, in Pettinain parish; and being so near the rich haughs of the Clyde, the land will yield well.

Libberton Mill (244-799), turned by the South Medwyn, comes next in order, and appears to be on the Carnwath march,

but is more valuable as a farm than as a mill, if an inference may be drawn from the high place it holds on the valuation roll of the parish; but from its appearance on Forrest for 1815, it may be one of the farms increased since that date, as it looks to have been of the smallest then, as seen about a mile and a half north of the village of Libberton.

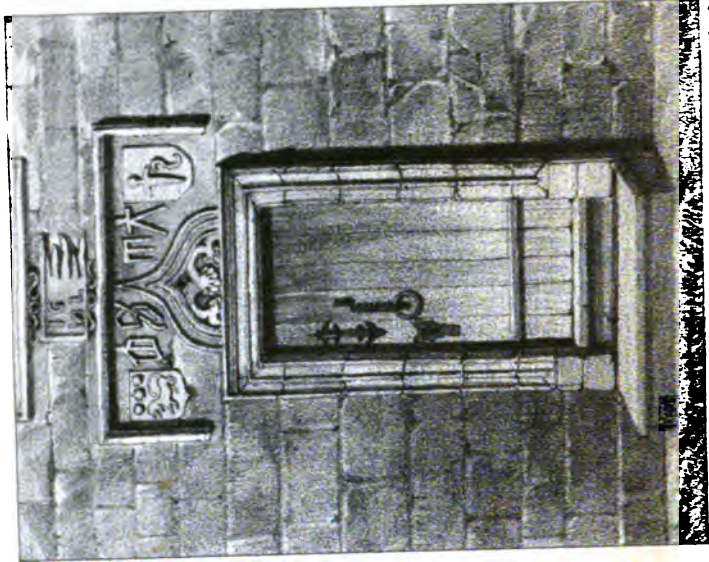
Townhead of Libberton (244-789) stands higher on the valuation roll than does the mill last referred to, and having no place on map of 1773, may have been a cluster of small farms then; now it appears on Ordnance sheet, south of, but not far from, the village of Libberton, near to the Clyde, opposite to the grange of Pettinain, and being on the river haughs, it will have a fair share of the rich land there.

Arthurshields (244-1181½ and 1231), two farms of like name on the roll, but of moderate rental, appear on Ross for 1773, as Auchtershields, and Auch meaning place, Shields shelter, may have been topographically descriptive at that time; and on Forrest it is placed north of Shieldhill, west of what appears to be a hill—the height of which on the Ordnance Survey sheet appears to be 884 feet—being some distance from the Clyde, and near to a hill, a share of what is termed heathy pasture is like to be found there.

Quothquhan-mill (244-1176½) is a holding of moderate value, on the southern extremity of the Lockhart lands, and appears to be on the Dean-burn, and a short way northwest of the mansion house of Shieldhill, where the land is arable and well enclosed. Southlees (244) is a small holding, near to Quothquhan-hill and the Dean-burn. Brownhill (244-1012½) in roll of 1858-9 was a farm, the property of a younger brother, himself since dead, of the late Laird of Lee; it is on the Medwyn, above the mill, and not large.

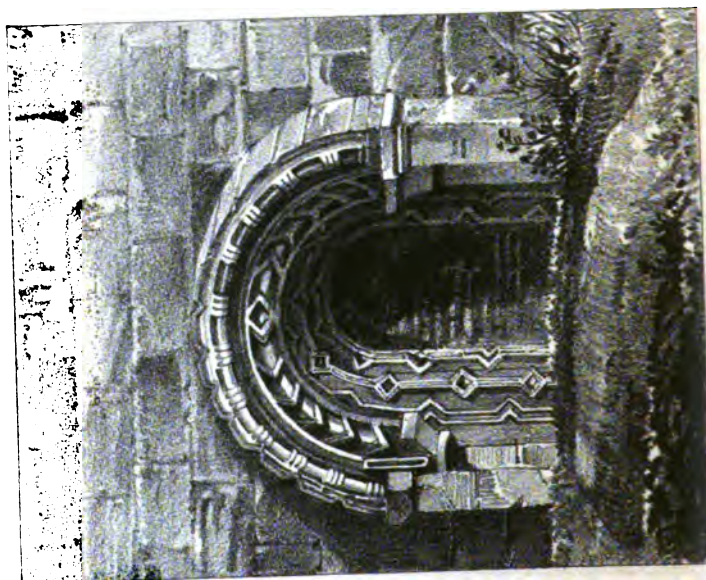
Croft-Libberton (244) on the roll of 1858-9, and of greater value than the glebe, is in occupation of the incumbent of the parish, recently translated there from being assistant in a city charge at Glasgow, and who may have found the duties of the parish light compared with what he had acceptably discharged elsewhere, and now holds the land, whether to fill up time or to

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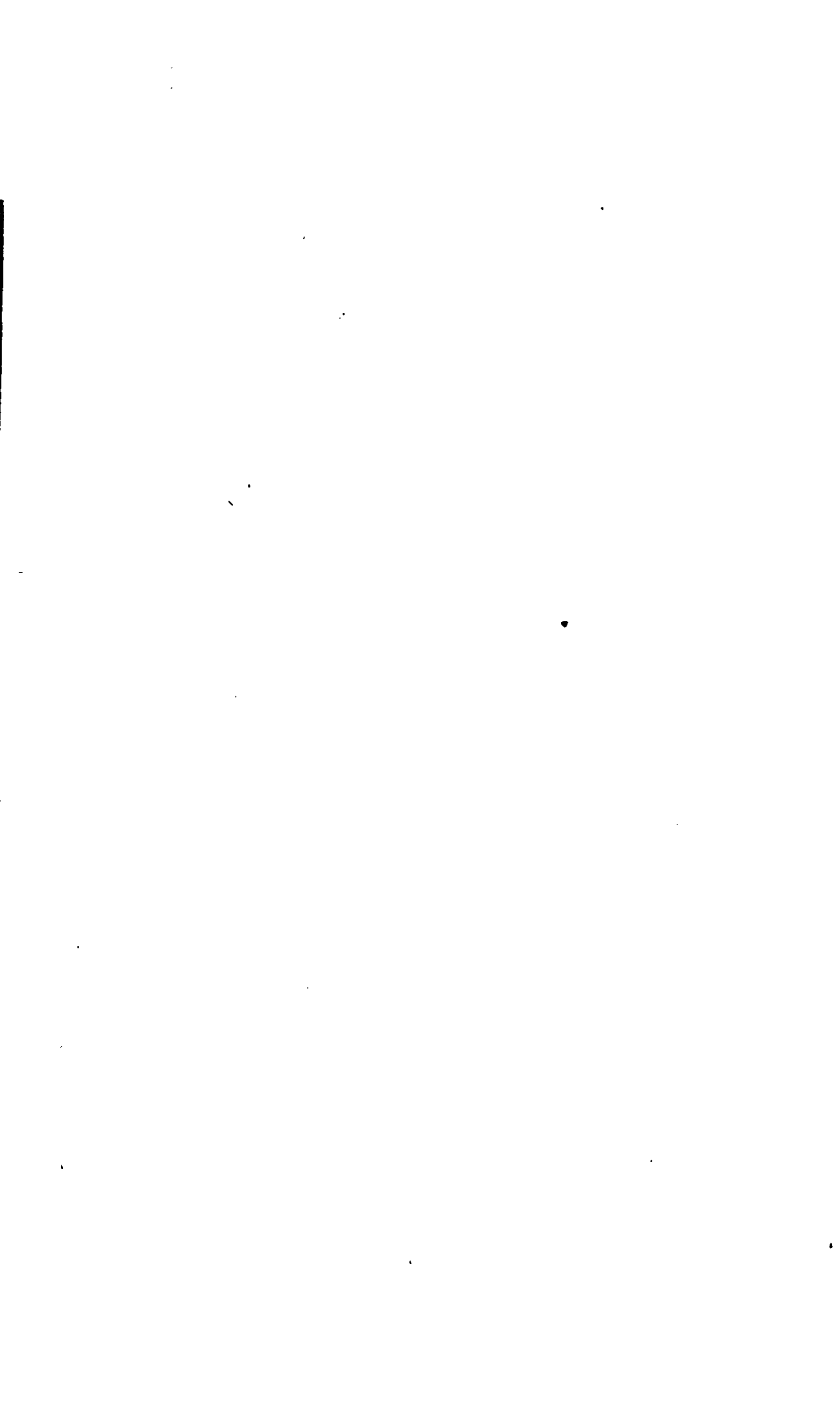
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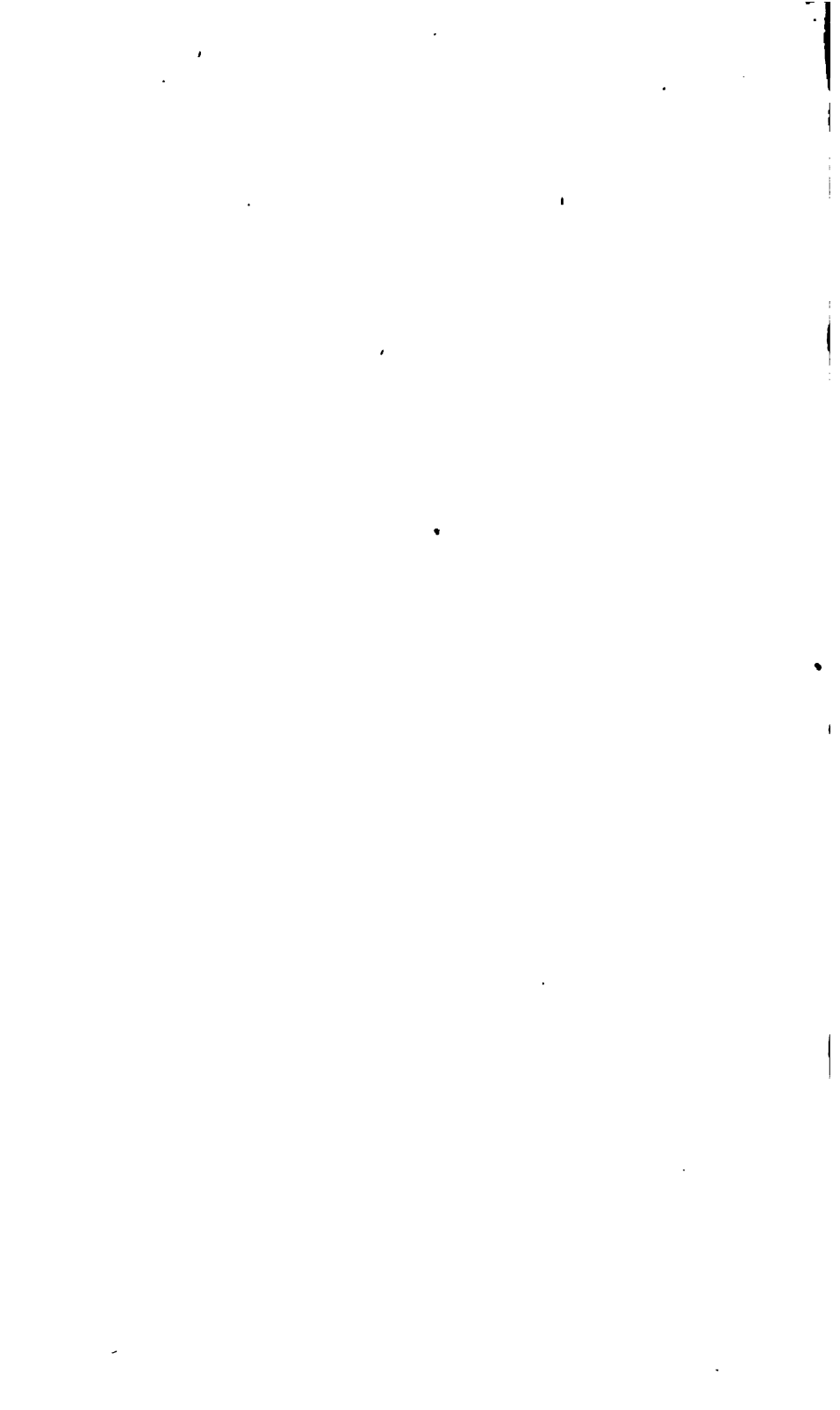
Shieldhill Door Way



J. J. Murray Ltd.

Lamington - Church Door





be an example to the farmers near—the reason for which, it is alleged, glebes were given to the clergy; as to literary occupation in odd hours, however qualified, it appears to be contrary to the rule of the life of the clergy of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, in or out of the church, to encourage the publishing trade, or leave behind them a name for literary industry—a volume of travels in the East, in which petty home feelings found vent, a funeral sermon, or scraps of fugitive poetry, being the intellectual product of the brain clerical for many years past; and of men educated and blessed with leisure and position, it appears not unreasonable to look for more. The manse of Libberton is of fair value, the glebe within the ordinary amount; but the house and garden, if for the schoolmaster is valued at six pounds only, the accommodation and extent must be limited enough.

The Shieldhill estate (260) is, as before stated, second in value in the parish, and the pedigree, etc., of the family, who have held it for centuries, have received due attention in the preceding pages, their writer being consanguineously related, as appear to be half the lairds and larger tenants in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, so that it is needful both to speak and to write warily, “lest a friend should be offended.” The mansion of Shieldhill stands well on the valuation roll, and should do, as it is of considerable extent, finely situate, and the surroundings are ornate and warm. A house so large and so well known in the district should of course find place on the map of 1773, and it is there as Sheelhill, and with a forest of trees about it; and on Forrest’s map for 1815, Shieldhill, Chancellor, Esq., has its due place and importance; as also on the recent Survey map, the latter giving the name in such characters as appear used to designate the aristocratic homes of the district. Shieldhill House is within a couple of miles north-east of Quothquhan-law, and about a mile from Huntfield on the east, and rather more from the river Clyde on the west, the land near it being well enclosed, and largely so with hedges, which add not a little to the sweetness of the place. The present proprietor appears to be a model one, as he holds a good deal of his land in his own hands, and appears in the Lanark Almanac as a deputy-lieutenant of the

county, on the Upper Ward committee of police, captain of the Douglas troop of the Lanarkshire yeomanry, a Justice of the Peace, chairman of the Parochial Board of Libberton, and a member of the bar at Edinburgh,—although never pleading for his bread. With so many claims on respect, so well descended, and with such acreage held in his name, it may be allowable that the Laird of Shieldhill be now and again distant a little, but the *hauteur* may be in the manner only.

Cormiston on map for 1773 appears as if a hamlet had been there at that time, and reference in preceding pages has been made to an ancient and independent holding of the name, and the Somervilles still do keep footing there in the parish, but not increasing. Cormiston, Tower of, (260-858) is the farm of most value on the Shieldhill estate, and lies near Lindsaylands, on the Biggar march, not far from Wolfclyde, on the east bank of the Clyde, and opposite to Eastfield in Symington parish. Lying so near the river, the land is here fertile, and sheltered on the east by Biggar Common-hill, and on the north by Quothquhan-law. Three years ago the good woman of the Tower was laid in the grave at Covington kirkyard, and it was a sad but interesting sight to look down from the slopes of Quothquhan on the long line of mourners, in gigs and on horseback, as they slowly filed past. The bereaved family have been long in the district, and there were few farmers, for many a mile round, who did not turn into the procession, to show their respect to the dead and sympathy for the living; nor were the mourners tenants only, the Chancellors Brothers were there, and other landholders beside. The sun was high, the day was good, the roads free of mud or dust, and the sight was one not readily to be forgotten. Quothquhan (260-887, 889-899, and 1017)—are farms on the Shieldhill estate, as so designated, all of considerable extent and value, and appear to occupy the valley south-west of Biggar Common-hill, and below the Law of Quothquhan, and the lands there are fertile and well enclosed.

Parkhouse (260-918) farm lies on the northern flank of the Law, near the old manse of Quothquhan, and on the haugh of the Clyde, between Covington Mill and Mains; it is of considerable

extent, fertile, and sheltered. Burnfoot (260-983) is near midway between the river Clyde and Shieldhill, and at foot of the burn near the Mill of Quothquhan; the farm is of moderate extent, and the land arable. Two smaller farms, and some houses at Quothquhan, make up the valuation roll of the Shieldhill estate, which has maintained its size—now a farm parted with, now one bought in—for many generations back. Next in importance on the valuation roll is the estate of Gladstones, in these pages given as Loaningdale, the proprietor, resident there, having recently added it to his Biggar domain, and both being so few miles apart, that he may be almost looked upon as of Libberton, as he is of Biggar, and—of Glasgow. Reference is made in the preceding pages to the estate of Gladstones as having been of old of local importance in the Libberton district; it appears on Ross for 1773 as Gladstons, and on Forrest for 1815 as Gladstones, with a castle near it, noted on the sheet; and on the Ordnance Survey it is given as East Gladstones, and north of Bell's-craigs, 1066 feet.

Gladstones (276, East, 1096; West, 1115), are farms of moderate extent; and lying north-east of Bell's-craigs, and west of, but not far from, Hyndshillend, in Walston parish, are like to have a share of the small extent of pasture, rough or heathy, allotted by Survey figures to this parish. Boreland (276-1190) is another farm of no great extent, north-east of Gladstones, and nearer the Walston march. The name of Boreland for farms, generally small, prevails largely in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, and may have designated the holdings of the freedmen, yeomen, or small farmers of feudal times.

Midhill and Muirlee (276) are farms on the estate, which appear for small amounts on the valuation roll; the former being west of Bell's-craigs, near to the farm and hill of Cocklaw, in Walston, and the latter farther south, near the Biggar march, and no great distance from the Caerwood domain. Craigiedam and Shuttlefield (276) are farms, not large; the former has no place on Forrest, but is found on the Ordnance sheet a short way north of Boreland, and the latter farther north, and nearer the Carnwath march. Shuttlefield, as a name, is found in many

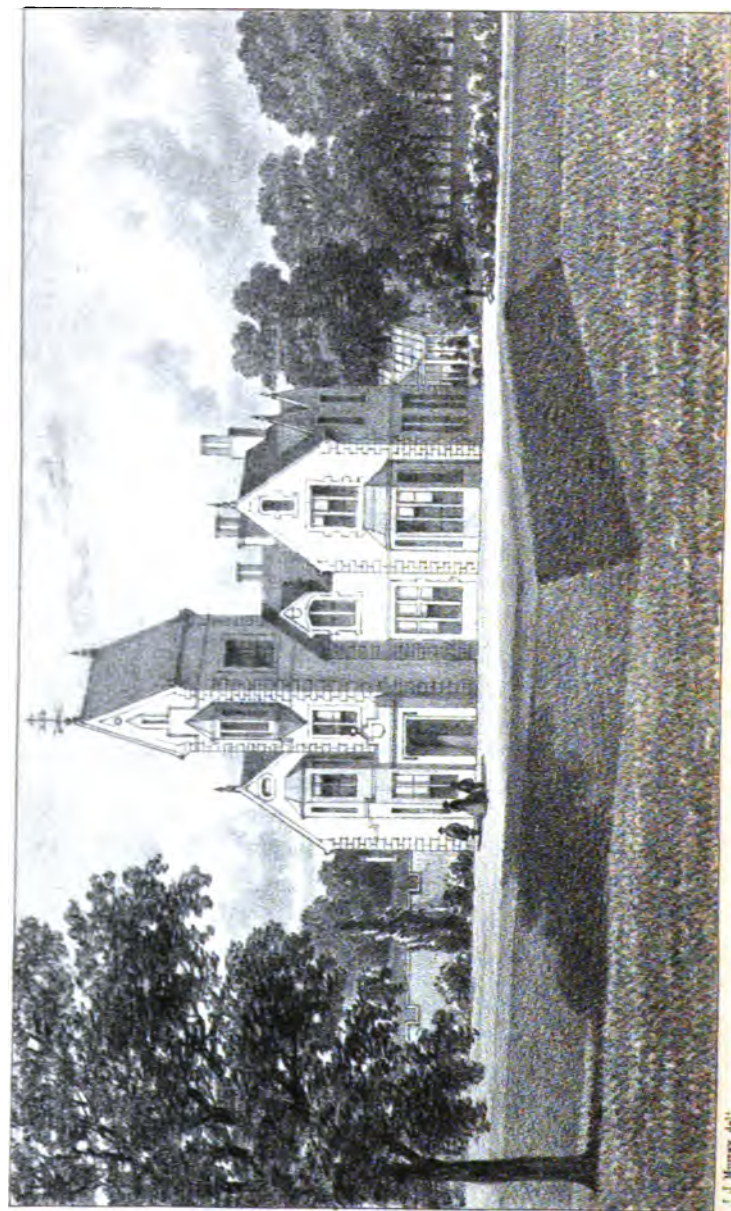
parishes in the Upper Ward, generally small holdings, and, it may be, so designated as the homesteads of customer-weavers, who, when homespun was the wear of the people, were largely employed, and to their own profit; one old man of the trade being reputed, in Lamingtoun, to have saved enough to have been able to rank for £1000 on the estate of an Edinburgh grocer, who was also a laird near to Biggar.

Whinbush (276-1259) farm is of small extent, lies north of Gladstones, East; south-west of Shuttlefield, not far from the Walston march, and, from its name, may have been productive of whins enough; at least it is far from the levels of the Medwyn and the haughs of the Clyde, but adjacent to a smaller farm on the same estate, named Howmeadow; and "how," meaning hollow in Scotch, may imply that, although near the mount of Walston, the land is low. Bell's-craigs and a lesser Boreland complete the roll of the Gladstones estate, are of small value, the former under the hill of the same name.

Whitecastle, West, and Whitecastle, East (978 and 1059), are farms of moderate extent, and on the valuation roll as owned by the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge. In a preceding page, reference is made to Whitecastle having been, in the time of Hamilton of Wishaw, owned by a family named Muirhead; on the map of 1773 they are not shown, and on that of 1815 no name of proprietor appears, but markings on the sheet as if a hamlet had been there. By Ordnance sheet Whitecastle is placed not far from Bell's-craigs, and nearly equidistant between Shieldhill and Gladstones, being north-east of the former and south-west of the latter.

Cormiston estate (328) is occupied by the proprietor, who is of a family who, centuries ago, held largely in Libberton and Carnwath. Cormistons abound in the south-west angle of the Quothquhan section of the parish of Libberton, three appearing on Forrest's map for 1815. Being under lee of the Biggar Common-hill, not far from the Clyde, and in a well-enclosed district, the land should be good and well cultivated. The mansion is on the roll for a respectable amount, and the trees entered, show that the situation is a warm one.

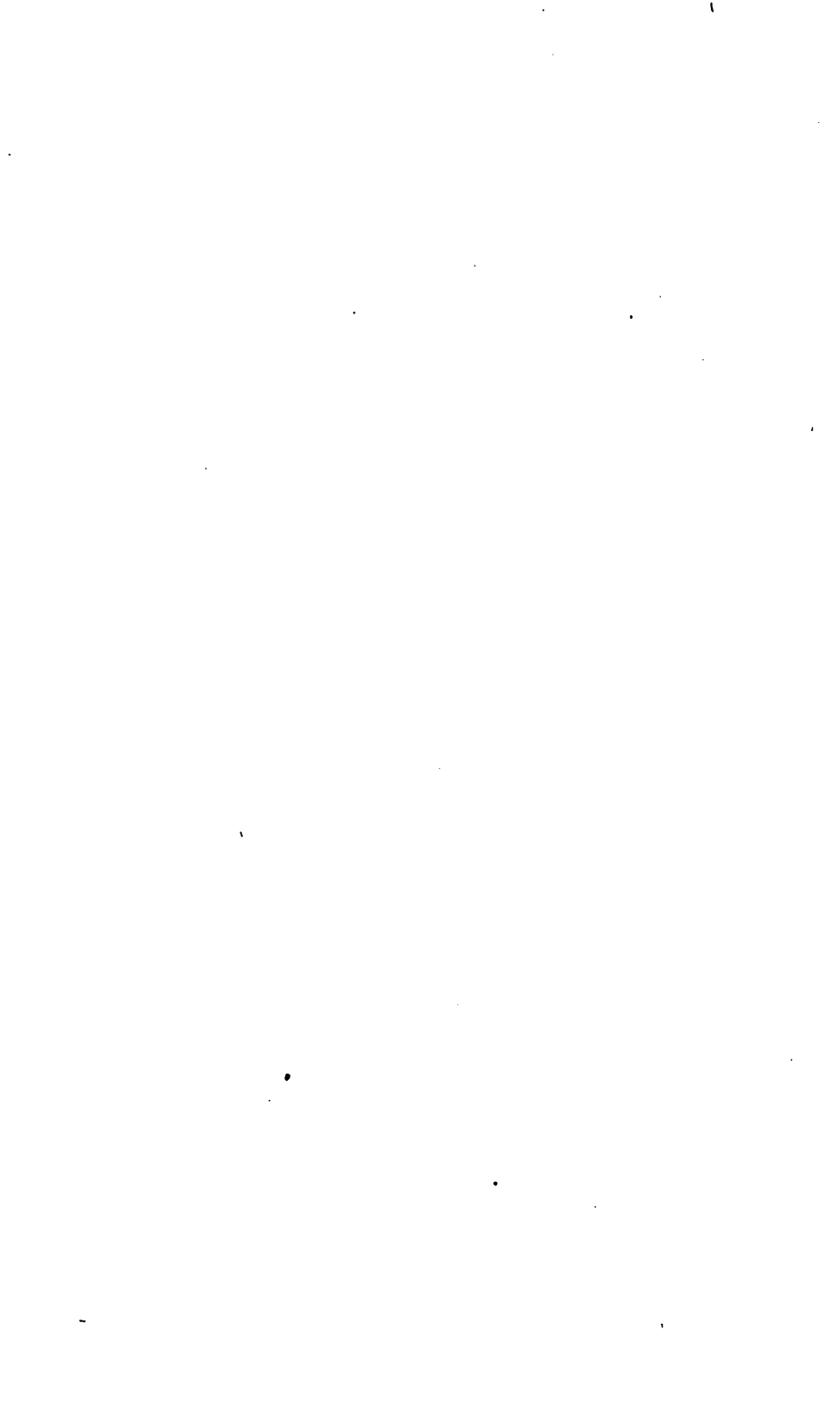
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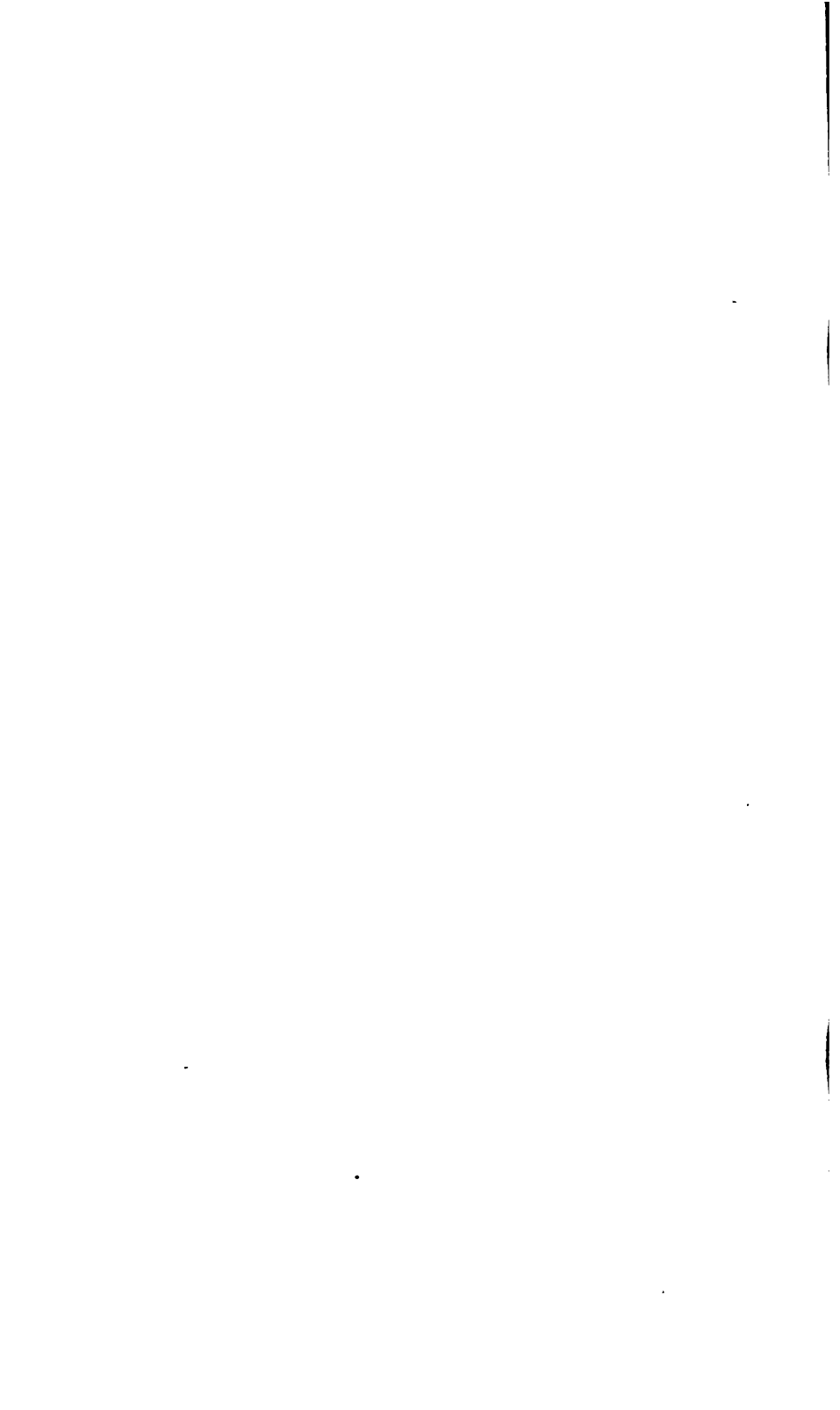


J. J. Murray del.

Cornington Towers.

W. H. & A. S. 100 E. 100





Cormiston Towers estate (331) is of no great extent, but rapidly growing larger, as the proprietor was one of the fortunate number of early flock-masters in the Australian colonies, and when in the prime of life came home, acquired this property, and has erected upon it one of the handsomest of the mansions adorning the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, as may be seen from the view in this volume. The situation is of the finest, there being no sweeter nook on the Upper Clyde than that between the Wolfclyde-bridge and the Law of Quothquhan; and to the attractions of the spot the proprietor was no stranger, as his father, a farmer from the south of England, had lived there, intermarried with the Shieldhill family, brought his boys well up, sent the elder two abroad, and the younger, now of Cormiston Towers, is well settled here as an active, an improving, and a resident proprietor, and the armorial shield of his father's family appears on map of the parish.

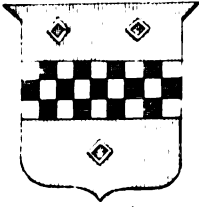
Huntfield estate (330), like that of Cormiston and Cormiston Towers, is on the valuation roll for no great amount; but is of importance in the parish, as the mansion is good, the trees old and many, the situation picturesque, and the owner, although an M.D. in the metropolis of Scotland, spends much of the season here, and from his family has lately given a lady to the manse of the parish. Huntfield, as estate or farm, is not on map for 1773, but on that for 1815 it appears with Cunningham, Esq., underwritten. Baitlaw (330-931) farm values for the greater part of Huntfield estate, and the names of both places are suggestive of sport, as those being a-field might need to pull up at the hill-law, and, it may be, bait their steeds there. The leading farm on the parish of Lamingtoun is named Baitlaws. Huntfield House appears to be about a mile east of Shieldhill mansion, and near two miles west of Caerwood House. Baitlaw homestead is a little east of Huntfield, and Baitlaw-hill is on the Biggar march, and near the farm of Persilands. Huntfield farm, on the valuation roll, is of moderate value, and lies near the house whence it is named; and being farther from the Baitlaw-hill, in a district warmly sheltered, the soil is fertile, and being under the laird's eye, well tilled.

Oggs Castle estate (374) remains yet to be noticed, and has been, within the last year, acquired by James Grierson, Esq., whose career is noticed in the article on Leadhills. On map of 1773, the place is named Cleg Castle, and a meaning for the word would be hard to find; neither is it easy to give one at all euphonious for the place as now named, although, in the Biggar Book, it is said that the occupant, a generation ago, was known at the market-cross there as Oggie. In mouth of a Cockney, who would aspirate the name, it will sound awkwardly enough, and wholly inapplicable, as there are few mansions in the Upper Ward where the science of comfort appears to be better understood than in the Oggs Castle of 1864. The domain within the walled estate is not large, but the house is of considerable frontage, the basement half sunk, the area wide, the light good, and on the single floor above, the height is lofty, and the rooms large—the public one, at least, is so; and all this might have been looked for in an abode of the late W.S., whose name appears as owner on Forrest's map for 1815, and who was the most magnificent of speculators of his day; one of his schemes having been the erection of the modern ruin on the Calton Hill of Edinburgh—a monument "raised," as the worthy patriot in his dinner-speech announced, "in memory of the deeds of valour done, and to be done, by Scotsmen." His last scheme was the compression into fuel of the peat-moss at Garnkirk; and—unproductive of profit it was. Oggs Castle is on the southern bank of the South Medwyn, opposite to Carnwath, and on the march of the parish of Walston.

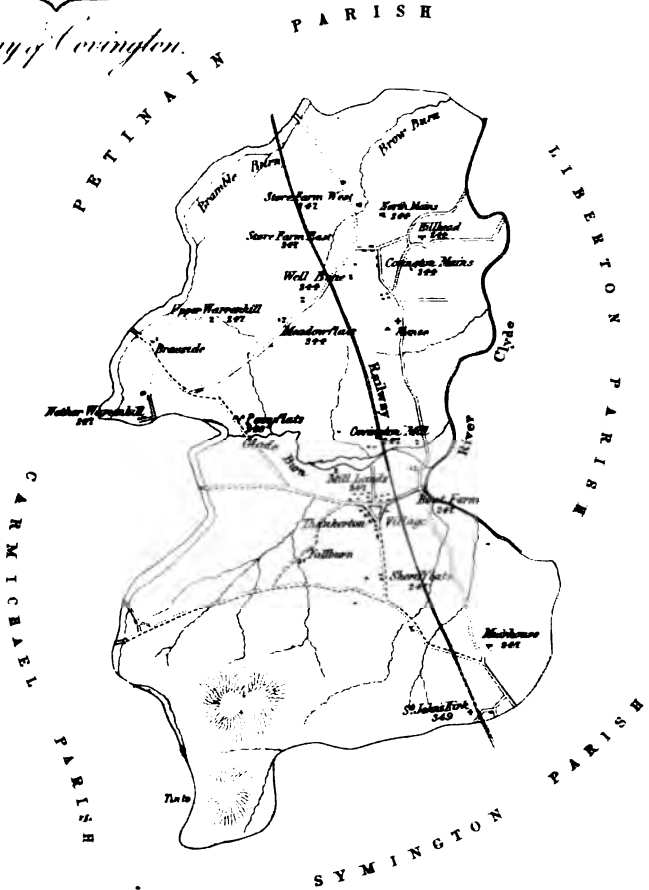
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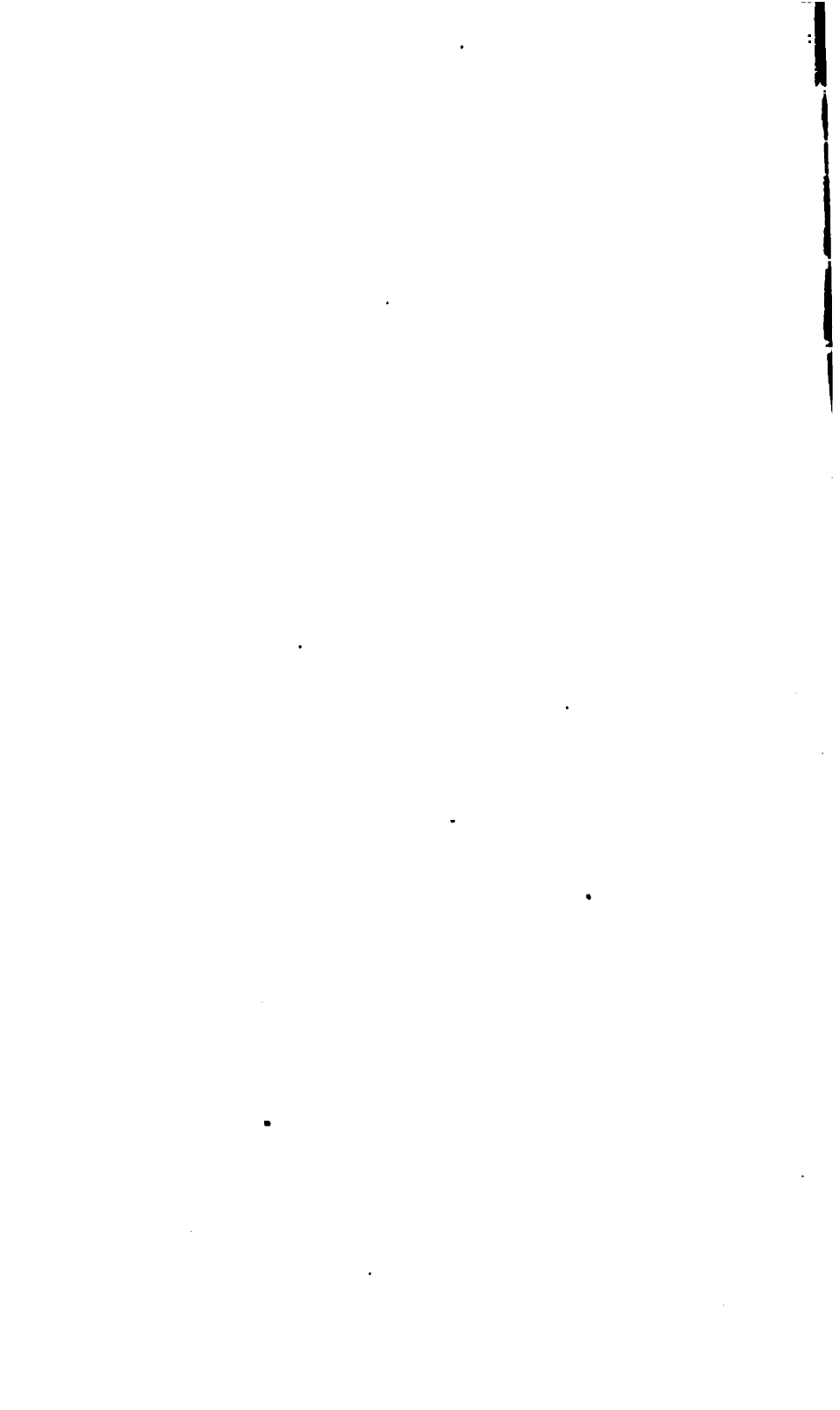
Lindsey of Covington.



THE
PARISH
OF
COVINGTON.

1 MILE





THE UNITED PARISHES
OF
COVINGTON AND THANKERTON

Are on the west side of the river Clyde, which divides them from Libberton, on the south lies Symington, and south-west Wiston, west, Carmichael—these three last named converging at the summit of Tinto—on the north is the parish of Pettinain. By Ordnance Survey recapitulation figures, the United Parishes of Covington and Thankerton have an area 5033·154 land, 44·788 roads, 53·113 water, 36·323 railways—total, 5176·378 acres, being one of the smaller of the parishes of the Upper Ward, as may be seen by figures detailed at p. 49, Vol. III. of this Work. Of arable land (65) 2898·388 acres are shown; rough, heathy pasture, 1950·531; wood, 126·105; the Clyde, 49·315; roads, parish, 31·518, county, 12·490, other roads, 5·802; camp, 2·034; houses, 36·288, etc. The valuation (227) of 1791 gave the rental as 920*l.*; that of 1858–9 shows it to have been 2967*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; for 1863–4, 3918*l.*, exclusive of 5296*l.* 5*s.* from the Caledonian Railway. Of the 2967*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* of 1858–9, the Lockhart of Lee estate (244) held 1366*l.*, Anstruther of Carmichael (247) 1314*l.* 3*s.*, Anstruther of Eastend (248) 105*l.*, Waugh of St John's Kirk (349) 100*l.*, manse and glebe, 40*l.*, schoolmaster, 6*l.*, and a very few minor sums make up the roll of proprietors in this parish. Tenants in the parish of Covington and Thankerton appear in 1858–9 for 300*l.*, 290*l.*, 236*l.*, 211*l.*, 180*l.*, 155*l.*, 131*l.*, 123*l.*, 106*l.*, 102*l.*, 100*l.*, 100*l.*, 96*l.*, 81*l.*, 70*l.*, 64*l.*, 55*l.*, 53*l.*, 42*l.*, 39*l.*, 30*l.*, 24*l.*, 22*l.*, 17*l.*, 17*l.*, and minor sums not many, and the pendicles of land of small amount usually have houses in the villages of Covington or Thankerton attached to them—the farms rated at 103*l.* and 100*l.* having more land in the adjoining parish of Carmichael, and under the same landlord. Further, 35*l.* of Eastend and 100*l.* of St John's Kirk values are in hands of the respective proprietors.

The accounts, as given by the clergyman of 1791, and as got up for his successor in 1840, are both brief; the latter, in fact, instructive, as might be looked for from the party reported as its writer—the tenant of Hillhead, now near fourscore, in the same farm, and clear of intellect as when his minister devolved his literary labour upon him. The reverend statist of 1791 informs—that in his parish there was some barren heath, but that the soil in general was fertile; that the haughs on the Clyde were mostly of a good quality, but subject to inundation, which, though pernicious in harvest, at other times enriches the ground and supplies the place of manure. Further, that part of the county is mountainous, as might be looked for when Tinto is claimed as in the parish. In 1791 the acres under the plough are given—as oats 340, barley 90, potatoes and turnips 70, pease 60, grass 60, and lint 10. By statist of 1840—and he is and was the most intelligent of farmers—the number of acres in the parish cultivated or occasionally in tillage “is about 2000;” about 3500 are pastured by blackfaced sheep, and “600 more might be added to the cultivated land,” and appear to have been, as the Survey report is that nearly 2900 are “arable.”

In 1840 the estimate was that there were about 80 acres of planted wood in the parish; by recent Survey report there appears to be upwards of 126 acres under wood. In 1840 there was no land in the parish in a state of undivided common. In 1791 the minister reports that one-half of his church had been an old cathedral, the other half added more than a century ago, and the value of the stipend about 80*l*. The rental of the parish—given in 1840 as being about 2500*l*., and reported in 1863-4 as 3918*l*.—shows a fair increase of value, but less than in some of the parishes of the Ward; it may be because the land is held nearly all by non-resident proprietors, for the roads are excellent, and the Caledonian Railway have a station on the 36 acres they occupy and pay so well to the parochial burdens for so doing. In 1791 the poor in the parish are reported as nine, and the yearly collection for their support to amount to 16*l*., *i.e.*, about 3*s* 7*d* per annum each.

A. M.

COVINGTON.

NAME.

Villa Colbani, Colbaynistun, Colbwantoun, Colbantou, Colbintoune, Cowantoune, Cowington, Covyntoune, Covingtoune, Covington. This is undoubtedly derived from Colbanus or Colbain, the early founder of the township.

HISTORY.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—This church, which is probably as old as the reign of David I., was a free parsonage in the gift of the lords of the manor. The right of advowson is included in the various charters and retours by which the barony was transmitted. About the year 1213, Henry, abbot of Kelso, was appointed by Pope Innocent to decide an appeal in an action which Alexander, rector of Colbaynistun, had brought against the monks of Dryburgh, in the court of the Bishop of Glasgow, relative to certain teinds which they claimed as belonging to their church of Lanark. The abbot summoned the parties before him, when, after several propositions had been made on either side, they came to an amicable agreement, whereby the rector renounced any right which he might have to the teinds and dues of the lands of Closeburn, in the parish of Pettinain (*Reg. Dryburgh*, 158, 220). Huwe del Chastil Bernard, parson of Colbanstoune, swore fealty to Edward of England in the year 1296 (*Ragman Rolls*, 105). Gilbert de Park, rector of Colbwanton was witness to two deeds granted by John, Bishop of Glasgow, in 1429 (*Reg. Glas.*, 322, 334; 325, 337). Master James Lindsay was parson of this parish in 1473, when it was found that he improperly retained deeds belonging to his relatives, the Lindsays of Cockeburne, and the Council sent letters to his ordinary requesting that he would use his spiritual authority to enforce the delivery of the writs (*Act Dom. Aud.*, 94). Lindsay, rector of Colbintoune, was, in 1525, accused of being concerned, along with his relative, the lord of the manor, in the slaughter of Weir of Stanebyris (*Pit-*

cairn Crim. Trials, I, 132*). The will of John Lindsay of Covington, executed in 1550 and confirmed on the 15th of August in the following year, bears to have been drawn up and subscribed by George Dickesone, curate of that parish (*Consist. Rec. Glas.*)

The rectory of Covington, in the deanery of Lanark, is valued in Baiamond's Roll at £40 per annum, and in the *Taxat. Scot. Ecclesiæ* at £34. The vicarage does not appear to have been separated from the parsonage. Hamilton of Wishaw, writing in the beginning of the eighteenth century, observes, "This parish is not great, neither the minister too plentifully provided" (p. 63).

In 1567-73, Thomas Symson was reader at Covington, with a salary of 20 merks (*Book of Ministers*, 33); and in 1576 "Mr Robert Fischeare was minister there, his stipend £53 6s 8d, with the kirk-land of _____, thair of the hail vicarage of Pettinain, while Mr James Lindsay was reader, at a salary of 20 merks with the kirk-land."

The church of Covington, with its hamlet, stood near the tower or manor-place, and appears to have been dedicated to St Michael, as, in the testament above referred to, John Lindsay directs his body to be buried in the dust of St Michael the Archangel, *in pulveribus Divi Michaelis Archangeli*.

There was a chapel dedicated to St Ninian on the lands of Warrenhill, in the south-west part of the parish, the advowson of which was vested in the proprietors thereof (*Inquis. Spec.*, 82). These lands having, however, been purchased by the Lockhart family, this right became merged in the others connected with the barony which had also come into their possession (*Ibid.*, 387). The Knights Templar held, from an early period, the lands of Cumerland, Northflat, Pacokland, and Cliddisflat, as a portion of the endowment of the priory of Torphichen. The *dominium utile* of these lands was, however, acquired by the proprietors of the barony as early as the sixteenth century; John Lindsay having, on the 21st of August, obtained from Walter, Lord St John, preceptor of Torphichen, a charter of *clare constat* as heir to his father therein. A small feu duty in respect of these lands was paid to the representatives of the

Knights Templar down to the year 1827, when the superiority was acquired by Sir Charles Macdonald Lockhart, Bart. (*Session Papers, in Hill v. the Representatives of Sir Charles M. Lockhart*).

Civil Affairs.—Barony. Colbanus, the founder of this township, appears to be identified with a chieftain of that name, an intimate adherent of David I, to whom, *inter alios*, that king addressed two charters granted by him before his accession to the throne, which have been reprinted in Raine's History of North Durham, from the archives of the priory of Coldingham. (*App.* 23, XCIX, 1) The same Colbanus is also a witness to the deed by which Prince David founded the abbey of Kelso, which was at that time (*ante* 1124) located at Selkirk (*Līb. Cal.*, 3, 1). Mereuin, the son of Colbain, attested the charter by which King David, after his accession, bestowed the church of Lanark on the abbey of Dryburgh (*Reg. Dryburgh*, LXIX.), and was also a witness to a confirmation of the rights of that of Dunfermline, granted by the same king (*Reg. Dunfermline*). Beyond the fact that it was granted in the reign of King David, *intra* 1124–1153, we have no data to enable us to fix the date of the latter deed; but we are in possession of evidence that the former must have been issued towards the end of that period, and most probably between 1150 and 1152.

About a quarter of a century afterwards, we find that the lands of Covington were in the possession of a family who took their designation from the township. Thomas de Villa Colbani, appears as witness in a charter granted by William the Lyon, between the years 1174 and 1199 (*Mis. Spalding Club*, II, 305). Thomas de Colbaineston attests a grant by the same king to the see of Glasgow, *intra* 1187–1189 (*Reg. Glas.*, 65, 73). He is also, in 1204, a witness to the resignation of a lease of lands in the adjoining parish of Pettinain (*Reg. Dryburgh*, 162, 223). We also find William de Colbayniston attesting a charter by Bricius, Bishop of Moray, *intra* 1203–1222 (*Reg. Morav.*, 61, 53).

In 1264, the Sheriff of Lanark debited himself in his accounts

with the sum of £6 6s 8d from the lands of Colbayneston, which were in the king's hands, by reason of a fine of 100 merks (*Chamberlain Rolls*, I, 47*), while in 1288 the Sheriff of Edinburgh took credit for the sum of 40s, expended in repairing the house of Norton, which belonged to the *sisters of Colbayneston* (*Ibid*, I, 67*).

John Baliol, as King of Scotland, granted, in 1295, to William de Silkyswrth, his servant, for his service and homage, ten merks of land, with pertinents, in the tenement of Colbainston, until he could provide the said William with as much land in a suitable place elsewhere (*Coldingham Charters; Raine's North Durham*, App. 17, LXXVIII.) From the Ragman Rolls we learn that, in the following year, Margaret and Isabelle de Colbanston tendered their homage to Edward of England, and that the same step was shortly afterwards taken by Edmund de Colbenston (pp. 125, 166). We also find the name of Margaret de Colbenston, in the county of Lanark, included in the list of the persons to whom, in that year, the English monarch ordered their lands to be restored, with the exception of the castles and fortalices, which he retained in his own hands (*Rot. Scot.*, I, 29). Robert the Bruce, on his obtaining peaceable possession of the crown, appears to have bestowed the lands of Covington on Keith, the hereditary Marischal of Scotland. In 1324, Sir Robert Keith resigned in the hands of the sovereign the office of Marischal, and the lands of Colbanistown, etc., in favour of himself, his grandson Robert, and a complicated series of heirs, which was duly ratified by the king (*Act Parl.*, I, 122). Robert Keith, the institute in this deed, made a donation of the barony of Covington to his nephew, John Mautalant (Maitland). David II. confirmed this gift by a charter granted at Lanark on the 5th of November, 1342 (*Session Papers, in Hill v. the Representatives of Sir Charles M. Lockhart*). The barony of Colbantou, like most others in the Upper Ward, paid in 1359 the sum of 20s to the ward of the royal castle of Lanark (*Chamberlain Rolls*, I, 355). In the commencement of the fifteenth century it had reverted to the Keith family, as the Regent Albany confirmed, in 1406, a charter by which Sir William Keth,

Marischal of Scotland, conveyed to his son and heir, Sir Robert Keth of Troupe (styled *frater noster* by the Regent), the office of Marischal, with the lands of Colbanyston, etc. (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 224, 11). From the Keiths, the barony passed to the Lindesays of Covington. Chalmers places their acquisition of the property before 1442, but there can be no doubt that they had become connected with the parish about a century earlier, although at that time they only held as sub-vassals of the Keiths. This is proved by the circumstances of a litigation, which occurred in 1368, which we shall have occasion hereafter to notice in detail (*Act Parl.*, I, 147). They had, moreover, acquired not only the property, but the superiority of the barony before 1435, in which year William Lindesay of Covington was one of the assize which served Sir William Somerville of Plaine heir to his father Thomas, Lord Somerville, and appended his seal to the retour as a baron holding of the crown *per capite* (*Mem. Somervilles*, I, 178). John Lindesay, Laird *Dominus* of Covington, appears as witness to a charter in 1460 (*Shieldhill Chart.*) This gentleman appears to have been of a litigious character, as we find him engaged in a variety of lawsuits. In 1473, he is mixed up with James Lindesay, the parson of the parish, in withholding, as before mentioned, certain papers from their relatives, the Lindesays of Cockburn (*Act Dom. Aud.*, 94). In 1478-79, he was defender in an action raised against him for ultroneously acting as the Bailie of Crawford, and uplifting certain rents, etc., in that parish, and had decree pronounced against him (*Act Dom. Con.*, 17, 18, 33). In 1489, he instituted a suit in conjunction with his sister, the widow of the late Sir Mungo Lockhart of the Lee, against the tutor of his nephew, Robert Lockhart of Lee, to obtain a suitable maintenance and allowance for the latter (*Act Dom. Con.*, 128). He was also engaged in long and complicated proceedings against Lord Maxwell and Levingstone of Belstane, as to their respective rights over certain lands in Covington, which we shall have occasion hereafter to explain more fully. Neither with all his devotion to the regular forms of law, did John Lindesay escape the more violent outrages common to his age, as it would

appear that John Douglas, an attainted traitor, who took refuge in England, committed, about 1468, fire-raising, burning, and hereschip upon the town and lands of Covantone, and caused very considerable damage (*Pitcairn Crim. Trials*, I, 26*).

The facts relative to the Lyndesays of Covington, which we gather from our national records in the succeeding century, furnish a vivid picture of the lawlessness of the country, the turbulence of the landed proprietors, and the violence of the feuds which arose among them. In 1518, Alexander, second Lord Livingston, obtained a charter under the Great Seal, of the lands of Covington Mains, *terras dominicales de Coblains-toun* (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XX, 112). This must have been preceded by the escheat to the crown of the lands of Covington, and this forfeiture most probably was occasioned by Lindesay of Covington having failed to clear himself of the "Treasonable resset and intercommohyng with Robert Forestar and others, rebels and traitors dwelland upon Levin, in their treasonable deeds," as in 1526, John Lindsay of Colbyntoune and Rolland his brother, obtained a respite for nineteen years on account of this crime; and also "of the cruel slaughter of William Weir of Stonebyris, committit by way of murder, under silence of night, in the chanone gate of Edinburgh," the Sheriff of Lanark being at the same time enjoined "to relax the said John from the process of the horne, resave him to peax, and give him the wand thereof" (*Pitcairn Crim. Trials*, I, 238*). We also find by the register of the Privy Seal (IX, 133), that in August, 1532, the barony of Covington, belonging to John Lindesay, was still held by the crown in virtue of the escheat. This fact is mentioned by Chalmers, but that learned author has omitted to add, that it was granted in 1534 to Malcolm, third Lord Fleming (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXV, 160). John Lindsay was, however, reinvested in all this property previous to 1541, in which year he obtained a remission "for treasonably abiding from the raid of Werk" (*Pitcairn*, I, 257*). In 1543, he protested in Parliament that he should not be prejudiced by the rescinding of the forfeiture of the late Sir James Hamilton of Fynnert (*Act Parl.*, II, 433). He died in 1550, having executed the testament already referred

to (p. 462), in which he named as executors his wife, Cristian Daiyell, and John his son and heir-apparent, and appointed the former tutrix to all his children, with the exception of his son Bernard, whom he left in charge of his elder brother. He at the same time bequeathed legacies to John and Roland, his two illegitimate sons.

John, his son and successor, became engaged in a violent feud with the rector of Liberton and other younger branches of the great Somerville family. On the 28th of September, 1554, he, along with his natural brother John, his brother (*uterine?*) James Somerville, Alexander Lindesay of Northflat, and about two hundred others, armed with lances, culverings, bows, and other invasive weapons, came before sunrise to the barnyard of Mr John Somerville, rector of Liberton, and cruelly wounded his servant. On the 7th of July, 1555, Robert, brother-german to James Lord Somerville, and others, assaulted and cruelly wounded, to the effusion of his blood, John Lindesay, the natural brother of the laird of Covington. The latter, aided by his neighbour, Johnstone of Westraw, on the 24th of September following, invaded John, brother to James, Lord Somerville, chased him to the dwelling-house of John Haithwye, officer of Archibald, Earl of Angus, in Gaitsyde, beset the said house, and invaded the said John for his slaughter; while on the 1st of October, Mr John Somerville, rector of Liberton; Michael Somerville, parish clerk of Carnwath; Mr William Somerville, vicar of Kirbane; Mr Thomas Somerville, rector of Quodquene; John Somerville, brother of Lord Somerville, parish clerk of Quodquene; and John Carmichael of that ilk, parish clerk of Carmichael, assembled above 100 persons to hinder Lindesay of Covington from going to the head court of the shire at Lanark. During these transactions Lord Somerville showed a strict neutrality, having become alternately security for the laird of Covington and his own relations, when called upon to answer for their riotous conduct by the legal authorities (*Pitcairn*, I., 369*, 383*). John Lindesay of Colbintoun was, in 1563, accused of aiding and abetting Carmichael of that ilk in a daring assault and deforcement of the officers of the Sheriff of Lanark, and

with having imprisoned one of the unfortunate assistants for three days in his place or tower of Colbintoun, but the process was allowed to drop (*Ibid*, I, 437*). In 1570 the laird of Covingtonne appeared as one of the prolocutors for certain persons accused "of making a ragment and ryme in name of John, the common-wele, and divulgation thereof with convocation, and choosing of Robert Hude and Abbot of Unrease," the latter having been made a criminal offence by statute in 1555 (*Ibid*, I, 15). He was, in 1582, imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh on a charge of "treasonable raising of fire, and burning of five stacks of beir, quheit, and oats, pertaining to Mr John Sharp, advocate, at Horstoun, in Midlothian." His near relative, Wm. Somerville, made a bold attempt to procure his acquittal, by delivering, as if from the Lord-Advocate, a copy of the accusation, without the proofs, to the Advocate-Substitute, and furnishing the officer with the list of an assize, whom the latter summoned at his request. On the day of trial Lindesay claimed to be set at liberty, as no one appeared to proceed against him; but the Advocate-Substitute having stated these facts, and informed the Court that the injured party had only received notice the previous day, the matter was continued, and Lindesay again committed to ward, although he offered bail to the amount of £5000 (*Ibid*, I, 109). Murray of Staplegorton and others were, in 1587, found guilty of having, in a day-foray, made masterful stouthrief of the horses and armour belonging to William Lindesay and James Baillie, the brother and son-in-law of the laird of Covingtonne. It was attempted to enforce the sentence pronounced by the Warden of the West Marches in consequence of this conviction, by the aid of the King's body-guard, but they were successfully opposed by the friends of the delinquents. Two of the Armstrong clan were afterwards hanged on account of their having taken part in this resistance (*Ibid*, II, 452). In the following year John Lindesay of Covington became security for Robert M'Briar of Almagill, accused of slaying a burges of Dumfries (*Ibid*, I, 166). He died in 1602, and was succeeded by his grandson, John Lindesay (*Inquis. Spec.*, 37). George Lindesay, brother to the laird of

Covington, servitor to the Lord of Edzell, elder, and Gavin Lindesay, his paternal uncle, were among those accused of the slaughter of Alexander, Lord Spynie, in 1607 (*Pitcairn*, II, 529). The laird of Covington was, in 1609, one of the prolocutors for Jardine of Birnock, accused of the murder of Robert Brown in Coulter and Alexander Baillie of Littlegill (*see ante*, pp. 236, 280). John Lindesay was succeeded by his son George in 1623, who died in 1629, leaving the property to his eldest son, John, on whose death in 1646 the succession opened to his brother William (*Inquis. Spec.*, 143, 166, 223), who was appointed a Commissioner of Supply in 1661, and again in 1678 (*Act Parl.*, VII, 91; VIII, 224). He was nominated a Justice of Peace in 1663 (*Ibid.*, VII, 505). In the retour of a special service obtained in 1669, he appears among the members of the assize with the designation of Sir William Lindesay, knight (*Shieldhill Chart.*) He sold the barony of Covington to Sir George Lockhart, the President of the Court of Session (*Session Papers, in Hill v. the Representatives of Sir Charles M. Lockhart*). The barony, which was valued at £40 in the auld extent, is still possessed by the Lockhart family.

Minor Holdings. Meadowflat.—Robert the Bruce, in 1322, issued a mandate relative to these lands to Walter, the son of Gilbert, and Robert de Ward, whom he appointed to act on this special occasion as his justiciars. It proceeded on the narrative that in a competition on a brief of ancestry between Johanna, daughter of the late De Mora, on the one part, and John Cissor and Sibella de Quarantely, his spouse, on the other, anent the land of Meadowflat, Henry, Serjeant, *serians*, of Colbayneston had, in open court, *plena curia*, at Lanark, pronounced judgment in favour of the former, and that the latter had found good security of the King that they will reduce the same. It then directs the Justiciars to take security that the said Henry shall appear before the Council at Edinburgh, on Wednesday, in the next feast of St Mathias the Apostle (24th February), to support his judgment, to summon the other parties for the same day and place, when they are also to attend themselves, bringing

with them the process, attachments, and citations in due form, and in the meantime to reinfeft the said John and Sibilla in the said lands, of which they have been dispossessed *de qua dejudicati fuerunt* by the said Henry (*Act Parl.*, I, 119). Towards the close of the fifteenth century, we find the lands of Meadowflat in the possession of a branch of the Carmichael family, John, Lord Maxwell, having been adjudged, in 1495, to pay John Carmichael of Meadowflat the value of thirteen oxen, price of the pece, 30s, and a cow, price of the pece, 24s, in implement of a decree which the latter had obtained against his late father in 1480 (*Act Dom. Con.*, 394). This John Carmichael appears also to have held the hereditary office of captain of the castle of Crawford (*Mem. of the Somervilles*, I, 296). He was succeeded by John, third son of Sir John Carmichael of that ilk, who obtained, in 1511, a charter of the lands of Meadowflat (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, LXVIII., 169). He also held the office of captain of Crawford, by which title he in the following year appears designated in the list of an assize (*Pitcairn*, I, 87). On his death, both lands and office went to his son John, who, on the 27th of May, 1531, attended, as deputy of the Marischal, a Court of Parliament, which, without proceeding to business, adjourned to 9th of June following, on which day the Marischal was represented by another person (*Act Parl.*, II, 334). This gentleman's daughter, Katherine, attracted the attention of James V., when he visited Lord Somerville at Couthaly, in the year 1532. So great indeed was the king's admiration, that he shortly afterwards unexpectedly presented himself at the castle of Crawford, where her father resided. Here the royal lover was successful in his suit, and the lady became his mistress. James built for her use the castle of Crawfordjohn, but after she had borne him two children, John, Prior of Coldingham, and Janet, afterwards Countess of Aberdeen, he arranged her marriage with the son and heir of Somerville of Cambusnethan, to whom she was espoused in 1537 (*Mem. Som.*, I, 372 *et seq.*), in which year her father obtained a grant of the Mains of Crawford Lindesay (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, LXXVI., 102). Additional lands in the parish of Crawford were bestowed upon him in

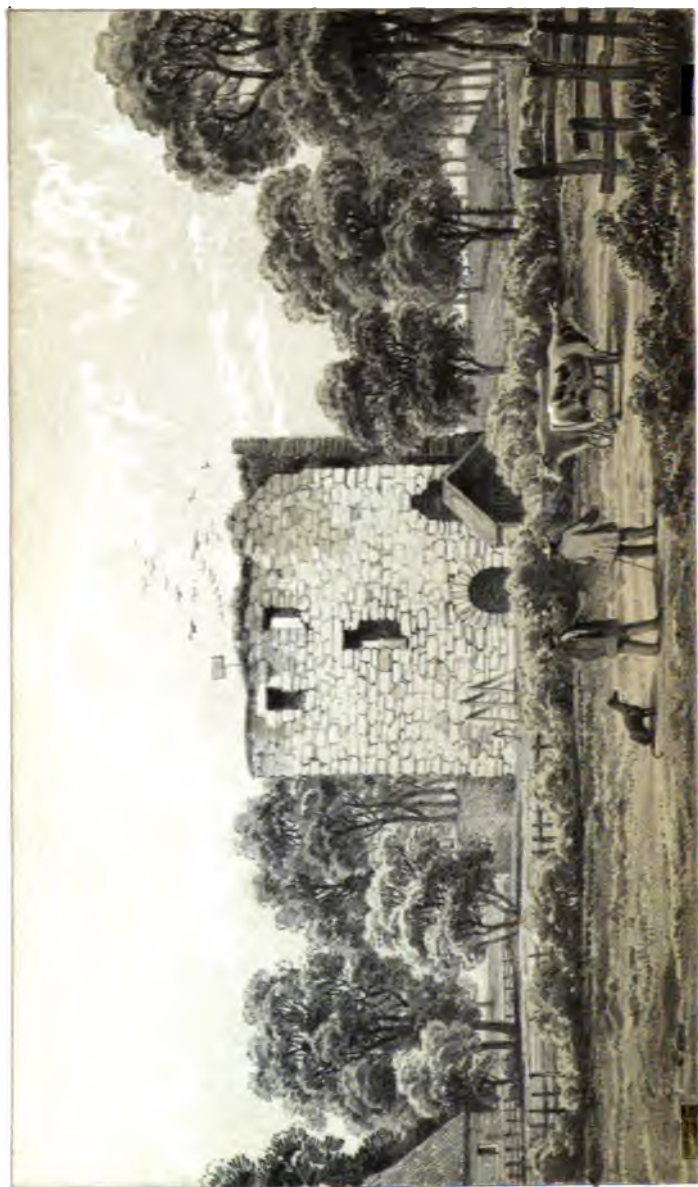
1542 (*Ibid.*, LXXXVIII., 315). These charters are in Douglas Peerage assigned to his father, but this is an evident error (*Inquis. Spec.*, 6, 7, 8). The circumstance that for upwards of a century each successive laird of Meadowflat had the name of John, renders, however, their pedigree unusually susceptible of such mistakes, and necessitates the greatest care in distinguishing between them. In 1540, he became surety that Walter Scott of Branzholm should not break his ward in the castle of Edinburgh (*Pitcairn*, I., 229*), and appears to have died about the middle of the century. His son, John Carmichael of Meadowflat, sat in the Parliament of 1560, which confirmed the Confession of Faith (*Act Parl.*, II., 526). His daughter, Grizel, married Walter Carmichael of Hyndford, and was the mother of James, first Lord Carmichael. He, along with others, were in 1576 accused of the shooting and slaughter of "deer and ra" in Meggatland, when they found security that they would abstain in time coming, and deliver their guns to the captain of Edinburgh Castle (*Pitcairn*, I., 48). He died in 1594, when his son John was served heir to him in the £5 land of Meadowflat, and in the family possessions in the parish of Crawford (*Inquis. Spec.*, 6). The son and heir of the latter obtained the honour of knighthood, and married, in 1616, Elizabeth, sister of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch. Three years later, this Sir John Carmichael became security for Oliphant of Gask (*Pitcairn*, III., 479). He died in 1637-8, and was succeeded by his sister Margaret, who sold the lands of Meadowflat to Sir George Lockhart, President of the Court of Session, by whose son, George Lockhart of Carnwath, they were incorporated with the barony of Covington (*Inquis. Spec.*, 387).

Warrenhill.—This five-pound land of old extent appears to have belonged, in 1368, to John, the son of Walter, but the Lindsays of Covington asserted a right to it, which they unsuccessfully attempted to establish, both at that period and afterwards. In the year referred to, John de Lindsay appealed to Parliament, in consequence of a decision of the Justice ayre held at Lanark. At that Court, John, the son of Walter, had prosecuted Thomas Scott, a tenant of John de Lindsay, for the

infraction of the King's peace, *protectione*, towards him keeping his cattle upon the pasture of Warrenhill, and deforcing the serjeant, *s'ganct*, of the pursuer, and estimated his damages at £40. Scott appeared and gave a general denial to the charge, but with permission of the Court, he retired to consult with his friends, and on his return offered a more special plea, That he was not bound to answer in a process under a brief of protection, because John de Lindsay, his master and prolocutor, then present, affirmed that the said pasture belonged to him in feu and heritage, and was lawfully used by Scott as his tenant; thus raising a question of heritable right which could not be competently determined in an action of that kind. The Court, however, held that this plea was offered too late, and that Scott must stand on his general denial, upon which Lindsay interfered, and appealed to the Parliament. There the judgment of the inferior Court was confirmed, and Lindsay amerced in the sum £10, by way of costs (*Act Parl.*, I, 147). About a century later, the same lands became the subject of very protracted litigation before the Lords of the Council. The claimants being Lindsay of Covington on the one side, and Robert, Lord Maxwell, with his vassals of the family of Levingston of Belstane in Carluke parish on the other. In 1471, the Lords reduced a brief of inquest purchased by John of Levingston ament the lands of Warrenhill, pursued before the Sheriff-depute of Lanark, on the ground that the Sheriff and his deputies *were discharged of their office, in all suits, belonging to John Lindsay of Cowantone*, who claims the said lands, and ordered the Sheriff-depute, for his disobedience, to enter his person in ward in the castle of Dumbarton, and remain there *at his own expenses*, till he be freed by the King, and to pay 40s for the unlaw (*Act Dom. Aud.*, 14). In 1440, John Levingston of Warrenhill was a witness to a deed granted by Richard Brown of Hartree (*Act Parl.*, II, 294). In 1476, a jury refused to serve John Levingston, the son and heir of the gentleman above referred to, in the lands of Warrenhill, but the Council found they had erred, from not taking into consideration an authentic instrument of seising to his father and mother, in conjunct

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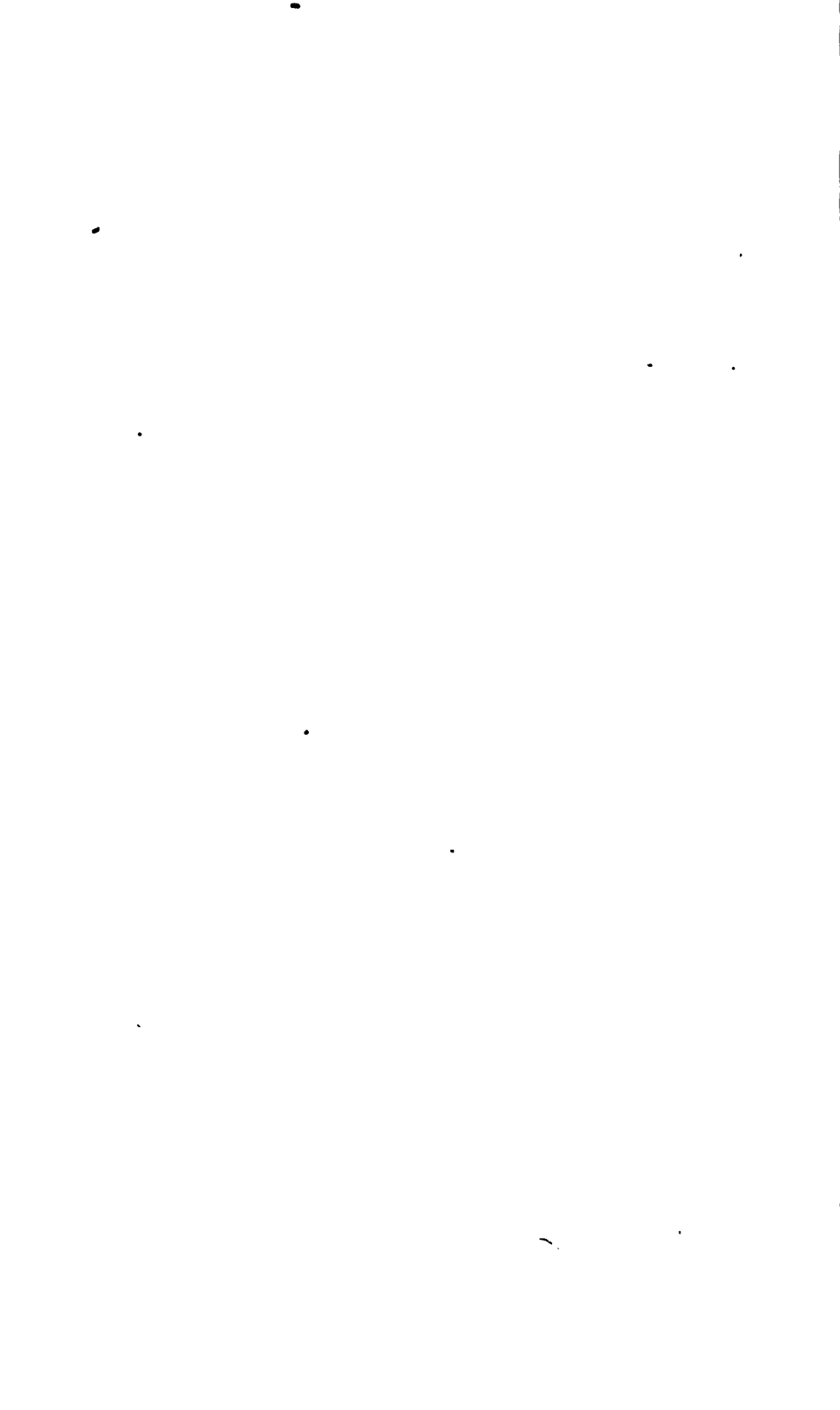


W. W. Parsons, lith. '84

Covington Castle

J. J. Murray, del.





infestment in the said lands (*Ibid*, 44). In 1479, Levingston having pled that he held the lands from Lord Maxwell, John Lindesay challenged the retour of Robert, Lord Maxwell, to his father, Herbert Maxwell, in so far as it related to the lands of Warrenhill, but failed in establishing its nullity (*Ibid*, 86; *Act Dom. Con.*, 7). Lindesay upon this appears to have taken the matter into his own hand, and to have occupied the lands by force, as in 1482 John of Levingston proceeded against him for the spulzie of certain gudes taken therefrom, and was met by the plea that the prosecutor had not shown any title from Lord Maxwell, in consequence of which the Council continued the case, and ordered Lord Maxwell to appear before them, "under the pain of warding his person, and paying John Levingston his scaith and expenses, by fault of the said lord proving his entry." In obedience to this peremptory order, John Maxwell, son and apparent heir of Lord Maxwell, appeared as procurator for his father, and showed an instrument of his seising in the superiority of Warrenhill (*Act Dom. Aud.*, 99, 105). In consequence of this the Lindesays appear to have withdrawn all further opposition, and the Levingstones continued to possess the lands without further challenge for a couple of centuries. A remission was granted in 1541 to John Levingstone, son [brother?] of James Levingstone of Warrenhill, for the cruel slaughter on forethought felony and auld feud of Archibald Baillie of Howgate, who slew the said John's father (*Pitcairn*, I., 257*). Alexander Levingstone of Belstane was, in 1608, served heir to his father in the lands of Warrenhill, which he sold to Sir George Lockhart, the President, before the middle of the century (*Inquis. Spec.*, 82, 387).

Castles and Fortalices.—Considerable remains of the old tower or manor-place of Covington are still in existence. It belongs to that type of square baronial fortress which is so peculiar to Scotland. These appear to have been introduced during the fifteenth century, but that of Covington is a late example, presenting many improvements on those first erected, and was probably built about the middle of the sixteenth. An

interesting two-handed sword which belonged to one of the Lindsays is preserved in Mr Sim's collection. There is also in the library of the same gentleman an original order of the Privy Council, dated the 24th July, 1684, recommending General Dalziel to order "that Captain Cleland's troops be put into the houses of Covington and Blackwood till Strathaven be ready."

Historical Events.—Duncan (the son of Colban, the son of Malcom), Earl of Fife, and one of the wardens of the kingdom, or, according to the Lanercost Chronicle, the chief warden, *principalis Scotorum custos pro tempore*, was assassinated on the king's highway, near Petpolloch, by Sir Patrick of Abernethy, and Sir Walter Percy, at the instigation of Sir William of Abernethy, in September, 1288. The murderers were pursued across the Forth by Sir Andrew Murray, who succeeded in overtaking Sir Walter and Sir William at Covington. The former and two of his squires were instantly put to death, while the latter was placed in the custody of Sir William Douglas, and detained till his death a prisoner in the castle of Douglas. Sir Patrick made his escape to France, and never returned (*Lanercost Chron.*, 127; *Wyntown*, VIII, 9; *Fordun*, XI, 11).

Among the list of those who were excluded from the Act of Indemnity, 1662, until they paid certain fines, we find the name of John Baird, in Kilhead [Hillhead?] of Covington, £600 (*Act Parl.*, VII., 423).

It was at Covington Mill in this parish that the celebrated Covenanted clergyman, Mr Daniel Cargill, was taken prisoner by Irvine of Bonshaw, in the house of Andrew Fischer, and his spouse, Elizabeth Lindsay (*New Stat. Account*).

THANKERTON.

NAME.

Villa Thancardi, Thankerdiston, Tanchardestone, Thankerton. The church was also known as Wode Kyrke, Wde Kyrche, Wde

Kirke, Wude Chirche, and also as Ecclesia de Tyntou and St John's Kirk. The first of these appellations evidently owes its origin to Thankard or Tancard, to whom the township belonged in the early part of the twelfth century. The second arose from the fact of the church being situated in the neighbourhood of an extensive wood, the remains of which have been recently discovered at some distance below the surface. From specimens of these ancient trees which are in the possession of Mr Sim at Cultermains, they would appear to have been of large, not to say of gigantic size and growth. The third also originated in the situation of the church at the base of the remarkable hill of Tinto; while the fourth was derived from the saint to which it was dedicated.

HISTORY.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—This church appears to have been originally a free parsonage in the gift of the lord of the manor. In the latter part of the twelfth century the parish seems, however, to have become divided into separate properties, the owners of two of which either possessed the advowson of the church in common or advanced conflicting claims to it. About the year 1180, Aneis de Brus granted to the monks of Kelso the church of Thankerton, otherwise Wde Kyrche (*Lib. Cal.*, 227, 275). Contemporaneously with this, the abbey obtained from Simon Lockard a charter of the church called Wudchirches, with its lands and pertinents, and the pasture and easements, *pascuis et aisiamentis*, of his township (*Ibid.*, 272, 338). Chalmers considers that the hamlet referred to in this deed was that of the adjoining parish of Symontoun, which also belonged to Loccard. It would, however, appear that this is an error, and that the learned author of the *Origines Parochiales* is right in holding that these were separate properties, and that the township in question formed part of the parish of Thankerton. Bishop Joceline of Glasgow, shortly after the execution of the above-mentioned deeds, confirmed the title of the abbey of Kelso to the church of Wudechirche, with its whole parish, including Tancardistun and the

township of Simon Lockard, along with the lands, teinds, and ecclesiastical dues belonging to it (*Ibid*, 319, 414). Their rights were also confirmed by William the Lyon; by Walter, Bishop of Glasgow, in 1232; and by Pope Innocent IV. *intra* 1243–1245 (*Ibid*, 316, 409; 229, 279; 332, 433; 350, 460). Under these titles the abbey enjoyed, for their own use, the rectorial revenues, and appointed a vicar to serve the cure. The former, however, appears to have been of no great value, as, in the rental of the abbey drawn up about the year 1300, it is stated that it held the church of Tyntou *in rectoria*, and drew from it an annual pension of 40s (*Lib. Cal.*, 471).

The rectory of Thankerton, in the deanery of Lanark, was taxed in Baiamond's Roll at £4, and in the Taxat. Scot. Ecclesiaz at £3 8s, which respectively represent total annual values of £40 and £34 (*Reg. Glas.*, LXVIII, LXXVI.) The report made of the revenues of this church at the time of the Reformation states that the parsonage and vicarage were of old let for £60 13s 4d yearly, which was paid to the parson; and that the sum of £26 13s 4d annually was paid to the chantor of Glasgow Cathedral (*Book of Assumptions*). Of the origin of the latter payment no evidence whatever has been preserved. Shortly before the Reformation, the commendator of Kelso resigned to Lord Fleming of Biggar the rights possessed by that abbey in the benefice of the parish of Thankerton, the barony of which had been acquired by that family; whereupon Malcolm, Lord Fleming, assigned the revenues derived therefrom in augmentation of the funds of the collegiate foundation of the church of Biggar, erected by him in 1545 (*Hamilton of Wishaw*, p. 59). The advowson of the church of Thankerton is included in the charter of the barony granted in 1666, on his own resignation to John, Earl of Wigton (*Chalmers*), and has ever since been held by the successive lords of the manor of Thankerton.

In 1567–73, Mr James Fischeare, probably the same person who shortly afterwards became minister at Covington, was reader at Thankerton, or St John's Kirk, and had for his stipend the "hail third of the parsonage and vicarage of Thankerton, amounting to £8 17s 9d annually" (*Book of Ministers*, 34).

The site of the old church of Thankerton, or Wude Kirk, is still known as St John's Kirk. It is close to the line of the Stirling and Carlisle road, at the foot of Tinto, on the north-east side of that hill. Since the union of the parishes, the ancient edifice has entirely disappeared, but the grave-yard is still maintained. Some years ago we heard of a tradition that a golden (gilt?) image of the Virgin had been dug up or discovered here; but singularly enough our informant referred it to the Empire, not the Church of Rome. Mr Sim has in his collection two interesting bracket candlesticks which belonged to this church, and which are said to have been *spulzied* at the Reformation. The kirk-lands, known as those of St John's Kirk, passed into lay hands at the Reformation, and will be more particularly referred to under the heads of "Civil Affairs and Minor Holdings."

Civil Affairs. Barony.—There is considerable obscurity about the early history of this. Of the Tancard, from whom it derives its name, only incidental notices have been preserved. They, however, show that he lived in the reign of Malcolm the Maiden, from whom he obtained grants of extensive lands in the lower part of the county. Robert Thankardi, most probably one of his sons, was witness to a grant of the church of Stapelgorton in favour of the abbey of Kelso, about 1153 (*Lib. de Cal.*, 281, 350). Thomas, another son, attested several charters of William the Lyon between 1165 and 1214, and one by Allan, son of Walter the Steward, executed about 1202-4 (*Reg. Glas.*, 65, 73; *Lib. St Crucis*, 44, 56; *Miscel. Spalding Club*, II., 305; *Reg. de Passalet*, 13). He granted to the monks of St Thomas the Martyr at Arbroath, certain lands which his father had held in the north, and those of Motherwell in Lanarkshire, to the abbey of Paisley (*Reg. Cenob. St Thome de Arbroath*; *Reg. de Passalet*, 308, 410). He also bestowed on John Logan a *caracute* of land with his sister, Beatrice, in free marriage. Nisbet, who quotes this deed from the charter-chest of Robertson of Earnock, adds, that from it having been attested by William of Douglas, and Archibald his son, it must have been granted about 1250 (*Heraldry*, II., *App.*, 154). This is, however, an error, the fact relied on is no proof of any thing of the kind,

as both the individuals referred to appear as witnesses in charters of Joceline, Bishop of Glasgow, who died in 1199 (*Lib. de Cal.*, 346, and *Lib. de Melros*, 37), while it would seem impossible that any daughter of Tancard could have married at so late a period as 1250. Among all the deeds relative to his sons which have been preserved, there is not one, however, which in any way connects them with the parish or barony of Thankerton. This, coupled with the manner in which Aneis de Brus and Symon Lockard are found dealing with the advowson of the church about the year 1180 (*ante*, p. 475), render it extremely probable that this property passed out of their hands shortly after their father's death. The Baron of Thankardiston was present at the inquest held at Dumbarton in 1259, to which we have had so often occasion to refer (*Act Parl.*, I., 89, *after Preface*), but we have no information as to his name or family. Simon de la More de Thangarston swore fealty to Edward of England in 1296; but here again we have no means of determining whether he was possessor of the barony, or held some portion of it only (*Ragman Rolls*, 166). From this period we have been unable to find any notice of the barony of Thankerton for the space of nearly two centuries, with the solitary exception of an entry in the Chamberlain's Rolls for the year 1359 (Vol. I., 355), that 20s had been paid in respect of it for the ward of the castle of Lanark. In 1480, Sir David Fleming, who predeceased his grandfather, Robert, first Lord Fleming of Bygar and Cumbernauld, had a grant of the lands and barony of Thankerton (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, IX., 33). He was succeeded by his brother, John, the second Lord Fleming, who, on the complaint of Margaret, Lady Fleming, that he wrongously deferred and postponed to enter to the lands of Thankerton, to her prejudice and skaith, was, in 1492, ordered to do so within forty days, under the pains of the Act of Parliament (*Act Dom. Con.*, 264). He obtained, in 1496, a confirmation of his title to this barony (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XIII., 182), and on the 12th March, 1508-9, granted it to his wife, Lady Margaret Stewart. But they having been either divorced, or their marriage declared a nullity, she, on the 26th October, 1516, reconveyed the same

to him by a deed, in which she is described as *olim reputa spousa ejus* (*Pitcairn Crim. Trials*, I., 61,* *Note*; see also, *ante*, p. 313). On the 9th April, 1538, and 22d April, 1539, Malcolm, Lord Fleming, obtained confirmations of the lands and barony of Thankerton, along with his other possessions (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXVI., 149, 260). In 1584, Parliament ratified a charter of the same, which had been granted in the preceding year to Sir John Maitland of Thirlstane, and Jean Fleming, his spouse (*Act Parl.*, III., 318). This was, however, only a family arrangement, to protect the rights of the Flemings, in consequence of the forfeitures that were so common in these disturbed times, and the property was at once restored when affairs became more settled, after James VI. had attained his majority. John, Earl of Wigton, in 1666, resigned the barony, with the advowson of the church, in the hands of the Crown for a new infestment, and sold the same in the following year to Sir William Purves of Woodhouselie (*Ibid.*, VII., 607). He again disposed it to Sir James Carmichael of Bonnintown, who was, in 1681, succeeded by his son, John, and in 1692, by his grandson, James (*Inquis. Spec.*, 354, 402). It was finally acquired, in the eighteenth century, by the Earls of Hyndford, the elder branch of the Carmichael family, and is still held by their representative, Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther.

Minor Holdings.—The lands of *Murehouse* appear to have belonged to the Tyntoks of Crimp-cramp, in the parish of Crawford, from the latter part of the fifteenth to the middle of the seventeenth century, when the succession terminated in an heir-female (*Act. Dom. Con.*, 191, and *Inquis. Spec.*, 141).

The *Kirklands*, more commonly called the lands of St John Kirk, which were of considerable extent, were at the Reformation bestowed on a younger son of Baillie of Lamington. Thomas Baillie of St John's Kirk was, 1572, accused of the slaughter of James Johnstone of Westraw (*Pitcairn*, I., 38). John Baillie, of the same, served on an assize in 1601 (*Ibid.*, II., 366). In 1642, John Baillie was served heir to John, his father, in the lands of St John's Kirk, with the teinds and the right of pas-

turage in the common of Thankerton (*Inquis. Spec.*, 203). James Baillie in Thankerton was, in 1662, excluded from the Act of Indemnity, until he paid a fine of £240 (*Act. Parl.*, VII, 423). John Baillie of St John's Kirk was one of the Justices of the Peace appointed in the Parliament of the following year (*Ibid.*, 505). He appears to have soon after sold these lands to Sir George Lockhart, the President of the Court of Session, whose son, George Lockhart of Carnwath, was, 1690, served heir to him in the kirk-lands of Thankerton, called St John Kirk, in the parish of Thankerton, and the sixth part of the town-lands and mill of Thankerton (*Inquis. Spec.*, 387). It would, however, appear that the Lockhart family did not retain these lands for any very long period, and they have passed through several hands since the beginning of the eighteenth century.

THE UNITED PARISHES.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Chalmers states that these parishes were united some time between 1702 and 1720; and Hamilton of Wishaw, writing between these dates, treats of them as separate. The latter is probably correct, if we refer to the time they were *legally* united, but there can be no doubt that the pastors of Biggar endeavoured, up to at least the early part of the eighteenth century, to maintain claim to the spiritual obedience of the people of Thankerton, and force them to attend their church. As, however, the records of the Presbytery of Lanark, during the seventeenth century, contain only notices of the parishes of Covington and Biggar, and make no mention of that of Thankerton, we are forced, in pursuing the details of ecclesiastical affairs, to commence those of the united parishes by noticing that, in 1624, the contribution of Covington to the collection in aid of the town of Dunfermline amounted to £6. Mr George Ogstone, minister, and James Sandilands, elder, were present at the important meeting of the Presbytery on the 18th July, 1639. The next entry relative to this parish in the books of that reverend body is a striking proof of the manner in which the ecclesiastical courts at that time overstepped their jurisdiction and

interfered with affairs which belonged to the temporal courts, civil or criminal:—"15th September, 1642. The friends of John Carmichael, lately murdered, supplicated that the Presbytery will go on with the process against John Kunninghame in Warrandhill and John Carmichael in Pirriflats, murderers of the said John; and the meeting ordained George Austen to proceed and give them publick admonition to compear and give satisfaction, under pain of excommunication."

The right of presentation to the united benefices is now exercised alternately by Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart and Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther, as representing respectively the baronies of Covington and Thankerton.

Historical Events.—In 1706, the inhabitants of the united parishes of Covington and Thankerton joined with those of Carstairs and Symington in presenting a petition to Parliament, deprecating the passing of the Act of Union (*Act Parl.*, XI, 332).

G. V. I.

THE PARISHES OF COVINGTON AND THANKERTON

Boast of but one resident heritor of property sufficient to have much influence in the district; and it is well that the proprietor of St John's Kirk is one of the most enterprising agriculturists of the district, farming his own acres, both in Covington and Symington parishes, and doing so also at Robertson Mains, as noticed when describing the parish of Dolphinton. A view of St John's Kirk was taken for being introduced among these pages, full size, as are others, but it came over-late for being lithographed, as are the others, but appears as a woodcut at the close of this section, and forms an appropriate and effective tail-piece to the topographic notice of Covington parish. Situated at the eastern base of Tinto, above the turnpike from Carlisle for Stirling, near to the Symington station on the Caledonian, Biggar, and Peebles Railway, surrounded by a fair extent of wood on the estate proper, and that of Lockhart-hill, in the adjoining parish—a conjoint property, and near to the ancient consecrated ground within which the kirk of St John stood of old—the mansion so

named is prettily placed; nor are the comforts within second to the attractions without, as is well known to those who have the advantage of knowing the hospitable laird.

St John's Kirk in ruins, is the notice taken of the locality on the map of 1773, but produced by Charles Ross of Greenlaw—whether of East Lothian or Berwickshire is not stated; it bears traces too many that the topographic knowledge of the district he professed to delineate was but scant enough; still the notices are now and again so quaint and curious as to be worth transcribing, and are so used in this Work. In the antiquarian pages preceding these—and the former are full on this parish—reference is more than once made to St John's Kirk having been, centuries ago, the home and holding of men of mark on the Upper Clyde. On Forrest's map for 1815, St John's Kirk has Howieson, Esq., underwritten on the sheet; and in the Statistical Account of 1840, the proprietor appears to have been J. Howieson, who is noticed as the only resident proprietor.

St John's Kirk farm and estate is on the extreme south-east of the Covington section of the united parishes, the streamlet named the Kirk-burn dividing it from Wiston, and westward, by the Kirkhope, or small strath, is the path to the summit of Tinto; but nearer St John's Kirk is a hill, named neither on Forrest nor on Survey sheet, but given on the latter as 1570 feet, and a short way south-west is the Dodin-hill of Forrest, by Survey note 1859 feet high. On Ordnance map, a camp appears in close proximity to the homestead; to the north-east, and near Park-knowe, a Druid's temple is noted; and farther west a camp; but all these localities, by the arrangements of these pages, fall within the scope of another and a better writer. The height of St John's Kirk appears to be 804 feet, that of the Clyde, and that of the river at Wolfclyde to the east, is given as 661 feet, so that the elevation is moderate, and the roads near are broad and good; while the vicinity of the Symington station affords means of cheap and frequent conveyance for the dairy produce to Edinburgh or Glasgow,—and that advantage is well improved by the Laird of St John's Kirk.

Muirhouse (247-1045) farm is conterminous with St John's

Kirk on the east, of moderate extent, and in 1858-9 was held by the lady of the manse at Symington, that having been her dowry, and of considerable value, as the lease was an old one—it had been with her ancestors for generations past—and the rent was low compared with what it now brings. On the valuation roll for 1858-9, there are many farms of large value held and well managed by ladies; as, in truth, they ordinarily do manage matters on the farm or elsewhere. As referred to when noticing Symington, the minister there was no bidder for renewal of the lease, holding it his vocation to look only to the duties of the parish he was incumbent of. From the name, Muirhouse—Murroes, as locally called—a fair share of the rough and heathy pasture of the parish may be looked for, and the adjoining fields to the east, but in Symington parish, and on track of the railway, seem poor, and scant enough of soil. On the Muirhouse farm, the Ordnance surveyors have placed the chapel of St Ninian's, but that has been elsewhere noticed.

Sheriff-flatts (247-970) farm is adjacent to Muirhouse, between the Carlisle road and the Clyde, and traversed by the Caledonian Railway. The farm is of considerable extent, and the reverend statist of 1791 ventures an explanation of the name in stating that, near to what is known as the Druid's temple, within the circle marked there by large stones, exists a large mound of earth, which was probably "a Sheriff's court, where, on a certain day, the adjacent parties attended to have justice done," adding that tradition alleges this as the reason for the place being named Sheriff-flatts; and, it is added, the natives affirm that "a bullock's skin full of gold lies buried within the Druid circle." Whatever the Sheriff or Sheriffs may have had to do with the locality, it is level enough toward the Clyde on the east, and on the west the outlying flanks of Tinto are of low elevation. On the Clyde there is shown on Forrest's map a place called the Craig Ford, but could only be of local service, as the bridge at Thankerton is but a short way farther down the Clyde; that at Wolfclyde appears to have been built since 1815, as Sandie's-ford in Coulter, for Symington, is shown as the place of crossing for the district south of Covington.

On Forrest there is an entry of Holmbraes between Sheriff-flatts and the Clyde, and on valuation roll one of Braeside, likely the same, but in the latter shown to be a cot-house and garden. Fallburn, on Ordnance sheet and on Forrest, is west of the homestead of Sheriff-flatts, but on the valuation roll, 1858-9, appears to be a toll-house, with its pendicle of land, on the North and South Lanarkshire Road Trust. Eastend estate shows a small extent of its broad acreage in some land westward of Fallburn and east of the lodge gateway into the policies of Eastend, an estate of which due notice will be taken when the parish of Carmichael comes under review, and which forms the opening article of the second volume of this Work.

Thankerton village is near midway between the turnpike road and the river Clyde, and has a station for ordinary trains on the Caledonian Railway, but the line runs there so low, that the roofs of the thatched cottages only are seen when the locomotive comes to a pause, but what shows looks well, rural-like, tidy, and not over-ornate. By census of 1841 the population of the village appears to have been 113; males 60, females 53; houses, 32 inhabited, and 2 empty, which figures are fairly instructive as to the locality. The station-house is of course neat; and, gable-wall to the line, appears a snug wayside inn, the landlord of which is rated on the valuation roll as possessed of means, not large, in the adjoining parish to the eastward. In the village there appears to be a wright, a smith, a weaver; the smith holding £30 worth of land, the weaver £38 10s, the innkeeper £42, the wright £7, and sundry agricultural labourers for like values; and the comfort of the peasant there should be fair, as houses appear good, and what he may raise from his land, even the product of a couple of cows, can find ready transit by railway to the cities north or east. The height of the Clyde at the bridge of Thankerton appears to be 661 feet, and the Old Statistical Account of 1791 relates that the bridge of Thankerton was built in 1778, and the funds raised by the county, for rendering safer the communication from Biggar for the parishes west of the Clyde and north of Tinto; the bridge—Clyde's Bridge—near Duneaton having been thrown across nearly one hundred years before, to aid the route from

Biggar for Leadhills, the cartage from that mining district having been considerable, and the town of Biggar being the first day's travel from the Green Louthers to the fort at Leith. The bank of the Clyde on the west, or Thankerton side, is rocky, bold, and high; that on the east, or Quothquhan quarter, is so low that the ascent is by embankments; and to the north and south, when the river is in spate or heavy flood, the lands near are submerged; and some risk appears in gaining the bridge, which is narrow, crooked in approach from the north, steep and low in descent for the south-east, and the science of bridge-building was evidently not over-well-known when that site was selected; in part caused, it may have been, as on Ross' map for 1773 a ford is drawn, and on Forrest's for 1815 the homestead near the bridge is on the sheet as boat—*i. e.*, a ferry there at one time, where the farm (247-1094) is of moderate extent, and, being so near the river-level, is arable, but little of it haugh-land.

Thankerton Mill, already referred to, is to east of the railway, near to the station, and the mill-dam appears to be of no great extent, and the land near it is low, well-enclosed, and fertile. Covington Mill is eastward of that of Thankerton, near to the Clyde, but above the road by the bridge from Libberton, and has some fine old trees about it, the house good, the situation picturesque, and the locality dear in the memory of the Cameronians, as it was there that Donald Cargill, one of the martyrs for the Covenant and leaders in the fight against Prelacy, was captured by Irving of Bonshaw, carried to Lanark, afterwards to Edinburgh, tried, and suffered death. The family who hold the farm are lineal descendants of those who were in possession in what, the peasant of the West of Scotland, calls the persecution times; and it has been matter of observation and remark, that in Clydesdale, Douglasdale, Nithsdale, and elsewhere, lands in hands of those who stoutly fought and bravely suffered in the cause of liberty of conscience—the Cameronian or Presbyterian party—have been for now near two centuries, in many cases strangely, many say providentially, preserved for the worldly interests of their descendants. The Lockhart of Lee, of the time of Charles the Second was on the Royalist side, but it tells well

for the benevolence of his descendants that so many of the farmers on their extensive estates have, father and son, as heirs succeeded each other for generations past; whether that may continue when it has become the fashion to put farms into the open market of competition, may be hard to tell. Covington Mill was held by the Fishers of old, and is held by the Lindsays now, the line of succession in the lease continuing unbroken, and the farm, recently re-let at a heavy increase of value, was obtained by the sitting tenant, a right worthy man, but recently deceased—good men do go so fast. The Holm farm of Thankerton (247-1051) is on the Carmichael estate—that of Covington Mill was, as above noticed, on the Lockhart land, but being adjacent, the Holm and the Mill farms were held by the same tenant, and, together, made an acreage of considerable extent and value; the Holm, from its name, being on the level near the river and fertile, as these haughs notably are.

Westward of the Mill of Thankerton is the farm of Mill-lands (247-1136), of moderate extent, not down on Ordnance sheet, unless it be as Thankerton-moor, and on such land little is ordinarily grown for any mill; but on Forrest it appears to lie near the Glad-burn, on the turnpike, and between the Eastend gate and the hamlet of Thankerton. Opposite to the Boat farmstead, and near where the Glad-burn falls into the Clyde, is a pendicle of land, on Forrest's map given as Burnmouth, and one of the small holdings in this parish. North of Thankerton-moor, and west of the Mill-lands, a place named Black-bog, 889 feet, appears on Ordnance map, and south of the Glad-burn, but has no place under such name on the valuation roll for 1858-9, although land at Upper Black-house appears.

Perry-flatts on Ordnance sheet, Penny-flatts by valuation roll, is a farm (248-1226) north of the Glad-burn, not far east of the Carmichael march, and of moderate value. Forrest has the farm as Perrie-flatts, but Penny-flatts is like to be the correct designation, as Penny-lands occur not unfrequently in Scotch topography, and flatts frequently in this parish, as Meadow-flatts, North-flatt, Sheriff-flatt, etc., and neither Perry nor Pirie appear to have local signification. Braeside is a small holding north-

west of Penny-flatts, and where the road from the eastward parishes comes into the highway from Carlisle.

Newton of Covington is a pretty hamlet on either side the road from Thankerton-bridge northward, and the cottages being well apart, with enclosures in front, small yards behind, and a fair display of flowers in the season, make the little place attractive to the stranger. The schoolhouse of the parish is placed there; the hedges are well kept, and the parish-road has a warm look as it leads onward to the kirk, which is at no great distance, of considerable size, and in a graveyard of fair extent. Some old stones are within the consecrated ground, but the sandy stone of the district is ill calculated to preserve the legend cut upon it, as it is both friable and slate-like, splits off in flakes; and this is to be regretted, as the gravestones are numerous, few of them without lettering, and many might have had a tale entrusted to them, which the antiquarian or the topographer gladly would have essayed to decipher. To have been in part a cathedral, with modern additions made to it, the kirk, externally, has little of that appearance, there being little of sculpture, or attempt at architectural adornment about it; but looking full as large as the population of the united parishes could stand in need of, even were the people all noted for attendance on the kirk of their own parish, which was not wholly the case some three years since; as a farmer, from near this kirk, was used to drive his family across the Clyde to the kirk of another parish. And it may not be supposed that lack of earnestness in the pulpit services was wholly the cause; as some of the clergymen in the Upper Ward are homely enough in their appeals to their hearers. Take, for example, a pulpit anecdote:—"My friends, if you fail to do as I instruct you; sure as this fly comes to destruction, so will you go to damnation." The hand swooped down on the open page—the fly got off:—"My friends, she's jouked (escaped) me;—there may be a chance for you yet."

The trees around the kirk and kirkyard of Covington are many, and of great age and beauty; and just outside the enclosures is a considerable extent of ground, which the lord of the manor forbids to be ploughed, as it was, centuries ago, the

orchard, the garden, and the domain of the Lindsays, Lords of Covington, the ruins of whose square tower is near by, to which reference has been made in the preceding antiquarian pages, and a view of which forms one of the illustrations of this Work. Compared with the Tower of Lamingtonne, or that at Douglas, that of Covington seems larger, but free from architectural beauty, and with little of historic interest to render it classic, or even romantic; as the reputed home of the murdered bride of Wallace is; or the fortalice recently made famous in the Waverley pages as the Castle Dangerous of the era of the romance of Scottish story. The Tower of Covington is of considerable size within, but in situation it is not commanding, nor is there much to arrest attention when it is minutely inspected. Of the last Lord of Covington, who died about 1688, the anecdote is preserved that he was so bearded as to be singular in that respect; that he sickened, was laid out for dead, the friends of the family warned for the funeral, and the bake-meats made ready, when the great-grandchild of the dead noble whispered in her mother's ear, "The beard is wagging, the beard is wagging!" The bier was approached, and Sir William awoke from his trance; but, with humour characteristic of the man, forbade that the preparations made should be interfered with; but, when the funeral party was assembled, the door was opened, and, leaning on the arm of the minister of the parish, the pale noble appeared, and explained to the wondering guests that he was alive, glad to see them; made thanks be returned for his rescue from the grave, caused dinner to be served, and spent, as was the wont of those days, a jovial evening. This noble, who thus strangely got a renewed lease of existence, had lived so fast that he squandered the inheritance of his ancestors, reducing to comparative poverty those of his family who came after him; but the name of Lindsay, although passed away from the roll of aristocrats in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, does thrive apace in the roll of farmers in the district, as may be seen from the tabular pages in volume third, where a mass of instructive and suggestive figures have been accumulated.

Covington Mains (244-853) is within shadow of the old

Tower of Covington, may have been the home-farm there of old, and now has the advantage of the fine trees and surroundings of the baronial residence of the Lindsays of old. The farm is of considerable extent, and there are few more intelligent or enterprising tenant-farmers in the Upper Ward, nor, it may be added, more hospitable, than the present occupant of this farm, and which has been for many generations past in his family. The homestead is extensive, but plain enough; so much so that one is scarce prepared for the fulness, comfort, and elegance within doors—but the father having means, and the daughters being educated, may account for this. Opposite the farm-house is a dovecot, large as an inverted glass cone, and tenanted by myriads of pigeons, whose existence and being cared for is stipulated in the lease, the Lady of Lee having so many of the fattest sent at certain seasons to her board. Wellbrae (244–1249) is a farm of moderate value, adjacent to, but north-west of, the Mains, and held by the tenant last referred to.

Meadowflatt and Cumberland (244–809) farm is westward of Covington Mains, at no great distance across the country, but a good way by the ordinary parish road, which is well lined with hedges. The farm was, in 1858–9, the highest in value on the roll, and held by a son of Covington Mains, who has less experience, but lacks nothing of the energy of his parent, and tills the acres he holds to good account.

Covington Hillhead (244–807) stands second in value on the roll so often referred to, and has been long occupied by the present tenant, whose pen, as before referred to, was employed to produce the report on the parish for the New Statistical Account of Scotland. Hillhead lies north of the Mains, and hill as it is, the height is but 825 feet, that of the Clyde, a couple of miles up, being given as 661 feet. The family who have so long held these lands are of the Stoddart (query, Stout-heart) line, and figure largely on the valuation rolls between Walston, the Mousewater, and that on both sides the Clyde; and much of the large-heartedness of the Laird of Coulter-Maynes may have arisen from the intermixture of his blood with theirs.

Warrenhill-Nether (247–1110) farm, part of it being in the

adjoining parish of Carmichael, is of moderate size, and north-west of Meadow-flatt. Warrenhill-Upper (247-1190) is of smaller size, and near to that named Nether, and neither far from what on Ordnance sheet is called Chester, 1013 feet, on Forrest named Outpost, referred to in the antiquarian pages of this Work, and notable in the district as a height singularly well-defined at base and summit, and commanding a view of the vale of the Clyde, south, east, or north.

East and West Store farms (247-1139) appear on valuation roll for moderate amounts, but do not show under such name in either sheets or maps, but in both there is blank enough for them on the Carmichael border north, and the burns named Black and Bramble, and east of the Cairn-hill, 1049 feet.

North-Mains or North-flatt (244-855) is a farm of considerable extent, north of Hillhead and the Mains, both, as its name would imply, between the railway and the Clyde, and low-lying, as 712 feet appears to be the railway level above and north of these flatts. North-flatt Crofts (244) is a smaller farm, and adjacent to that last noticed.

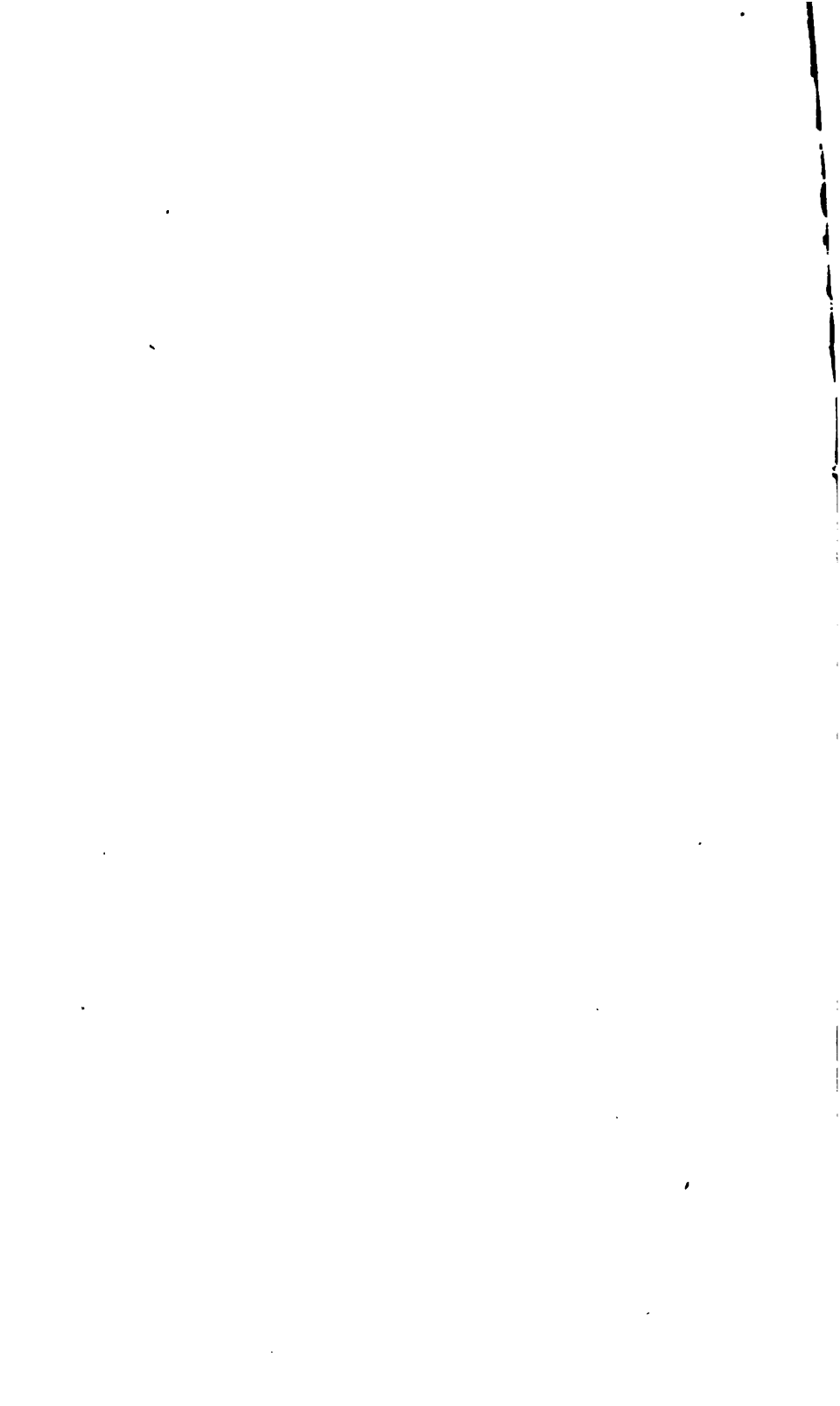
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THE PARISH OF PETTINAIN

Is a "petty ane" in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire as to extent, being, those of Dolphinton and Symington excepted, the smallest in Upper Clydesdale. By Ordnance figures the area appears to be, of land 3848·065, roads 33·925, water 98·064, railway 17·674; total 3997·728 acres. On analysis of the Survey areas—of marsh 2·367, meadow 1·070, arable 2434·989; pasture, heathy 739·315; pasture, rough and better, 366·636, wood 257·319, garden 1·704, the Clyde 95·433; roads, parish, 28, turnpike 6, occupation, etc., 12½; railway 17·674, houses 30·432, and some minor entries for ponds, etc., make up the acreage. In 1791 the valuation (273) of Pettinain was reported as 900*l.*, in 1858–9 as 3216*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, and in 1863–4 as 3610*l.* 5*s.*, exclusive of 2260*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* of claim on the Caledonian Railway. On the valuation roll for 1858–9, the estate (247) of Westraw or Carmichael was 2909*l.* 3*s.*; West-town (337) 260*l.*—the latter recently bought by Monteith of Carstairs; 43*l.* for manse and glebe, and 4*l.* only for the schoolmaster. As to rentals, they were 366*l.*, 275*l.*, 255*l.*, 249*l.*, 175*l.*, 161*l.*, 150*l.*, 141*l.*, 136*l.*, 133*l.*, 130*l.*, 116*l.*, 111*l.*, 78*l.*, 50*l.*, 40*l.*, 37*l.*, 35*l.*, 24*l.*, 21*l.*, 18*l.*, 16*l.*, 14*l.*, 12*l.* 12*s.*, 8*l.*, and 5*l.*, with 90*l.* for Westraw House and shootings. In length, from the Mains of Pettinain on the Clyde, near Lanark, to the Mains in Libberton, the length, from east to west, is nearly three miles, and from the Lampits-boat-float or ferry, Carnwath, to Braeside Cottage in Carmichael, may be three miles also, but the parish is far from square, as may be seen from the map and also from the acreage reported by the Ordnance surveyors—the course of the river being very crooked, mere indentations of land in many places appearing; in fact, the river has often changed its course through the haughs which largely abound in Pettinain, the Statistical Account of 1792 giving sixty acres,

of the parish as lying across the Clyde, and that of 1838 gives the like off-cut from the parish at eight only.

The Clyde, along the upper haughs of this parish, runs rapidly, but below where the Medwyn flows into it, the current becomes slower, the water deeper, when half-a-mile before it leaves the parish, it becomes like a torrent over the rocks which impede its flow; and arrangements were made to deepen this channel by blasting the rocks, lower the level, and lessen the acreage liable to being flooded, but the proprietors not agreeing, the plan was abandoned, although practicable. As may be seen from the map, the Clyde, from north to south, and again from east to west, forms the boundary for a great extent of the parish. Limestone is found a little to the west of Westraw House, but not wrought to much profit; and the haugh land by the river is of clay and mud, some feet in depth, with gravel under it; but near the village, a rich loam prevails, while on the hill-side, heath, bent, and a cold clay-till abounds. The statist of 1838 remarked that there were few parishes where improvements had been carried on so advantageously for the property, the rental now from land alone being four times what it was rated for in 1791; and the statist of that date observes that the Clyde, which formed the haughs which so enrich the parish, adds greatly to their beauty by its various windings, the grounds between the haughs and the hills being finely diversified by beautiful swells—the extensive plantations of Westraw, and the hedges which subdivide the farms, giving a pleasing look of cultivation to the parish. In 1791 the mode of farming was not very different from what it had been thirty years before, but there were then judicious farmers in the parish and neighbourhood who had introduced many substantial improvements. The people in 1791, it was said, upon the whole, lived comfortably in their situation, being industrious, sober, and paying a commendable regard to religious institutions, and “no person belonging to the parish has been prosecuted for any capital crime within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.”

NAME.

Pedynnane, Padinnan, Padyname, Paduenane, Paduynnan, Paduynhane, Padeuenane, Padnynnane, Pettynane, Pettinane, Pettinain.

Chalmers suggests two Celtic derivations of this word—*Peithynan*, “a clear plat or space;” and *Ped-y-nant*, “the lower end of a ravine.” The author of the *New Statistical Account* rejects the latter as inapplicable to the locality, but considers the former probable, “as there is a considerable extent of nearly level land, of excellent quality, stretching to the north of the village, which was very probably cleared, while the adjoining land was covered with wood;” as we know was the case with a considerable portion of the parish in the middle of the twelfth century, and probably much later. The name, however, is met with in other places, and in some of these, as, for instance, a farm in the parish of Crawford, the situation and natural features of the locality by no means favour this explanation. Independent of which, the word *Peithynan*, especially with the sense assigned to it, is, to say the least, most questionable Celtic. We are also inclined to think that, whatever may be the case in regard to the names of permanent objects, such as rivers and hills, we are more likely to find the true origin of those assigned to the accidental and arbitrary ecclesiastical divisions first introduced during the earlier half of the twelfth century, in the language then universally spoken by the Scottish Lowlanders, rather than in the prior Celtic dialects, which had by that time become obsolete. The Anglo-Saxon *Pad*, “a bird of prey,” and *Innan*, *Innang*, “a habitation or dwelling-place,” give at least a plausible explanation of the word Padinnan, and one quite consistent with the wooded character of the district in early times, and the evidence we possess of the probability that at least a portion of the parish was at one time a royal forest.

HISTORY.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The church of Pettinain appears to have been originally a chaplainry dependent on that of Lanark,

as its mother church, the advowson of both being vested in the Crown. In the early part of the reign of David I, Syrand, the priest, was chaplain here, and received from that King a considerable grant of lands. The original deed of gift has not been preserved, but the donation is referred to in several of the subsequent charters. Syrand was succeeded by Nicholas, one of the royal chaplains. The latter obtained a royal charter, granting to him and his successors the whole wood, *nemus*, which is within the bounds of the land which Syrand, the priest, held before him, in free forest, *in firmam forestam*, and prohibiting any one from hunting or committing molestation therein (*Reg. Dryburgh*, 38, 48). Towards the close of his reign, however, David, circa 1150, bestowed on the abbot and canons of Dryburgh the church of Lanark, with the chapel of Pettinain, and the ploughgate of land in that township "which my chaplain Nicholas holds of me" (*Ibid*, 34, 43; 151, 209, LXIX.) This charter of their grandfather was confirmed by Malcolm the Maiden and William the Lyon, the latter granting, in addition, a toft and croft at the chapel of Paduenane, and as much of the common pasturage as pertains to the parson of the chapel. In regard to this latter donation, the abbey had also a charter of confirmation from Otho de Tilli. In this deed, the toft or croft is described as lying on the south of the chapel and west of the well, *fontis*, in the village of Padynnane (*Ibid*, 178, 240, 37, 47; 158, 219). In 1230, Alexander II granted a further confirmation of the rights of the abbey in this parish (*Ibid*, 180, 242). They were also confirmed by Herbert, Bishop of Glasgow, *intra* 1150-1164; and by Bishop Joceline, 1174-1199, Florence, Bishop-elect of Glasgow, also recognised these possessions of Dryburgh by a deed, in which he describes them as having been granted to the abbot and canons "for their own use, and for the maintenance of the poor and the support of the guest-house," *hospicium*. Other confirmations were granted by Bishop Walter in 1232, and by his successor, Bishop William (*Ibid*, 35, 44; 36, 45; 38, 49; 39, 51; 40, 52). The titles of the abbey to the church of Pettinain and the lands they held in that parish, were also confirmed by Pope Lucius III in 1183;

by James, the papal legate, in 1221; and by Pope Gregory VIII. in 1228 (*Ibid.*, 194, 249; 171, 234; 194, 251).

About the year 1213, the vicar of Covington set up a claim to the teinds of the lands of Clowburn in this parish, and raised an action in the diocesan court of Glasgow against the canons of Dryburgh in respect to them. The matter was, by order of the Pope, referred to the decision of the abbot of Kelso, who succeeded in making an arrangement between the parties, by which these teinds were left in the undisputed possession of the abbey (*Ibid.*, 158, 220; *see also ante*, p. 461).

The church of Pettinain appears to have become independent of that of Lanark by the middle of the fifteenth century. In 1486, Alexander Barcare, the vicar of Pettynane, founded a chaplainry in honour of St Blaze the Martyr, at the altar of St Blaze, in the church of St Giles at Edinburgh, and endowed it with the sum of 21 merks annually (*Maitland Hist. of Edin.*, 271).

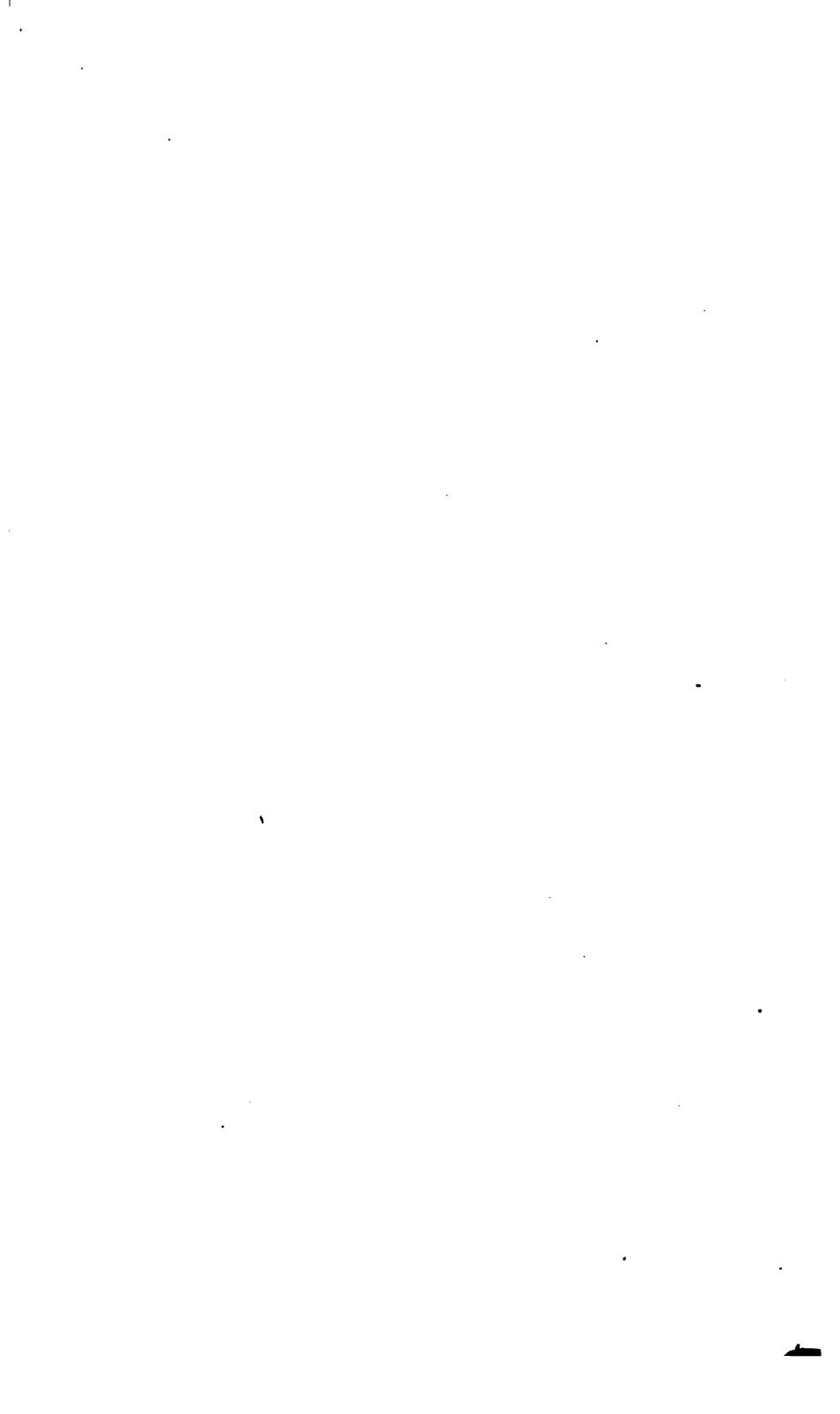
The advowson remained in the possession of the canons and successive commendators of Dryburgh till the year 1606, when the whole property of that abbey was erected into the temporal lordship of Cardrois, and granted to John, Earl of Mar (*Act Parl.*, IV., 343). He sold it, *intra* 1634–40, to Sir James, afterwards Lord, Carmichael, whose descendants still retain the right of presentation (*Reg. Dryburgh*, 390; *Lanark Pres. Rec.*, p. 30).

The rectory of Pettinain was valued in the *Libellus Taxat. Regni Scotiæ* at £50, and the vicarage at £6 13s 4d. The teinds were let from 1535 till 1620 to the Carmichaels of Meddowflat for an annual payment of £20. In one of their leases, granted by David, commendator of Dryburgh in 1588, it is stated that they were also liable for "all ordinary charges and costs in ministration of the sacraments, and for upholding the kirk in thak, 2 glassin windows, and water ticht" (*Reg. Dryburgh*, 333, 342, 347, 351, 358, 360, 361, 370, 328). Mr John Cheislie held these teinds in 1630, when they were estimated "to be worth, of free rent yearly, four chalders of victual, extending in money, at £80 the chalder, to £320 (*Ibid.*, 385). In 1562, Sir John Tweedie, vicar, with the consent of the commendator

and convent, let to William Weir the glebe or kirk-land, the manse and the yard pertaining to the vicarage, extending to two acres of land, for an annual rent of 10s Scots.

In 1569, Mr Robert Fischer was exhorter at Pettinain, with a salary of £24, which at Candlemas, 1571, was raised to £40. In 1576, he officiated as minister both in this parish and the adjoining one of Covington (*Book of Ministers*, 33; *App.*, 82). In 1624, the parish contributed £24 to the collection for Dunfermline. At the important meeting of the Presbytery of Lanark on the 18th July, 1639, it was represented by Mr William Laurie, minister, and William Moor, elder. Mr Laurie appears to have held the benefice for a long period, and to have been much esteemed by his brethren, who thus record his death—"26th March, 1640. This day, in the morning, it pleased the Lord to call out of this life to Himself Mr William Laurie, minister at Petinane, a reverend old brother, who had lived with approbation in this Presbytery many days; and the brethren, getting a common letter for his burial on Saturday next, are ordained to keep that day for doing the last duty to him." He was succeeded by Mr Alexander Craig, who died in 1642, when Mr William Somerville was inducted on a presentation from Sir James Carmichael. In consequence of the Presbytery being informed that the church had only half a glebe, a committee of that body was appointed, in 1646, to design a full one. Mr Somerville was expelled from the parish in 1662-3 (*Wodrow*, I., 326). In 1666, Issobel Carmichael, residing in Pettinain, complained to the Presbytery of John Smith, his wife and son, "that they do daily, in a most malicious manner, slander her in her good name, in calling her a witch; that William Smith, in particular, said that she, by witcherie, was the death of two mares; and Elizabeth Johnstoune, his wife, reported that she saw her sitting on three black mares together, and that she ran over a dyke in the likeness of a hare; and their son David said she roasted a leg of the devil every day." Mr William Fife was admitted minister in 1679. The session-books were examined by the Presbytery in 1692, when some little, but not material, informalities were found (*Lanark Pres. Rec.*)

The chapel of Pettinain appears to have occupied much the same site as the present church. The belfry of this, which is the oldest part of the existing edifice, bears the date 1696, with an inscription, "Holiness becomes God's house" (*Stat. Account*). As soon as the monks of Dryburgh obtained the extensive lands in Pettinain, granted them by David I., which, we need scarcely observe, were much more extensive than the mere glebe of the person serving the cure, and the source of considerable revenue to the abbey itself, they proceeded to cultivate them in the manner which was usual with the great monastic bodies at that period, and erected a grange upon them, which was distinguished as Inglisberrie Grange. These granges have been most accurately described by Mr Cosmo Innes in his "Scotland in the Middle Ages." "The grange must have been a spacious farm steading. In it were gathered the cattle, implements, and stores needed for the cultivation of their demesne, lands, or mains; their corn and produce, the serfs or carls who cultivated it, and their women and families. A monk, or lay brother of the abbey, superintended the whole" (p. 138). From some cause or other, the canons appear to have had no great attachment to these lands; for, before the close of the twelfth century, we find that they had sold them to a person of the name of Asseby for the sum of ten marcs of silver. The sale was, however, contingent on the monks obtaining a confirmation of it from the King, which they failed to do. In consequence of which, William Asseby, the son, and successor of the purchaser, reclaimed the ten marcs and renounced all claim to the lands of Ingilbristown by a deed under his seal, which he caused to be read in the court of the county of Lanark (*Reg. Dryburgh*, 160, 221; 161, 222; 162, 223). Afterwards the abbot and canons feued these lands to the Lord Somervilles of Carnwath. They are included in the confirmation granted by James I. to Thomas, Lord Somerville, in 1434 (*Mem. of Somervilles*, I., 174), and were also re-granted by James (Stewart), abbot of Dryburgh, to Hew, Lord Somerville, in 1538 (*Carmichael Charters*). In 1473, however, these lands appear to have been occupied by Lord Hamilton, as in that year the abbot of Dryburgh raised



of the King save victuals, and that if ward relief or marriage should happen, it ought to belong to the King. They also found that Ysabella, his daughter, had possession of the charter, and that the extent of the whole land was thirteen merks (*Act Parl.*, I, after *Preface*, 88).

Robert the Bruce granted to Eustacius Maxwell the lands of Westeraw and Pedyan, which John, the son of Valdeve, had forfeited *forisfecit et obiit contra fidem nostram* (*Robertson Index*, 11, 49). David II. bestowed on Herbert Murray half of the barony of Pedyane, which was in the possession of the Crown by reason of the forfeiture of Herbert Maxwell (*Ibid.*, 31, 30; 36, 21).

James, the ninth and last Earl of Douglas, having in 1454 been deserted by his adherents when opposed to the Royal forces near Abercorn, fled to England, but returned in the following year, and attempted to excite an insurrection in Annandale. He was, however, encountered and defeated by the King's followers at Arkinholm, on the Esk. In this battle his brother, the Earl of Ormond, was taken prisoner, and afterwards executed. His captors were Sir John Carlyle of Torthorwald, and Sir Adam Johnstone of Johnstone, to whom James II. gave, in recompense, the £40 land of Pettinane, to each of them a £20 land thereof (*Godscroft, Edit.* 1743, I, 375).

Sir John Carlyle was, in 1475, elevated to the Peerage. His great-grandson, Michael, fourth Lord Carlyle, who, in 1529, had a charter of half the lands of Pettinane, and the mill thereof (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXIII., 106), survived his sons, and was succeeded by a granddaughter, Elizabeth, who married Sir James Douglas of Parkhead, in Douglas parish. In 1584 the feu mails of Pettinain, which belonged to him in right of his wife, were, in consequence of his forfeiture, annexed to the Crown (*Act Parl.*, III., 348). This forfeiture and annexation were shortly afterwards rescinded. In 1594, Sir James resigned these lands to his brother George (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, XXXIX., 166). This was, however, a mere family arrangement, entered into from some apprehension of a second forfeiture. Sir James was succeeded by a son of the same name, who, in 1606, sat in Parlia-

ment as Lord Carlyle. The latter had a son, William, who sold the estate, and died without issue (*Douglas Peerage*). This half of Pettinain was then acquired by Sir James, afterwards Lord Carmichael, who incorporated it with the barony of Carmichael (*Inquis. Spec.*, 324).

Sir Adam Johnstone, according to Crawford, immediately transferred Westraw, his share of the lands of Pettinain, to his cousin, *Herbert Johnstone*. That some such transference took place there can be no doubt, as the Johnstones of Westraw were a distinct family from the Johnstones of Johnstone; but Crawford appears to be in error as to the name of the first of the former, as in the Carmichael Charter Chest there is an instrument of sasine, dated in 1455, of the 20 merk land of Peddinane in favour of *Matthew Johnstone*. In 1506, James Johnstone of Petinyn, resigned certain lands in the neighbourhood of Lanark to Andrew Lidderdale, abbot of Dryburgh (*Reg. Dryburgh*, XIX.) The Johnstones of Westraw appear to have lost, by their removal to Lanarkshire, none of the restless turbulence and predilection for feuds and violence which in mediæval times characterised those who bore the cognisance of the flying spur. In 1541 a remission was granted to Herbert, son and heir-apparent of Herbert Johnstone of Westraw, for treasonably abiding from the raid of Wark (*Pitcairn Crim. Trials*, I., 257*). In 1555, James Johnstone of Westraw was, along with Lindsay of Covington, accused of oppression, done to John, brother of James, Lord Somerville, in cruelly invading him, and chasing him to the dwelling-house of the officer of the Earl of Angus, in Gaitsyde, besetting the same, and invading the said John for his slaughter (*Ibid*, I., 383*). In 1563 he was engaged, with Lindsay and Carmichael of that ilk, in the violent deforcement of the officers of the Sheriff, who had made a seizure of some cattle. No mention is made in the record as to the grounds on which the diligence proceeded; but as we find that John Johnstone, son of the late Herbert Johnstone of Westraw, accompanied the officers, and was wounded by a spear in the right hand, there seems to be every probability that it arose from some dispute between him and his brother James as to the

division of their father's moveable property. James Johnstone was repledged by James, Earl of Mortoune, to his regality of Dalkeith. He must therefore have held some lands under that nobleman (*Ibid*, I, 437*). He was slain in 1571 by Thomas Baillie of St John's Kirk (*Ibid*, I, 38). In 1589 John Weir, bailie of Lanark, and others, were indicted for the slaughter of Robert, brother of James Johnstone of Westraw (*Ibid*, I, 184). James Johnstone of Westraw was succeeded by a son of the same baptismal name, who was served heir to his father in 1580 (*Inquis. Spec.*, 5). He is described by Sir Walter Scott as "a thorough-bred borderer and excellent swordsman, and capable of contriving and executing the boldest enterprises." Among other exploits, he distinguished himself by avenging the death of Douglas of Mains, who had been executed upon the false accusation of Robert Hamilton of Inchmauchan, a creature of James Stuart, Earl of Arran, the unworthy favourite of James VI. Johnstone, who had sworn vengeance against Inchmauchan, slew him in the park at Stirling, in 1584. His mother having been a Somerville of Cambusnethan, he took an active part in the feud between Gilbert, Lord Somerville, and his brother Hugh. On the 20th of April, 1593, Johnstone crossed the ford between Pettinain and Carstairs, having business with some persons in the latter parish, where he repaired to a house, and remained quietly; but Hugh Somerville, having notice of his whereabouts, attempted to surprise him. A servant girl, however, gave the alarm, whereupon Johnstone called to horse, and rode for the ford. Seeing his pursuers scattered, he turned with his three followers, and after receiving the fire of his assailants, gave his own, whereby one of his opponents was wounded, and the horse of another killed. Some sword cuts were then exchanged, but the rest of the Somerville party having come up, Johnstone and his men took to the water. He was followed close by Hugh Somerville in person, whereupon, turning in his saddle, he discharged a reserved pistol, the ball from which grazed the latter on the breast. On reaching the other side, Westraw found that both he and his followers were wounded and benumbed with cold, and must have been forced

to surrender, had not the inhabitants of the village of Pettinain been alarmed by the firing and come to his assistance. In 1597 he and Hugh Somerville of the Writes, surnamed from his large stature "Broad Hugh," encountered one another in the West Bow in Edinburgh, and fought with their swords for upwards of a quarter of an hour before they were separated. A graphic account of these events will be found in the *Memorie of the Somervilles* (II., 2, *et seq.*) James Johnstone, in 1623, sold the lands of Westraw to Sir James Carmichael. He left a son of the same Christian name, who having acquired lands in Eskdale, had them erected into a barony, called Westraw, after his ancestral inheritance (*Ibid.*, II., 4, *note*). The lands of Westraw in Pettinain were incorporated with the barony of Carmichael before 1672 (*Inquis. Spec.*, 324). For the history of Sir James Carmichael and the other branches of that family, we must refer to the parish of Carmichael, to which it more properly belongs.

Minor Holdings.—The Carlyle portion of Pettinain appears to have been, from an early period, feued out to sub-vassals. Of these the principal were the Weirs of Clowburne. In 1460, Rotaldus Weyr of Clowburne was witness to a charter (*Shieldhill Chart.*) In 1632, Hew Weir of Clowburne gave £10 to the library fund of Glasgow College (*Mun. Univ. Glas.*, III., 470). In 1646, the goodman of Clowburne compeared before the Presbytery of Lanark, and "seeming penitent for his malignant carriage, was referred to the session to evidence his repentance before that body" (*Pres. Rec.*) John Weir was, in 1649, served heir to his father, Hew, in the lands of Clowburn and the mill, which were valued in the old extent at £3 6s 8d, and in half of the £10 land of Syllis and Westown (*Inquis. Spec.*, 233). He was in the same year appointed one of the Committee of War for the county, and a Commissioner of Supply in 1661. In the following year he was excluded from the Act of Indemnity until he paid a fine of £600 (*Act Parl.*, VI., 374; VII., 91, 422). He was succeeded by his nephew, John Weir (*Inquis. Spec.*, 329), who left two daughters, the eldest of whom died unmarried,

but the second espoused Sir Andrew Kenedy, who was conservator of the Scottish privileges at the staple-town of Campvere, in Holland, and was, in 1677, served heir to her sister in the lands of Clowburn (*Inquis. Spec.*, 340). In 1683, Andrew Kenedy, *alias* Weir, of Clowburn was imprisoned on the charge of aiding and assisting fugitives from the battle of Bothwell Bridge (*Wodrow*, III, 466). Mr Andrew Kenedy of Clowburn was, in 1704, nominated a Commissioner of Supply for Lanarkshire; and in the following year we find him complaining to Parliament of an attempt to supersede his commission, *ad vitam ex culpam*, as conservator at Campvere (*Act Parl.*, XI, 141, 245). He soon after this date sold the lands of Clowburn to the Carmichael family.

In 1688, John Gibson, portioner of Westown of Pettinaine, was served heir to his father, Malcolm, in six oxgates and one oxgate, called Catland, and three moris landrigs in Westown, being part of the lands of Westown (*Inquis. Spec.*, 378). He was, in 1704, appointed one of the Commissioners of Supply for the county, under the designation of John Gibson of Westown (*Act Parl.*, XI, 141). These lands are the only ones in the parish which have not been absorbed into the extensive estates of the Lords Carmichael, afterwards Earls of Hyndford.

The mansion-house of Westraw must have been a good specimen of that style of domestic architecture which was adopted when the country became settled during the latter part of the reign of James VI, and was most probably erected by the first Lord Carmichael, to whom we have so often had occasion to refer, as there can be little doubt that he resided here in the earlier portion of his life, when he was designated Sir James Carmichael of Westraw. Hamilton of Wishaw, writing in 1710-1720, states that it was the residence of the eldest son of the Earls of Hyndford when of sufficient age to have a separate establishment (p. 64). The details of the architecture are now very much confused by modern additions.

In 1706 the parishioners of Pettinain joined those of Carmichael in a petition to Parliament against the articles of Union with England (*Act Parl.*, XI, 354).

G. V. I.

PETTINAIN PARISH

Lies so near the rocky barrier of the Falls of Clyde, that the river, which bulks so largely for the acreage of the small parish, is deep and broad, and slow in course, for the wide extent it covers; the haughs lying chiefly above the Lampits-ferry, and below it the banks between Pettinain, Carstairs, and Lanark are comparatively higher, a small extent excepted, near to where the railway bridge crosses the Clyde.

The House of Westraw, of old an abode of the junior members of the Hyndford family, lies nearly in the centre of the parish, and is well placed on the small eminence above the Clyde, is in fair view of the Carstairs domain, across the river; and the extent of ground under wood about it has been greater than it now appears to be, much of it being cut down, and stumps of trees alone encumbering the ground; neither does the large extent of lime-built walls impress the stranger favourably, as they are, in places many a one, rent with unsightly gaps, and, where unbroken, here and there the copestones are thrown down, and the wall is crumbling under the action of the weather; the sight is a sad one, but shows even worse in the adjoining parish of Carmichael, as may be afterwards adverted to, the lord of the soil being an absentee, and large as his rental is, finding it not always enough to meet his wants. Westraw Mains (247-790) is of large extent, good land, on west bank of the Clyde, well wooded, has been well enclosed and well improved; the Earl of Hyndford of the last century having been one of the leading agriculturists of his age. On the valuation roll for 1858-9, the Caledonian Hunt are entered as lessees of the house and game on the Westraw or Pettinain estate, and paying a round sum for the possession; now the tenant occupies the house, but the long, broad avenues, the unoccupied dog-kennels, and the dismantled armorial-like remains on the wide gateless approaches, impress the passer-by with a sad feeling.

Bagsmoor and Todhills (247-821) ranks second in rental in the parish, and Bagsmoor lies north of the village of Pettinain,

and Todhills north-east of the joint holding, north of Eastfield, near the Clyde where crossed by the railway, and where the haughs are extensive and rich. On the name Todhills, remark has been made before, when noticing the parish of Dunsyre; but what Bagsmoor may mean, it is hard to say. The homestead of Bagsmoor is on the hillside, above the Clyde, but the heights in this parish are of very moderate elevation; and the steading of Todhills is not far from the Clyde.

Midholm of Grange and Swaites-hill (247-837) comes next in value on the roll, the Grange being west of the railway, not far from the Clyde, and nearly opposite to the village of Libberton. The conjoined farm of Swaites is farther south of Grange, west of the railway, and east of the Swaites-hill, 990 feet, or little more than 300 feet above the river. The holms are many; and the Grange, like the Mains, may have been a manorial holding of the ancient lords of the district.

Eastfield (247-845) lies above the river bank, and south of the road which leads from the Lampits-float-ferry over the Clyde; the homestead is of considerable extent, and the trees about it are many, old, more marking the enclosures than in belts or plantations; the fences by the roadside are indifferently kept, being chiefly those of old thorn trees, on top of a turf-like dyke, with frequent gaps, wide enough to let any animal pass through; but the fields are large, and the soil above the river mark seems rich and well cultivated. The homesteads in this parish appear mostly to be of old erection, and the remark made by the minister in 1838 may still hold good, that "the state of the farm-buildings was not so good as they ought to be, and, compared with those in other parts of the county, are decidedly inferior; but the tenants are in general contented with them, and seem more desirous to improve their farms than to enjoy elegant houses." All very well this; but respectable homesteads, where long rents are exacted, should be provided, and their existence certainly does improve the aspect of the district; but few parishes in the Upper Ward, although so near the main lines of travel, are yet so much out of the stream of traffic as is Pettinain, not even having a station to mark its existence; and before the railway

was laid down, it was little advantaged by the adjacent trunk highway from Carlisle and Biggar for the north.

Westraw (247-939) is a farm within the policies of the house of Westraw, as before noticed, and lies well above the Clyde; but the fields, even within the walled enclosures, do not look over-well, although fairly sheltered and well situated. This farm is of moderate extent. Northholm of Grange (247-969), another farm less in extent and value than the farm of like name before noticed, and which it lies near to, but, as its name implies, north of—nearer to the village and to Eastfield. Greenhall (247-974), or Greenbank, is of moderate size, on west side of the parish, north of the Cairngripe-hill, not far from the road leading from Carnwath by Lampits-ferry; and being at some distance from the Clyde, and on the verge of the heathy hills, is less fertile than the land eastward.

Clowburn (247-1002) is a farm of moderate extent, on the Carmichael march, near the turnpike from Carlisle, Biggar, etc., for Lanark, not far from the Covington border, and in the hilly section of the parish. Pettinain-bank (247-1007) is a farm a little larger than that of Clowburn, near to the village, where the land is fertile, well enclosed, and well tilled. Brownhill (247-1023) is a farm less than either the Bank or Clowburn, and is less fertile than those on the lower level of the parish. Westerhills and Easterhills (247-1019 and 1095) are two farms adjacent to each other, and are named Sills, not hills, but what may be the signification of that name is not apparent. The farms are of moderate extent, that westward being the larger of the two. They lie near to the Clyde, north and west of West-town, opposite to the farm of Coblehaugh in Lanark parish, across the Clyde, near the Carlisle turnpike; and being in a level and well-sheltered nook of the parish, they are fertile and well looked to. Millhill and Dykehead farm (247-1086) is of moderate extent, and lies south of Hyndford-bridge, near the burn which forms the march between Pettinain and Carmichael; and being low land, and well enclosed, is chiefly arable.

Pettinain Crofts (247-1197) is an arable farm of small extent adjacent to the village, fairly sheltered, and well worked, as is

generally the land in this parish. Clowburn-wood is a small farm south-west of Clowburn, on the Millhill-burn, the turnpike road, and the Carmichael march. Knowehead farm is smaller than Clowburn-wood, of which it is south-west, and on the Covington march at Upper Warrenhill. Blackhouse, upper, lower, and part of, are all rated as minor holdings of land, west of Carmichael, and north of the Chesterhill of Covington. Eastgate is another small farm between Knowehead and the Millhill-burn, which divides the parish of Pettinain from that of Carmichael. Glentisset is another pendicle of land on the road from the village to Lanark, east of Hyndford, and south of West-town. Dykehead-muir is a holding of like character, but farther to the north-west, nearer the hills, and less fertile in soil. Crofts, on the roll for £23 12s 6d, £21, and £16, are in the vicinity of the village; and the houses of Pettinain village at £4 and under appear for £39—a moderate estimate for shelter to eighty people, that being the population as reported in census of 1841; but not much may be looked for in a locality where the accommodation supplied to the parochial teacher is valued at £4 only. The village of Pettinain is pleasantly placed on the crest of a small hill, about a mile and a-half south-west of where the Caledonian Railway crosses the Clyde when nearing the station at Carstairs. There are a few old trees about the thatched cottages, enough to mark the site to an inquiring traveller, but little to note a place which gives more space for writing to the antiquarian than to the topographer, the village and parish being on the roll of Upper Ward localities but little known and harder to know much of. The road from Lampits-ferry leads west of the gentle ascent from the Clyde; and on reaching the top, to the south is the school-house, with an enclosed space, which forms the playground, but no turf is near; on the north is the village.

A short way to the south-west is the kirk and kirkyard, and the belfry, or bell-house as the minister of 1791 termed it, has the date of 1696 upon it, and looked at from that date, the whole structure is less aged like. In near vicinity to the kirk is the manse, a house of considerable length and breadth, two-storied, as appears to be the rule of height for

such abodes, and on the hill-top north of the kirk, but with a clear view southwards for Tinto, Quothquhan-law, and Coulter-fell. The road westward keeps under the steep brae behind the manse, where appear some old trees, the ground bare enough at their roots, and westward is a fair extent of walled-in land for the manse garden. "The present manse was built in 1820," wrote the minister of 1838, "and is a very excellent and comfortable house;" the former manse, built in 1711, "substantial, but small," was then converted into office-houses, for which purpose it answers "exceedingly well." The church is conveniently situate for the population, being within a radius of two miles from the extremities of the parish; the accommodation given is two hundred and thirty-four, with forty-eight free sittings, and the number of communicants given in 1840 was about two hundred—the attendance good, there being "no chapels of any description in the parish, and, except four or five individuals, all being connected with the church." There is but one school in the parish, the parochial one, which is of course endowed, and the branches commonly taught in 1838 were English, English grammar, writing, arithmetic, Latin, and geography; the teacher having, besides his salary, the interest of 300 merks, mortified in 1708 by the Earl of Hyndford. "With respect to a house, he may be said to have the legal accommodation, in so far as he has two apartments, but they are very small:" *they surely are, if valued at £4 only.* An allowance is granted by the heritors on account of the garden falling short of the legal extent. The general expense of education for the year may be estimated at ten shillings and sixpence, but for the common branches only; and all the youth between six and fifteen years of age have been taught to read, and generally to write, it being supposed that there are not more than two or three above that age who cannot read or write. By the Lanark Almanac there appears to be a public library in the parish, the schoolmaster having it in charge. As to the poor, in 1791 it was reported that the number had been very small for some years past, partly owing to the kirk-session giving seasonable aid to those likely to fall into necessitous circumstances, and thus keeping them off the poor

list, "as it was too often found that many of those who are accustomed to a regular supply become idle and improvident." In the "hard year" of 1782 it was found necessary to give temporary relief to the poorer class of persons in the parish in meal and beef—beef, then cheaper than meal, being sold to them below the market price. The annual interest of £40 of stock, together with the ordinary collections, mortcloth-money, etc., has been (1791) here sufficient for the support of the poor. In 1838 it was written—the number of poor are greater than at former periods, but only a few of the most necessitous got a regular allowance, the session granting occasional relief to others, with the view "of keeping up, as much as possible, the spirit of independence, which it is to be lamented does not prevail to the same extent as formerly." The collections for the poor are about £8 per annum, there being no resident heritor, and what more must be had is raised by voluntary contribution from the heritor and tenants, "in equal proportion." There were funds belonging to the poor, but it has of late (1838) been found necessary to uplift a portion of them to meet the necessities of the poor. In 1863 there were six poor registered on the roll, and the expenditure amounted to £55 0s 4d. In 1791 there were three ale-houses in the parish, "which are so little frequented, that the industry or morals of the people do not appear to be in any considerable degree hurt by them." In 1838 it is reported "there are neither fairs nor ale-houses in the parish." Again, in 1838, the minister reports the habits of his parishioners "as cleanly, and a good deal of attention is paid to neatness of dress." At that time the coach ran on the turnpike to the west, now the locomotive traverses the line to the east, but neither come near to the kirk or cottages of this secluded parish. In 1838, "the ordinary food of the people is porridge, made of oatmeal, for breakfast; broth, with beef or pork, or butter and cheese, to dinner; and porridge or potatoes, according to the season of the year, to supper." Fair feeding this; but, in 1864, like to be varied by tea, it may be, coffee. "The people, in general, are happy and contented with their situation; and may be characterised as quiet and sensible, industrious, and regular

in their attendance on Divine ordinances. Poaching is not often practised, except among the pheasants; and in those cases where the poachers have been detected, they have been found to be individuals from other parishes. There is no smuggling or pawnbroking carried on in the parish." In 1791, trout of a large size and delicate taste abounded in the Clyde, near Pettinain; being often caught about twenty, and sometimes thirty, inches long; while from the deeper places of the river were taken pike and perch. It may be doubted if trout be either as plentiful now, or as large of size, as anglers may be more numerous, the facilities of travel being of late years so great. In 1791, the principal crops were oats, barley, and potatoe. Of oats, the best croft land gave eight to twelve bolls an acre, the holm ground three to six, and out-field ground from two to four. An acre of barley, or bere, as locally termed, gave eight to thirteen bolls, if well cleared of weeds; if foul, six to nine bolls. Wheat had been tried with some advantage, in a favourable season, "but the ground was too high, and the frosts too severe, to allow its being cultivated to any great extent." In 1838, oats and barley were the principal kinds of grain sown, potatoes being grown to a considerable extent, and turnips to a much greater. A great number of milch cows were regularly kept on every farm; and if so in 1838, in 1864 the dairy is like to be even more productive, the railway stations at Carstairs or Thankerton being so near. Between 1830 and 1838, nearly twelve miles of covered drains, generally five to seven and a-half feet deep, and all of them three feet filled with stones, had been put into the ground; with many thousand yards of open drains, surface drains, etc. The reverend statist of 1838 reports that "the average amount of raw produce raised in the parish would be about 580 acres oats and barley, at 6 bolls an acre, 15s each boll = £2610; potatoes and turnips 200 acres, at £5 each = £1000; hay 200 acres, 150 stones per acre, at 60s per 100 stone = £900; pasture 900 acres, at 40s each acre = £1800; and 1180 acres rough pasture, at 5s = £295; total, £6605."

A. M.