

DUMFRIESSHIRE AND GALLOWAY
NATURAL HISTORY & ANTIQUARIAN
SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 20th NOVEMBER, 1862.

TRANSACTIONS
AND
JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

1958-59.

THIRD SERIES, VOLUME XXXVII.

EDITORS

R. C. REID and A. E. TRUCKELL, F.S.A.Scot.

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ARTICLE 1.

The Crown Lands in Galloway, 1455-1543.

By **ATHOL MURRAY, M.A., LL.B.**

The maxim that the King should "live of his own" was known in Scotland as in other mediæval states. Until James V.'s reign the ordinary revenue of the crown was sufficient for the normal expenses of the royal household and government, taxation being levied only for special purposes. That revenue consisted of two main branches, which were under the management of the two chief financial officers, the Casualty¹ under the Treasurer and the Property under the Comptroller. The Property was made up of the royal revenues from the burghs, the customs and the crown lands and to ensure a constant and adequate income for the King, Parliament, on 4th August, 1455, enacted that certain parts of it should be "annexed" to the crown, including "the hail lordschipe of Galloway with sik fredomes and commoditeis as it has thir dais togidder with the castell of the Treife."²

The lordship of Galloway provides a good illustration of the management of the crown lands in the reigns of James II. and his successors. Its acquisition, too, was typical of the manner in which those Kings enlarged their revenues by the forfeitures of the estates of their most powerful vassals, for Galloway came into their possession on the fall of the Douglases. At first the whole revenues within the region were received by the chamberlain, who in 1456 rendered an account which included feudal casualties, customs and the issues of the Justice Ayre,³ but from 1457 he was concerned with the land revenues alone.

The river Cree divided the lordship into two parts of

¹ Casualty was the income coming to the crown casually or fortuitously (Latin *casualitas*) including wards, reliefs and the profits of justice.

² APS, ii., 42.

³ Other sums included a payment of £26 13s 4d by Kirkcudbright for its charter.

unequal extent, the smaller of which, Galloway above Cree, lay in Wigtownshire between the Bladenoch and Eggerness and included the fishings of Bladenoch and the mills of Bladenoch and Baldoon. Galloway under (or below) Cree consisted of two large tracts of land in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, one in the parishes of Colvend, Southwick, Buittle, Kelton and Borgue with Threave Castle at its centre, the other farther north in Glenken, with the Forest of Buchan and the "Free Forest" in the region of Glentrool.⁴ The fishings of Buchan and Urr and the mills of Buittle, Colvend, Kelton, Senwick and Southwick also belonged to the King.⁵ Kirkcudbright became crown property in 1464⁶ and later was placed under the chamberlain of Galloway, but other lands in the west of Wigtownshire, which lapsed to the crown on the death of George Douglas of Leswalt, came under the chamberlain of Carrick.

The chamberlain was appointed by the King and was accountable in Exchequer for his intromissions with the royal revenue. He was also under the supervision of the Comptroller to whom he delivered the money he had received, like other *ballivi ad extra*.⁷ The Comptroller, assisted by commissioners or "setters," was responsible for "setting" the crown lands to the tenants, for which courts were held at Kirkcudbright at intervals of three to five years. New leases were granted and existing leases renewed by "rentalling" the tenants, that is, entering their names and the conditions of their leases in the blank spaces left in the crown rental against the names and value of the lands shown on the

⁴ There is little information about these forests, but the medieval forest was an area in which the trees and game were strictly preserved and normal cultivation was forbidden, of which Ettrick Forest provides a good example in Scotland. The forests were not wholly or even predominantly woodland.

⁵ See *Revenue of the Scottish Crown*, 1681, ed. D. Murray Rose, 61-65, for a complete list of the lands in the lordship of Galloway at that date.

⁶ Previously owned by Mary of Gueldres, James II.'s widow. From 1466 to 1483 it was administered by the bailie of Carrick.

⁷ A general term including lessees and feuars as well as chamberlains.

“ margin ” or left-hand side of each page.⁸ Such leases were limited in duration by the terms of the royal commission to short periods of five years or so, and likewise the commissioners had little power to vary the rent payable. Thus for a long lease or one at a reduced or nominal rent it was necessary to have a more formal instrument under the privy seal. The tenant was still entered in the rental, but not necessarily at the commissioners’ session at Kirkcudbright. Tenancies falling vacant between these sessions were filled by the commissioners or the Auditors of Exchequer sitting in Edinburgh, where all leases were granted after 1517.

The King’s tenants were not always the actual tillers of the ground, for it was usually permissible for them to sub-let. On 11th May, 1485, William Meghe of Pluntone and John Smerles, as bailies of Master William Lennox of Cally, gave notice to the husbandmen, tenants and inhabitants of the King’s lands of Kirkandrews that they must remove at Whitsunday or pay Lennox, as principal tacksman, a rent of four merks for each merksworth of land. About a fortnight later, on 30th May, 1485, they offered to let Balgreddan to John Thomson, Patrick Thomson, Thomas Thomson and John Willeeson for 28 merks and the grassum of £14 already paid by Lennox. It appears that a deadlock resulted, for the tenants refused to take the lands and Lennox would not alter his terms. In later life he seems to have been more accommodating, for on 24th November, 1505, he assembled his tenants at the kirk of Kirkandrews to ask how much he should take. “ And they all with one voice replied that the said Laird of Cale should take only half of the rents and profits of the said barony.”⁹ It appears that most of the principal tacksmen were lairds or persons of similar standing, it being necessary that they should have sufficient means to cultivate the lands properly and also property and goods which could be seized upon in satisfaction for unpaid rent.

⁸ The crown rentals are printed as appendices to the *Exchequer Rolls*, vols. ix. *et seq.*, but the style of printing obscures the form of the originals.

⁹ Broughton and Cally Papers.

The reason for this is apparent from a declaration made by the chamberlain in 1456 that the rents of Corbartoun were unpaid "because the tenants did not have enough oxen or seed to cultivate and sow the lands, as William Gerson promised them, and because they cannot be distrained on account of their poverty."¹⁰ It should be said, however, that distraining for rents in Galloway had its difficulties. In 1516, John Lindsay, son of the laird of Wauchop, deforced the messenger who had poinded goods for the rents of Bordland of Southwick and Barclay, and Simon Herries and Robert Herries spulzied 52 sheep and 5 head of nolt which had been arrested by Thomas Forester, chamberlain of Galloway.¹¹

Although the Kings preferred that their tenants should not be landed men but the "auld kindly possessors,"¹² even nobles obtained tenancies during royal minorities. In 1490 and 1493, the Earl of Bothwell obtained over half of the Galloway lands.¹³ At other times it was difficult to find persons to take certain lands and Thomas Forester, chamberlain from 1511 to 1517, was twice constrained to take leases "as an example to the rest of the tenants."¹⁴ But in most cases a tenant retained the same holding throughout his life and his son succeeded to it. Provision was made for the wives of deceased tenants; Eufame Wallace was not to be removed from the lands she occupied when they were re-let "because she is a widow and has paid the grassum and rent."¹⁵ Tenancies were transferred with the previous possessor's consent. Thus on 18th August, 1511, William M'Clellane of Bomby "acknowledged and gave his consent that sir William Wardlaw, parson of Tulyaloun, should be entered and written in the King's rental in place of the said William in the set of the lands of Culcagre and Meithfeild."¹⁶

¹⁰ *ER*, vi., 207-8.

¹¹ *ADC*, xxviii. f. 21.

¹² *ER*, xvii., 652-3. The tenants of Bellomyne in Fife claimed that their forebears had been in possession for 300 years. *ADC*, xxxviii., f. 139.

¹³ *ER*, x., 701-5, 739-743.

¹⁴ *ER*, xiii., 606, xiv., 479.

¹⁵ *ER*, xv., 572.

¹⁶ *ER*, xiii., 601-2.

Most tenants paid their rents in money, but until 1503 the Martinmas rents of certain lands were paid in grain.¹⁷ In 1489 the King was to be consulted because the grange of Kittisdale and Arborg had been "set improperly for money."¹⁸ The tenants might have liabilities beyond their rent, for instance Henry Neilsoun, tenant of the Bordland of Southwick, was to "serve the King armed with a spear." Furthermore, each tenant paid a grassum equivalent to a year's rent at the granting or renewal of his lease, and new tenants also paid the same amount as their "entry," surety having to be found for payment of these.¹⁹ The whole or part of the grassum and entry could be waived by the King's commissioners. When Sleundaw was set to George Sinclair in 1490 he paid no grassum "because it was waste previously and he is obliged to rebuild,"²⁰ and in 1512 part of the grassum payable by George Carnys and his wife for Balgre-dane was remitted "because he has many sons" and the commissioners "were in the said George's house and saw the boys."²¹

At the beginning of the sixteenth century it became normal practice for the Comptroller to collect the grassums and entries himself,²² but otherwise the chamberlain was accountable for the issues of the crown lands. It should be stressed that his liability was personal and continued after he had demitted office and also transmitted against his heirs and executors in respect of any arrears remaining unpaid. He was expected to exact payment from the tenants or to persuade them to relieve him at the King's hands. So we find Henry Kilpatrick binding himself "to make payment (*satisfacere*) of the yearly rent of Almornes (etc.) as the chamberlain is charged in the rolls or to relieve the chamberlain thereof in the next Exchequer."²³ On 20th June, 1503,

17 In 1456 and 1457 the grain was calculated according to the "great measure of Galloway."

18 *ER*, x., 79.

19 *ER*, xii., 656.

20 *ER*, x., 703.

21 *ER*, xiii., 602.

22 *Cf. ER*, xi., 330-1.

23 *ER*, ix., 577.

Rankin Muir in Wigtown bound himself to produce a discharge for £13 claimed by Michael Lindsay, who had been called to account for his father's arrears, or else to pay the sum within twenty days,²⁴ and on 16th May, 1503, Simon McCulloch bound himself to relieve Lindsay of £22 for the unpaid rent and grassum of Kerewallock.²⁵ William McClellane of Bomby, whose arrears as chamberlain in 1510 amounted to more than £400, made a composition or bargain whereby he paid £300 and the King remitted £100.²⁶ John Campbell, chamberlain 1527-1529, died owing the King "gret soumes," £79 of which was due by the Countess of Cassillis, who claimed that she had paid him.²⁷ Certain arrears were still outstanding in 1537, for which Campbell's executors were to be called to account.²⁸

Perhaps the chamberlain's task was made more difficult by the Comptroller's practice of receiving payment himself from the tenants, who were then supposed to hand over his discharge to the chamberlain for production in his account in Exchequer.²⁹ For he was charged with a fixed annual sum, irrespective of his actual receipts and in some cases in excess of the rents payable by the tenants. The crown lands were considered to have a definite value or "just price"³⁰ and it was for him to prove that he was entitled to an allowance for any difference between the amount charged in the Exchequer rolls and the sums he had received.

Although revision took place from time to time, it was difficult for lands to be removed from the rentals or the Exchequer rolls once they had appeared there. Even lands which did not belong to the King or which had been alienated by him continued to appear year after year, with a corresponding allowance to the chamberlain. If this system appears cumbersome and illogical, it should be remembered

²⁴ ADC, xiv., f. 170.

²⁵ ER, xii., 656-7.

²⁶ ER, xiii., 263.

²⁷ ADC, xlii., f. 177.

²⁸ ER, xvii., 19.

²⁹ E.g., ER, xv., 319.

³⁰ ADC & S, iii., f. 29.

that it brought diminutions of the royal estates under constant review. The ownership of certain lands was doubtful, some appearing in the rental but not in the rolls because no value could be attached to them. In 1504 enquiry was to be made into the value of the rents and duties of Fokfurd of Cree, which was unknown and in 1527 this was noted again, with as little effect.³¹ As a more extreme case of uncertainty, in 1518 it was stated that Galtwellowis "cannot be found, although it appears in the rental."³² Some lands were claimed by subjects; in 1518 Glenturk was occupied by Sir Alexander M'Culloch "as his property,"³³ and in an earlier instance, in 1486, it was complained that the King had been "circumvented" by Gilbert Kennedy of Carlok who claimed that he had the grange of Kiddisdale and Arborg heritably, "although the King's grace and his father of good mind were in peaceable possession thereof, upon which the King is to be consulted."³⁴ Castlemaddy was disputed between the King and the Griersons of Dalton almost continuously from 1456 onwards. In 1501, the rent of £5 due from Gilbert Grierson was pending "until the said Gilbert's right be decided,"³⁵ but in fact, no decision was ever reached on the merits of the case. In 1534, almost eighty years after James II.'s acquisition of Galloway, a compromise was reached: "James Colvill, Comptroller, claimed that these lands pertained to the King's Grace in property because for many years past they were found in divers rolls and rentals of the King's Grace, and were charged in the same manner as the other lands of the said lordship, and on the other hand the laird of Daltoun claimed that the said lands of Castelmawdy pertained and pertain to him and his predecessors in heritage and thereupon showed divers evidences together with his instrument of sasine and those of divers of his predecessors of the said lands; therefore to remove this controversy, by counsel of the said Lords Auditors of

³¹ *ER*, xii., 252. xv., 317.

³² *ER*, xiv., 327.

³³ *Ibid.*, 298.

³⁴ *ER*, ix., 381.

³⁵ *ER*, xi., 337.

Exchequer with the consent and assent of the said comptroller, the aforesaid lands of Castelmawdy are set heritably in feu-farm to the said laird of Daltoun and his successors, paying 40s. yearly to the King's Grace and his successors in time coming."³⁶ But although the feu-duty was thus fixed at £2, the chamberlain still continued to be charged with a rent of £5, receiving an allowance of the difference.

The chamberlain also received allowance for lands which were waste, that is uncultivated or untenanted for any reason. Over £62 was allowed on this account in 1456 but the following year it had dropped to £16 and in 1460 no allowance at all was given. Equally, however, it was his duty to see that the lands brought profit to the King and that "waste" was not used as a pretext to avoid payment of rent. On 7th August, 1526, the Auditors commanded the chamberlain "to pund and distrenze yerlie and termlic for the malis of the landis quhilk he allegis waist with certificatioun to him that na allowance salbe maid in tyme tocum for na waist landis within the said lordschip."³⁷ Similarly when the mill of Bladenoch was "destroyed by the waters," the chamberlain was ordered to levy payment "from the whole barony of Carnismur³⁸ which is thirled to the same towards the rebuilding thereof and the balance will be allowed to him, for no further allowance will be given for the waste of the said mill."³⁹ In 1479 part of the rent of the fishing of Bladenoch, which was let to the friars of Wigtown, was remitted "on account of the sterility of the water."⁴⁰

For some years after 1455, the King himself cultivated parts of the Galloway lands or used them for grazing his own stock. In 1458 Ernloske, Sleundaw and Garwery were "occupied with the King's own goods, to wit horses, mares and cattle."⁴¹ In 1456 payments were made for "sowing

³⁶ *ER*, xvi., 339.

³⁷ *ER*, xv., 653.

³⁸ Not Cairnsmure but a mis-spelling of Carnysmol (Kirkinner).

³⁹ *ER*, x., 79.

⁴⁰ *ER*, viii., 606.

⁴¹ *ER*, vi., 455.

the granges of Sannak and Spottis with le Treve, eight servants called 'hynys,' threshers, winnowers, expenses of servants and horses at the time of harvesting the said granges"; five bolls of oats were sown on the grange of Threave at the King's command, "although the grain did not come to the King's use, and wrongfully."⁴² The chamberlain bought four horses in 1460, which were delivered to John Murray for the grange of Baldoon.⁴³ Later the granges were let "in steelbow," the tenant receiving stock and seeds from the King at the beginning of the lease. The Grange of Baldoon was set to Jonet Stewart, relict of John Dunbar of Mochrum, on 15th May, 1503, "and she has of the King's own goods, sixteen oxen, eight chalders of oats and £16 money for the upkeep of the said grange."⁴⁴

The revenue from the crown lands in Galloway increased by only a small amount during the fifteenth century. The gross value of the rents payable in money was £468 scots in 1457 (£406 net) and £532 in 1502 (£501 net), although the value of the rents in kind had risen from only £25 to £159. 1503 saw the general raising or "highting" of the rents, which were doubled in almost every case, so that by 1505 the rental stood at £1037 gross (£1026 net). This raising of rents took place in all the crown estates in the second half of James IV.'s reign and was pursued with an unusual firmness. For instance, when it was found that the rents of Halcockleys (Hacketleaths) and other lands had not been raised it was ordered that "provision must be made for setting them without delay."⁴⁵ This was the only occasion on which a general raising of rents took place and at the end of James V.'s reign the gross rental had only risen by a mere £45 to £1082 (£1045 net). Furthermore the raising of rents had not been altogether to the advantage of the crown. The grain rents paid until 1503 if not required were "sold"

⁴² *Ibid.*, 206.

⁴³ *ER*, vii., 10. Gilbert Amuligane was keeper of the King's unbroken horses in 1460. *ER*, v., 647.

⁴⁴ *ER*, xii., 656.

⁴⁵ *ER*, xii., 257.

to the tenants at its current market price.⁴⁶ All that this meant was that the tenants retained the grain and paid an additional money rent, fluctuating in amount according to the price of grain. As the value of Scots money fell quite rapidly throughout the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, grain rents and other rents in kind provided some guarantee that the King's income would keep pace with inflation. A practical illustration is provided by the annual render of beasts called "lardner marts" which was exacted from the tenants, 32-34 marts each year for the whole lordship. For each mart the tenants received a fixed allowance of 5s. in their rent but the price at which they were "sold," that is the amount payable at the Crown's discretion in lieu of a mart, rose from 20s to 30s. between 1516 and 1537. This curious financial arrangement makes it appear as though the King was making an annual profit of over £40 by trading in non-existent cattle!⁴⁷

The difficulty of increasing the money rents was accentuated by the feuing of the crown lands. Although feuing was authorised by Act of Parliament under James II., there is little trace of it in Galloway before James V.'s reign. Lord Monypenny received a feu-charter from James III. of the lands of Balgredane, Corware, Guffokland and Clone at a feu duty of some £3 less than the normal rent, but the Auditors of Exchequer seem to have viewed this with disfavour, so that in 1480 he agreed to pay the full amount in future "and the Queen made instance for the past years at his request."⁴⁸ By the sixteenth century, however, it was accepted that feuing should produce some apparent advantage to the Crown and that the feu duty should be greater than the old rent and a proportion of the grassum (one-fifth where the lands were normally let for five years). Thus when Ninian Crechtoun of Belliboth renounced his feu of Barn-

⁴⁶ From the beginning of the seventeenth century, if not earlier, the "Exchequer fiars," based on the local fiars' prices, have determined the money value of grain rents payable to the Crown.

⁴⁷ But in 1534 payment was made for driving 20 marts from Galloway to Edinburgh.

⁴⁸ *ER*, ix., 20.

taggart the lands reverted to their old rent of 8 merks instead of the feu duty of 10 merks. In time the fall in the value of money destroyed this relationship between feu-duty and rent and also obliterated the old distinction between feu-farm tenure and other forms of ownership. But in the sixteenth and seventeenth century the feuar was held to have a right somewhat less than ownership, which Stair described as "ane heritable location." Under James IV. and James V. the feuars of crown lands received charters like other vassals, but they were also entered in the rental in the same way as tenants, and changes of ownership, although effected by charter and sasine, were also recorded in the rental as changes of tenancy. To complete this part of the survey it may be stated that in the last decade of the sixteenth century the feu duties of Galloway above Cree produced £343 7s 4d and those of Galloway under Cree £903 9s 4d, a total charge of £1246 16s 8d, or little more than £200 more than the net rental of 1505.⁴⁹ The crown rental drawn up by Sir William Purves in Charles II.'s reign shows that the gross rental of the lordship of Galloway, slightly enlarged in area, amounted to £1687 17s 8d, of which £75 was represented by grain rents and no less than £340 for the old render of 34 marts, by then valued at £10 each, the money rent being therefore no more than £1272 17s 8d. It was calculated that the old grain rents, if exigible, would have amounted to £3437 10s. at current prices.⁵⁰

Although the chamberlain's principal duty was the collection of rents, he was occasionally authorised by the King or the Comptroller to expend money. In 1456 the abbot of Dundrennan paid £20 to the King's steward for the King's expenses at Lochmaben, at which time he also bought a pipe of wine, which he dispatched to that place.⁵¹

⁴⁹ *ER*, xxii., 414, xiii., 274.

⁵⁰ *Revenue of the Scottish Crown*, 1681, ed. D. Murray Rose, pp. 63-65. The effect of feuing was accentuated by the decline in the value of the pound Scots. Its ratio to the pound sterling fell from 3:1 in 1455 to 3.5:1 in 1467, 5:1 in 1560, and 12:1 in 1601. At the same time 1 oz. of silver which was coined into 8s Scots in 1456 produced 10s 8d in 1467, 15s in 1525, 19s 8d in 1542 and 60s in 1601.

⁵¹ *ER*, vi., 202.

When James IV. visited Lochmaben and Dumfries in 1509 payment was made for the expenses of the Royal household there.⁵² Pensions were charged on the Galloway revenues, for instance 40s. yearly granted by James III. to his "pure wedeu and beidwoman," Marion Corry, which he commanded the Auditors of Exchequer to allow in the chamberlain's accounts.⁵³ In 1526 sir Thomas Crawford, vicar of Cumnock was granted £40 for life or until he obtained a benefice worth that sum.⁵⁴ It was more usual, however, for the grant to take the form of an assignment of the rents of specified lands, which the grantee then collected himself or retained in his own hands if he happened to be the tenant, a corresponding allowance being given to the chamberlain. Thus in 1484 Thomas Stewart of Minto had 20 merks from the rents of Dunrod and Fintelauch for his fee as marshal of the Household and for the wages of his groom.⁵⁵

Alternatively lands could be granted for life rent-free, so that we find Bute pursuivant obtaining Park of Largeway, Craginbey, Daldawane and Largmor on 14th February, 1502/3⁵⁶ and Roland Makbretny, "clarschawnar" (harper) being given Knokan on 5th January, 1505/6.⁵⁷ Until 1502 the keeper of Threave Castle enjoyed the profits of certain lands in respect of his office but in that year John Dunbar of Mochrum was obliged to lease the Castle and the Granges of Threave for £100 annually "kepend the said hous of the Treif on his awne expens."⁵⁸

One or two minor charges on the revenues may be noted. An annualrent of 2 merks was paid out of Little Richorne to the Rerricks of Dalbeattie, probably originating in the time of the Douglases. The Friars Preachers of Wigtown also enjoyed certain payments or allowances. In 1456 they were receiving 12 bolls of oats from the grange of Baldoon

⁵² *ER*, xiii., 132.

⁵³ *ER*, viii., 344.

⁵⁴ *RSS*, i., 3569.

⁵⁵ *ER*, ix., 246.

⁵⁶ *ER*, xiii., 133.

⁵⁷ *RSS*, i., 1195.

⁵⁸ *ER*, xii., 15, *RSS*, i., 873.

and 6 bolls from the grange of Lybrack "by the alms of King Robert I."⁵⁹ and Roland Makbretny's liferent grant mentioned above reserved the payment of "vi bollis of mele to the Feeris Predicaturis of Wigtoun." They also occupied the fishings of Bladenoch for many years by the King's "tolerance," a position which was later regularised by formal tacks under the privy seal, obliging them, in lieu of rent, to sing "daylie eftir evinsang in thair place of Wigtoun *Salve Regina* with ane speciale orisone for our soverane lordis derrest fader . . . his moder, predecessouris and successouris."⁶⁰ Finally it should be mentioned that the chamberlain himself was entitled to a fee or pension, amounting to 20 merks (£13 6s 8d) in the fifteenth century and £20 in the first half of the sixteenth century.

The list of chamberlains appended to this article shows the holders of that office up to 1543, at which date the main series of accounts comes to an end. Few accounts survive for the rest of the sixteenth century⁶¹ and there are no more rentals. The feuing of the crown lands continued and in course of time the feuars attained the status of lairds and the King's ownership became solely a superiority.⁶² It is hoped that local historians may make greater use of the valuable material in the *Exchequer Rolls*, which illustrates social and agrarian conditions as well as the genealogies of many Galloway families of greater or less importance, themes to which it is impossible to give full treatment within the scope of a single article.

Gross And Net Value Of Galloway Rents.

NOTE: This table does not show actual revenue collected for which it is not possible to produce accurate figures. The

⁵⁹ *ER*, vi., 206.

⁶⁰ *RSS*, ii., 4149.

⁶¹ By 1560 Galloway was divided into two chamberlainries for the lands above and under Cree respectively, but later both these offices came into the same hands.

⁶² M'Kerlie's *Lands and their owners in Galloway* should be read in the light of the fact that many properties originally belonged to the Crown and that much additional information about them can be derived from the Crown rentals, a source which he did not use.

amounts shown are calculated on the basis of the charges and allowances shown in the Exchequer rolls and are given to the nearest pound scots.

Year	Gross charge £	Net value £	Net (with sales) £	Pen- sions, etc., allowed £	Chamber- lain's fee £	Free of charges £
1457	468	406	431	63	—	360
1460	472	425	450	64	—	384
1476	497	481	608	40	13	351
1480	497	472	562	67	13	478
1484	521	518	574	20	—	551
1490	522	510	584	67	—	517
1502	532	501	660	150	20	490
1505	1037	1026	1026	81	20	925
1516	1037	976	1008	70	20	918
1527	1037	972	1022	257	20	745
1537	1045	1006	1056	158	20	878
1540	1082	1045	1095	52	20	1017
1542	1082	1045	1095	45	20	1030

The first column shows the gross charge of rents appearing in the Exchequer rolls. In the second deductions have been made for the rents of lands lying waste or which had been alienated and in the third the money value of rents in kind sold or commuted has been added. Fees, pensions and assignments of rents are shown in the fourth column and in the fifth the chamberlain's fee, if allowed. The last column shows the maximum free revenue which the King could draw upon, after certain additional deductions not shown in the previous columns. Charges and allowances shown are only those which appear in the accounts of the year in question and no account has been taken of further adjustments in subsequent years. Grassums are not shown here but amounted to a considerable sum, nearly £400 in 1476.

**The Chamberlains of the Lordship of Galloway,
1455-1543.**

1455-1462. William, abbot of Dundrennan.

Accounts from Whitsunday 1455 to 13 July 1462.
(ER, vi. 191, vii. 114).

1462-1469. No Chamberlain (ER, viii. 46).

1469-1493. Adam Mure.

His first account runs from 13 July 1462 but he is stated to have intromitted with the last two terms only. In 1486 he received allowance in consideration of "his great labours in the past 17 years during which he bore the said office and specially (*signanter*) in the time of the King's wars and for the burning of his house by traitors." Keeper of Threave Castle in 1486. In office until 19 July 1493. (ER, vii., 602, ix. 379, x. 398.)

1493-1497. James Lindsay of Fairgarth.

In office from 19 July 1493. Removed from office by the King's commissioners "in full court" at Kirkcudbright, 12 April 1497. His son, Michael Lindsay, accounted for his arrears in 1502 and 1504. (ER, x. 398, xi. 62, 108, xii. 229).

1497-1499. Edward Spittall.

Took office on 12 April 1497 and rendered account up to 22 Jan. 1498/9. (ER., xi. 110, 189).

1499-1500. Cuthbert Bailie, canon of Glasgow.

In office from 22 Jan. 1498/9 to 27 Jan. 1499/1500. (ER, xi. 189, 327).

1500-1502. John Dunbar of Mochrum.

Acting from 27 Jan. 1499/1500. Sheriff of Wigtown in 1500; appointed steward of Kirkcudbright 9 Oct. 1501. Accounts up to 13 July 1502. Murdered by Gordon of Lochinvar. (ER, xi. 327, 338,* 457, xii. 14.)

1500. Robert Lundy, Comptroller.

Acting with Dunbar for the Whitsunday term 1500. His account was rendered after his death by David

Betoun, Comptroller-depute. (ER, xi. 327.)

1502-1503. Sir James Dunbar of Blackcraig.

Son of the above John Dunbar. Acting jointly with his brother 13 July 1502—1 May 1503. (ER, xii., 249.)

(1502-1510 (?). John Dunbar of Mochrum.

Accounts from 13 July 1502 to July 1510,⁶³ jointly with his brother and William McClellan. Stewart of Kirkcudbright September 1502. (ER, xii. 249, xiii. 261, RSS, i. 873.)

1506-1509(?). William McClellan of Bombie.

Appointed jointly with John Dunbar 9 Dec. 1506 and in office until 19 June 1509 or possibly 1510. Custumar of Kirkcudbright 1503 and Wigtown 1505. (R.S.S., i. 1382, ER, xii. 269, 474, xiii. 131, 261.)

1511(?)-1517. Thomas Forester.

Appointed 4 Jan. 1511/2 but in office before 7 July 1511. Last account as chamberlain 23 July 1517 but account for arrears 18 Aug. 1518. (R.S.S., i. 2348, ER, xiii. 583, xiv. 233, 326.)

1517-1527. Gilbert, earl of Cassillis.

Appointed 1 Oct. 1517 but accounts from 1 Sept. 1517. Also chamberlain and bailie of Carrick. Thomas Corry deputy in 1518 and John Campbell in 1523. Accounts up to 20 July 1521 (R.S.S., i. 2940, ER, xiv. 296, xv. 314).

1527-1529. John Campbell, chaplain.

Accounts from 20 July 1527. Previously deputy of earl of Cassillis. Probably died c. March 1528/9. His executors were to be summoned for payment of his arrears. (ER, xv. 15, 176, 314, 425, xvi. 98.)

1529-1530. James Gordon of Lochinvar.

Appointed Mar. 1528/9. His account was rendered by Robert Barton of Over Barnton on 19 Aug. 1530. (R.S.S., i. 4108, ER, xv. 485.)

⁶³ This account is defective but appears to have been rendered by Dunbar. The account for 1511 is missing but appears to have been rendered by Forester.

1530-1533. Charles Campbell, macer.

Accounts from 19 Aug. 1530. (ER, xvi. 98.)

1533-1536. John Vaus of Barnbarroch.

Accounts from 23 Aug. 1533. (ER, xvi. 336.)

1536-1543(?). David Craufurd of Park.

Accounts from 4 Aug. 1536 to 28 July 1543, at which point the series of accounts comes to an end. ER, xvii. 9, xviii. 10.)

ARTICLE 2.

Unthank, a Manor of the Lovels.

By C. A. RALEGH RADFORD and R. C. REID.

On the east side of Ewes Water, immediately north of the Unthank Burn the slope of Seppings Hill projects south-westward as a low spur. About 150 yards north-east of the old churchyard, which lies on the south bank of the burn, the end of the spur has been artificially cut off by a bank facing north-east, with a marshy hollow outside. The northern part of the bank, running from the north-west scarp for more than halfway across the neck, is clear; the rest is largely levelled. From the two ends the bank is returned along the top of the steep scarps falling to the burn and to the main valley floor. At the end of the spur these banks become more prominent and there is an entrance running obliquely from the south up through the rampart. The enclosed area forms a rough quadrilateral.

The northern corner of the enclosure forms a separate, roughly rectangular court, enclosed by a low bank, on which grow a number of substantial trees. The remaining area—some two-thirds of the whole—has a number of irregular banks and hollows; these did not appear to fall into any consistent pattern.

The main dimensions are about 200 x 150 ft. The comparatively thin lines of the lesser enclosure and the character of the stones exposed and lying on the surface suggest mortared masonry, though no mortar was observed adhering to the surface of the exposed stones. Some of the lesser banks were of the same character, but the main bank, save where it coincided with the lesser enclosure, was broader and rather suggested an earth rampart. There was no evidence of more than one building period.

Outside the marshy hollow running across the neck of the spur and on the side towards the burn was a rectangular enclosure with rounded outer angles. It was bounded with

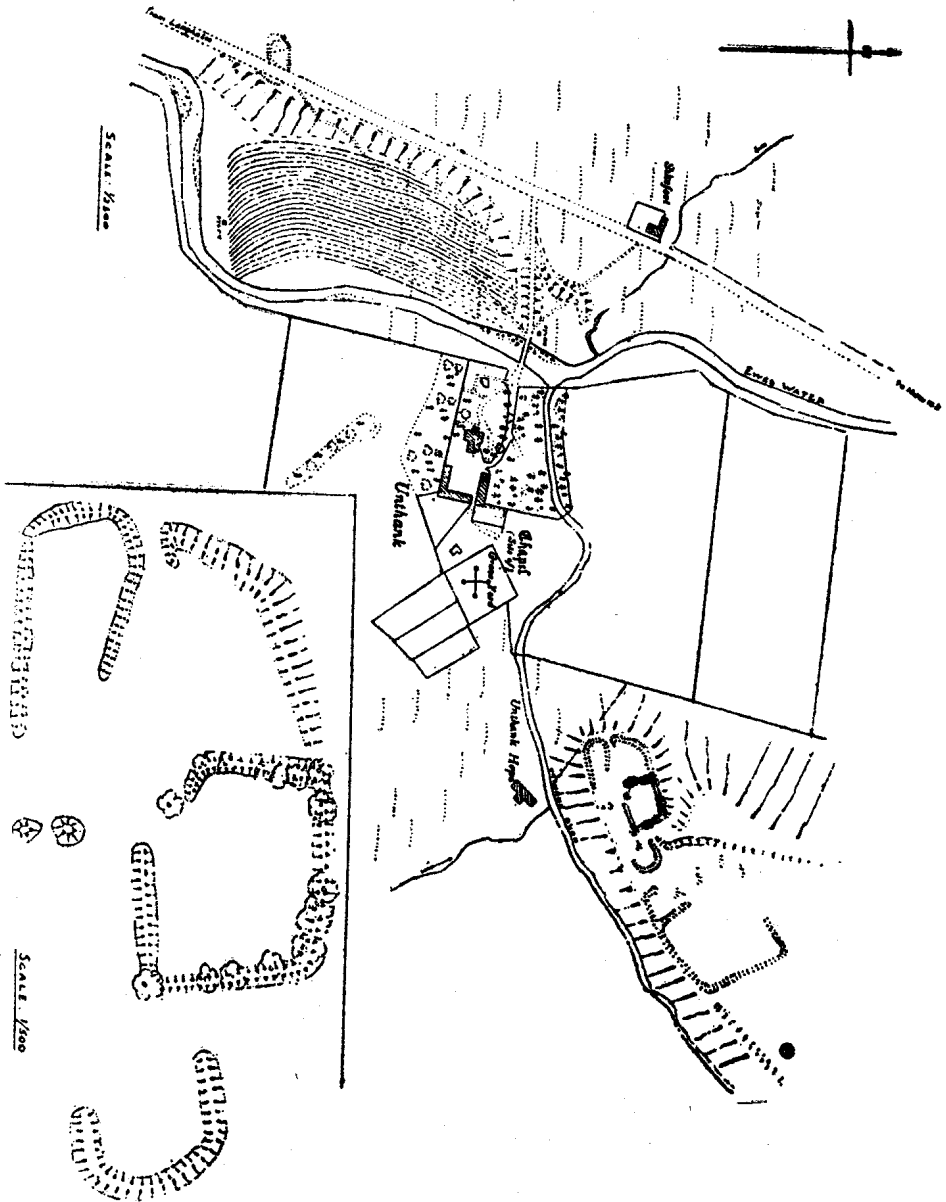


Fig. 1—UNTHANK.

a bank and slight outer hollow. This enclosure was placed against the main enclosure, which forms its base. The two sides run directly out from the main enclosure, showing that it is contemporary or later. Its bank is rather better preserved than the main bank, showing that it was kept in repair to a later date.

Further to the north were traces of a much larger enclosure with a very slight bank. This contained ridge and furrow marks of plough running up and down the slope. The extent of this old plough could not be ascertained.

On the west bank of Ewes Water, on the flat valley floor, is an extent of ridge and furrow, running from the pylon just north of the lane leading to Unthank Farm to the next pylon to the south. This ridge and furrow has the characteristic mediæval hooked terminal to the strips at their southern ends. The ridge and furrow is overlaid by the modern lane and by an older causeway leading down to a ford just south of the modern bridge. North of the ridge and furrow the steep natural scarp above the valley floor is cut obliquely by an artificial track running up from the north. This is older than the modern path and led up from a shallow ford opposite the enclosure on the spur east of the river.

The churchyard enclosure is a modern wall and there is no trace of any earlier enclosure. Within are the much spread banks delimiting an ancient building. The east end on the south side is disguised by a recent burial enclosure and the south-west corner is cut away to provide space for an 18th century table tomb on shaped supports. The building appears to have been of the nave and chancel type with a nave of the proportions of 3 to 1 or 5 to 2 and an approximately square chancel. The dedication is said to have been to St. Martin.¹

The enclosure on the spur has every appearance of being a small enclosed settlement, probably a fortified manorhouse

¹ The church foundations are noted in the Dumfriesshire Inventory of the Royal Commission, No. 224, but there is no reference to the enclosure.

of the full Middle Ages. This is borne out by the associated ridge and furrow cultivation and the appearance of the church. All these features are unlikely to be older than the 12th century. The date is likely to fall into the 12th or 13th century rather than later, when a more substantial stone structure might be expected to form part of a layout of this type.

This manor house of Unthank¹ was an appendage of the extensive lordship of Hawick that stretched westwards as far as the Forest of Selkirk where Howpasley on upper Borthwick Water is said to have lain within it.^{1a} The whole of Hawick parish as well as the present parish of Cavers were within the Lordship and it was owned in the 13th century by the Lovel family. When and how it became vested in the Lovels is not recorded. In his *Normans in Scotland* Dr Ritchie suggests that the first Scottish Lovel was a fugitive from the anarchy in England. His name was Ralph Lovel and he is mentioned as ancestor of the Scottish Lovels in the reign of Henry II., with regard to a claim by his descendant against the prior of Montacute relating to a manor in Somerset.^{1b} Ralph may be identical with the Ralph lord Lovel of Collinson's chart, who married Maud de Newmarch and died s.p. in 1159. This Ralph Lovel witnessed the notification by Roger bishop of Salisbury of a grant to Nicolas, sacrist of Sherborne of St. Swithins fair and the church of St. Mary Magdalen (at Castleton) dated by the

1a Unthank is a fairly common place name. There are Unthanks in Perthshire, Fifeshire, Lanarkshire and also in the Garioch. In Cumberland an Unthank was part of the vill of Gamelsby in Addingham parish and there was another in Skelton parish (C. and W. Trans., n.s. xxix., p. 82). Ekwall in his *English Place Names* gives the distribution in Cumberland and North Riding of Yorkshire and derives it from O.E. *un hanc* "without leave," hence a squatters farm. In O.E. literature the word generally appears in the genitival phrase *his unthances*, Against his will. When used as a place name the word denoted a piece of land held against the will or without the consent of its lawful owner. In most cases it meant originally a squatters holding. It sometimes appears in the form—*utancke* (see *Place Names of Cumberland in English Place Names Soc. Vols. xx-xxiii.*).

1b *Origines Parochiales*, i., p. 329.

1c Ritchie, 238.

editors 22nd July, 1122.^{1c} He may have married secondly a lady named Margaret who with consent of her second husband Thomas de Lundonia² and of her son Henry Lovel gave some land to Jedburgh³ (Ritchie).

Henry Lovel sometimes figures as Henry Lupellus. Prior to 1165 he witnessed at Jedworth a charter of Malcolm IV.⁴ and in 1170 a Moreville charter of Gilmoriston to Glasgow⁵ and in 1171-78 was a witness to William the Lion's confirmation of the grant by Hugh *sine manibus* to Kelso of the church of Morton.⁶ In 1183 or earlier Henry Lovel granted to the canons of St. Andrews two oxgangs of land in Branhholm within the lordship of Hawick⁷ that is half of the lands which were held by Walter de St Michael another well-known Roxburgh family. This grant figures in the Papal Confirmation of Pope Lucius III.⁸ Collinson gives two consecutive Henries but there is only Scottish evidence for one.

This grant was recalled by Richard Lupellus son of Henry who in exchange gave the canons two other bovates between the lands of Adam de Wammes (? Weens near Bonchester) and the lands of Wichiop (? Wauchop in Hobkirk parish) bounded from Anafote (? Allan water foot) to Wichiop as the river descends to Langsideburn, ascending to Farnop and so ascending to Quinkenne and from Quin-

1d Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum, ii., no. 123, 1324.

2 The family of Lundonia is believed to descend from Robert de London an illegitimate son of William the Lion, who gave the church of Rothven to the abbey of Arbroath between 1180-1214. They owned lands in St Boswells parish in which church they founded an altar (Reg. de Driburgh, 41, 54).

3 Joseph Bain in the Genealogist n.s. iv. basing on an assize roll of 1280 puts forward a new pedigree of Lovel of Castle Cary and Hawick introducing a Baldwin between the first and second Ralphs whilst the first Henry is given four sons following each other in rapid succession without heirs. In 1923 there appeared in these Transactions (3rd series VIII. 180) a note on these Lovels in connection with a Sir Henry Lovel of Enoch. The pedigree chart there given was based on Collinson's History of Somerset and should be read with these notes.

4 Reg. Ep. Glasgow, I., 17.

5 *Ibid.*, 39.

6 Liber. de Calchou, ii., 313.

7 Reg. St Andrews, 261.

8 *Ibid.*, 60.

kenne to Chesteris (? Bonchester) and from Chesteris to Anafote. The witnesses were all local men—John and David de St Michael and William clerk of Hawick.⁹ Collinson affirms that Richard Lovel was dead by 1245 but he was apparently alive in 1248 when he was sued by Christiana Lovel and her spouse regarding her dower in some Somerset lands and also in the advowson of the church of Cavers in Roxburghshire.¹⁰ In 1255 Henry III. granted to Nicolas

⁹ Reg. of St Andrews, 262.

¹⁰ Bain, i., 1738. 1740. The date of the acquisition of the barony of Cavers by the Balliols is unknown. The first member of that family to be designated lord of Cavers was Alexander de Balliol Great Chamberlain of Scotland 1287-94 (Ex. R., ii., cxvii.) who is known to have been son of Henry de Balliol also Chamberlain 1223-29 and again in 1241-46 who had married Loretta de Valoniis or Valoignes one of the heiresses of William de Valoniis of Panmure Chamberlain of Scotland. That office was not apparently hereditary but was always retained very jealously in the family. William de Valoniis who had married Loretta de Quenci had another daughter Christiana married to Peter Maule or Masculus to whom she carried the lands of Panmure. No evidence has been found to suggest that Cavers had belonged to the Valoniis family or that it was acquired by Henry Balliol the Chamberlain. But his son Alexander de Balliol the Chamberlain married after 1270 Isabella de Dover of Chilham in Kent widow of David earl of Athol. She died in 1292. Alexander may have had a former wife and it is suggested here that his first wife may have been an unrecorded daughter of the Lovels of Hawick who received as a marriage portion the barony of Cavers. Alexander was dead by 1311 when Monsire Thomas de Balliol his son was in possession of the Castle and lordship of Cavers (The Genealogist new series, IV., p. 142). Sir Alexander the Chamberlain is known to have had two brothers. (i) At the battle of Evesham Guy de Balliol brother of Alexander being standard bearer to Simon de Montfort fell with his master (Hailes' Annals). (ii) Another brother was William de Balliol a cleric (Stevenson, i., 285) who may be the rector of Kirkpatrick (Durand) who figures in Ragman Roll (Bain, ii., p. 195). It should be noted that after Falkirk Edward I. gave Alexander de Balliol the lands of Kirkpatrick in Galloway held in chief of Botel. Later Edward gave the lands in Galloway of John de Balliol to Sir John de St John who claimed Kirkpatrick as an escheat though Alexander was in seisin (see Petition of 1304 in Bain, ii., 1630). The Complete Peerage gives an account of how the lordship of Cavers passed in 1363 into the hands of the Douglasses. A later Sir Henry de Balliol may have been of the Cavers family but, unlike Alexander and Thomas who sided with England, he adhered to the Scots perhaps being a landless younger son. In Feb. 1315/16 with James Douglas he surprised an English foraging party from Roxburgh Castle causing heavy loss (Bain, iii., 470). As Scottish sheriff of Roxburgh he rendered his accounts on 18 June 1323 (Ex.R., i., 106) and was rewarded by Bruce with a grant of the lands of Brankshome in the barony of Hawick which had belonged to Sir Richard Lovel, to be held as a third of a knights fee (R.M.S. 1306/1424, 24). He may have had a son John Balliol for c. 1340 Branksholm was granted to Maurice Murray "quhilk John Baliol forfeaulted" (R.M.S. 1306/1424, app. ii., 1097).

de Haversham the Crown's right to the marriage of Alicia widow of Richard Lovel.¹¹

In 1256 Henry III. went to Jedburgh to meet Alexander III. and his queen and Peter Lovel Treasurer to Henry was ordered to send north the Great Cup of York and other festive objects.¹² Another member of the family, Philip Lovel, who had been seneschal for the earl of Winchester dwelling in Galloway, a man crafty and eloquent and on good terms with Alexander, sought Henry's Treasurership and persuaded Alexander to reconcile him to Henry from whom he had been estranged. Mathew Paris narrates how this was effected on the allegation that Philip had been unjustly accused in England.¹³

Richard Lovel, according to Collinson, was succeeded by Henry Lovel baron of Castle Cary who married a lady Eva [] and of whom there is only an echo in Scottish records.¹⁴ He died in 1263 with issue two sons and three daughters.

Richard Lovel, the eldest son of Henry, was infeft in Castle Cary on 21st Sept., 1263, and is stated by Collinson

¹¹ A Ralph Lovel who d.s.p. before 1207 (Bain, i., 407) must have been an elder brother of Richard for his widow Matilda claimed dower on her deceased husband's lands in England and even secured dower on his Scottish lands i.e. a third of the barony of Hawick. She however settled the dispute renouncing all claims to the English and Scottish lands in return for the manor of Honeywick (Somerset).

¹² Bain, i., 2055. Bain's reference to a Peter Lovel as Treasurer is a mistake for Philip (Cal. Close Rolls, 1254-6, p. 434). The Handbook of British Chronology, p. 82, gives Philip Lovel's appointment as Treasurer on 27 August 1252 and says he was prebendary of St Paul's and a royal justice. He was suspended from office by the baronial reformers in October 1258. Philip occasionally witnesses charters of Roger de Quenci, earl of Winchester and Constable of Scotland. He was a relative "cognatus noster" of Roger and owned property at Leuchars (P.R.O. Ancient Deeds, series A (E. 40), no. 13417). I am indebted to Mr Grant Simpson for this footnote.

¹³ A. O. Anderson Scottish Annals, etc.. p. 367-8.

¹⁴ Bain, i., 2374. The lady Eva perhaps of English extraction, must not be confused with Eve daughter of Odard de Hodelm who married firstly a Robert Lovel apparently without issue and was widowed before Feb. 1242/3 marrying secondly before Oct. 1246 Alan de Chartres (Scots Peerage, ii., 373). She must have been very old if she was the same Eva who had her dower lands restored to her by Edward I. in 1296 (Rot. Scot., i., 26b).

to have died in 1264 having married Cecilia []. As a widow in 1268 she had been dowered in the manor of Wynkanton in Somerset.¹⁵

Hugh Lovel, second son of Henry, succeeded his brother Richard, the inquisition dated October, 1264, affirming that he was brother and heir of Richard and was of lawful age and that the barony of Cary was worth £150.¹⁶ No inquisition of the barony of Hawick has survived.¹⁷ His two sisters Cristiana wife of Richard Cotele and Alicia had been infeft in the moieties of Storketon (Somerset). If either died without heirs the other was to succeed to her moiety. Alicia thus acquired the whole on Cristiana's death and her brother Hugh tried to disinherit her but the court in 1264 gave her recovery of seizin.¹⁸ Hugh Lovel as heir to his brother Richard was distrained in Somerset for not paying his relief of £100 and it was only part paid in 1283.¹⁹ Hugh died in 1291 and his widow Alianore or Eleanor was given dower of one-third of his lands whilst the other two-thirds was granted in ward to Sir John de Soulis. This grant to de Soulis included the custody of the lands of the late Eva Lovel. He also secured from the English crown the advowson of the church of Storketon manor.²⁰

Richard Lovel, heir to Hugh, in June, 1297, swore on the evangels to serve Edward I. against France.²¹ He must have been a loyal supporter of England in the war of independence. In 1298 he was serving in Edward's host with five companions and he had a horse killed, perhaps at Falkirk.²² In 1306 he received from Edward 10 merks for joining in the hunt for Robert Bruce in Galloway.²³ Richard married Muriel, daughter of Sir John de Soulis, who has been thought

¹⁵ Bain, i., 2502, 2510.

¹⁶ Bain, i., 2368.

¹⁷ But in 1264 the Sheriff of Roxburgh accounted for 100 merks for relief of Richardus Lupellus (Ex.R., i., 28).

¹⁸ Bain, i., 2374.

¹⁹ Bain, ii., 137, 246.

²⁰ Bain, i., 703, 654.

²¹ Bain, ii., 891.

²² Bain, ii., 1011.

²³ Bain, ii., 1762.

to have owned Ewesdale, but his interest in it was only as holding the ward. With Muriel he inherited the manor of Old Roxburgh. In the fluctuations of the war Richard was taken prisoner by the Scots and his father-in-law was granted by Edward II. a safe conduct to proceed from France to Scotland to secure his release and that of John de Penebrugge captives in Scotland on 21st Nov., 1314.²⁴ Richard died in 1353 having seen his Scottish lands forfeited for ever. His son Sir James Lovel died in 1348 having been forfeited in 1341 and his lands given to William lord Douglas²⁵ and his grandson the last Richard died in the lifetime of his grandfather.²⁶ Though there were later English grants of Hawick and Ewesdale to the family there is no evidence that they were ever effective.

There are some indications that Ewesdale may have belonged originally to the Avenels and perhaps passed by marriage to the Lovels but this cannot be established nor is it clear that the Lovels had more within our county than this manor of Upper Ewesdale or Ewes-Durris.

Of the two parishes in Ewesdale the upper one at Unthank was dedicated to St. Martin and served c. 1260 by Robert the parson thereof.²⁷ When Mag. William de Cramand parson of the church of Wynche-Durris in Co. Dumfries submitted to Edward I. in 1296 he was granted restitution of his church lands on 2nd September²⁸ and in 1319 John de Pontebrugge was presented by Edward II. to the vacant church of St. Martin in Ewesdale.²⁹ If this English cleric John de Pontebrugge can be identified with John de Penebrugge (above) whose release was sought by Sir John de Soulis, then it looks as if the Scots had made a

²⁴ Rot. Scot., i., 134b.

²⁵ R.M.S., 1306/1424, app. ii., 803.

²⁶ Bain, iii., 977.

²⁷ Reg. Honoris de Morton, ii., 8.

²⁸ Rot. Scot., i., 25b.

²⁹ Bain, ii., 653, 657. The Penebrugge family seem to have come from Herefordshire being possessed in 2 Henry IV of the manor of Malmeshulle Gamage. A pedigree of five generations is recorded starting with a William de Penebrugge tempo Ed. iii. (Genealogist new series, xv., p. 26).

surprise attack on Unthank and captured the lord of the manor and his English priest there, which may well be the approximate date of the abandonment and destruction of this site.³⁰

³⁰ Mr Ivor P. Collis archivist at the Somerset Record Office, Taunton assures me that there are no documents there relating to Scottish holdings of the Lovels.

ARTICLE 3.

The Foreign Trade of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, 1672-1696.

By CHRISTOPHER SMOUT, M.A.

Introduction.

In two recent issues of the *Transactions*, Mr Truckell¹ has given us an interesting and detailed survey of the shipping of Dumfries, covering a wide period, and using a variety of sources discovered locally. Little, however, has come to light hitherto about commerce in the period between the Restoration and the Union of Parliaments which was, in so many ways, a turning point in Scottish economic history. This paper seeks to fill that gap, in part, from the Scottish customs books preserved in Register House, Edinburgh.

After 1660, the head office of the King's Customs on the Solway Firth was at Dumfries, while Kirkcudbright supported a branch office. In 1689, the administration for the two counties consisted of a staff of seven—a collector, a surveyor, and five waiters. By 1705, a clerk and another waiter had been added.

The function of these officials was to collect the three duties levied by the crown—customs, excise and bullion dues. Details of these were kept in different ledgers. Firstly, there were the Import and Export Books, in which the collector entered particulars of the goods to be imported or exported, together with the customs and excise payable, and the name of the merchant paying them. Usually, the import books contain details of shipping: the export books seldom do so. In any case, ballasted ships or ships carrying fish alone—which was duty free as an export—are not entered. Secondly, separate but similar books were kept for the entry by the collector of bullion dues charged on certain imports: they seldom give very full details of shipping.

¹ D. & G. Trans., Vol. XXXIII. and XXXIV.

Thirdly, there were Report Books in which a skipper on arrival or departure stated the particulars of his ship, gave some indication of his cargo, and, if arriving, swore a testimony before the surveyor that he had not "broken bulk since coming into the Scots Seas." These books (of which few remain) are the most valuable for shipping details, but they enter ballasted boats only irregularly.

The historian, using these documents, faces certain difficulties. To begin with, the surviving books at Register House² are a very broken and confusing series, hard to compare year by year or port by port. Even more disadvantageous is the problem posed by smuggling. Solway smugglers were notorious after the Union: even before 1707, Privy Council was continually trying to stop a flood of illicit trade between south-west Scotland and Ireland: creeks were many, waiters were few and perhaps corruptible. For these reasons, it is unwise to treat the figures in the customs books of quantities imported and exported as if they were modern commercial statistics.

Particulars of ships are, however, more likely to be accurate than particulars of cargoes, for the vessels themselves paid no dues—but ships *might* run their whole cargo ashore at remote creeks, and thus escape entry altogether.

Shortly, the books can better indicate quality than quantity. They can more safely give an idea of the nature, origin and direction of trade than they can reveal its volume or value.

Exports.

Far the most conspicuous exports from Dumfriesshire were cattle and sheep bound for the English market via the south-eastern land border of the county. Entries in the customs-books are legion, but they tell us little of what we would most like to know. Quantities are stated, for what they are worth—6303 cattle and 843 sheep in 1680/1, and 7845 cattle and 340 sheep in 1688/9, for example. The name

² Register House, Room 36, Box 9; also Bullion Accounts in Exchequer Records and, in Edinburgh University Library, Laing MS. II. 491.

of the man paying the dues was entered, but without any hint of his position—was he the drover, a merchant middleman, or factor? There is no indication, either, of the eventual destination (which we may guess to have been London), or of the origin of the beasts. Though the two counties produced much meat, the odds are that the majority came from further north and west, and therefore these entries partly represent transit traffic of little economic importance to Dumfries.

The same may be true of the packs of linen cloth and thread, which formed the second most important export—from both counties, for much left by sea to all markets, as well as by land. With this may be associated the cheap woollen cloth called pladding, perhaps largely produced in Galloway where the local rough white cloth had a wide reputation.

Other exports were more likely to have originated in the counties—barrelled beef and mutton, tallow, hides and skins of various kinds, with a little wool, millstones (to Ireland), and sometimes fish. Of these, skins and tallow occur most frequently. Some imports from overseas, such as wine and wood, were occasionally re-exported by boat.

This list is striking evidence of the agricultural and undeveloped economy of the area. The textile exports were very crude, and produced domestically in cottage homes: the agricultural produce was essentially pastoral and unprocessed. Although there is little evidence of the destinations of most exports, there is no doubt that the bulk went out by land to England, as the Report Books reveal that most ships sailed from the ports mainly or entirely in ballast.

The following examples of the export trade have been extracted from the customs books. The first probably refers to overland packs to England:

1. Export Book of Dumfries, 1681/2.

March 10th, 1681.

Rot. bell entered three pack of linnen cloth three quarters of a pack of linen yarne and trum 140 elnes linnen cloth 20 dussen

harr skinnes 20 dicker fumart skinnes 6 fox skinnes ten dicker
half black half grey dog skinnes 2 ottars for qch dutie payd and
bill given.

Notes: trum=tread; fumart=polecat; dicker=ten.

II. Report Book outward, 1688/9.

Dumfries, April 29th, 1689.

Reported an Boatt called ye Margaret of Dumfries.
David Preachard Master Bound for Whithaven fyve packs linning
cloath and provisions.

Reported an Galliot called the Content of whythaven Robert
Daill Master Bound for Belfast.

Six scoir barrels beif.
four hundredth long fishes.
eight hundred pounds tallow.

III. Export Book of Kirkcudbright, 1672/3.

Anno 1673 the 2nd of June.

John Broune master and Alexander Makie marchant of the
Margret of Saltcoatts hath Entred ther weshell at this port
Bound for Chester with thisse after following Comodities viz.

1000 Sheep Skins.
300 Lamb Skins.
6 Stone of wooll.
300 ells pladding.

Imports.

England : small goods.

The customs books give little positive indication of
imports overland: occasionally entries are made which give
no details of shipping among a whole list of those that do—
they may, or may not, be imports by pack-horse coming up
from England. But in any case, it is known from other
sources that the main returns of the cattle drovers were by
bill or specie, and not by commodity.³

An example is given below of a probable overland
import. It is in any case typical of the small miscellaneous
imports which came from England, whether by land or sea.

³ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, Third Series, Vol. VII.,
p. 669.

IV. Import Book of Dumfries, 1681.

July 25th:

Robert Johnstoune entered eighteene furnitures, eight decker pen-knyves, sexteine dussen percery gemllets, nyne dussen of spurres, ane dussen of sturruir irones, sex pair of chaine bittes, two gross of great girth buckles, a dussen of box lockes, ane hundreth gross of gimp buttones, eighteen carving knyves, half ane gross of inkhorns, half a gross of whyt iron tobacco bowes, ten gross of lightwood combes, three dussen of pinnes fourteine pound wrought silk, two dussen of oyld leathers.

Notes: furnitures were evidently some kind of harness; percery gemllets were presumably used for leather working.

The list here could be widely extended from similar entries, many of them explicitly by boat—scythes, shears, bellows, cooking pots, wrought brass, needles, gall for ink, buttons, tumblers, etc., etc. Good English cloth and American tobacco came regularly from Cumberland and elsewhere. So did hops and leather. Many of these occur in the following West Country cargo:

V. Import Book of Kirkcudbright, 1673.

Anno 1673 the 14th of July.

John Broune Mr and Alexr Makie marchand of the Margret of Saltcoats hath Entred ther Bark from Chester with these afterfollowing Comodities viz.

- 60 Dossin of hookes.
- 14 Dossin of old wooll Cards.
- 16 par of tow Cards.
- 6 Dossin Stocklockes.
- 5 Dossin Bridles Black without furniture.
- 2 Dossin stirip leathers.
- 2½ Dossin Cheynie bitts.
- 100 pound of English hopes.
- 4 Dossin Scythes.
- 1 Barrill tobacco pipes.
- 20 ells of woollen stuffs.
- 16 ells of Tobacco.

Notes: The wool and tow cards were for use in domestic industry. Most ships from England carried a bulkier and less varied cargo than this.

England : large goods.

In three years between November 1688 and November 1691, 120 boats were reported to the customs officers at

Dumfries and Kirkcudbright. Of these, all but nine were importing heavy goods from the north of England. Though the boats were small—probably 10-30 tons, as opposed to far-traders of 30-80 tons—and though these years were apparently disproportionately bad for trade beyond Britain, these figures nevertheless give a vivid idea of the relative importance of this traffic, most of it from Cumberland.

The imports were few and large: coal was the biggest item, but salt was prominent and lime arrived frequently. In years of scarcity, corn was allowed in (and no doubt came in illegally in years of plenty). Some lead was shipped occasionally. The Isle of Man sent different commodities—skins and fish, curiously like some of the exports of the counties; voyages from thence may have often had a contraband purpose which does not appear in the books, for the island became notorious as the entrepôt of smuggled tobacco and tea in the eighteenth century.

Of the total voyages of heavy-goods-carriers where the exact port of departure is known in the period 1673 to 1691, 45% came from Whitehaven, 25% from Allonby (a little to the north), 11% from Man, 7% from Workington, and the remaining 12% from the small ports of Sillioth, Abbey Holme, Ravensbank and Flimby. The majority were English boats.

In 1689 and 1690, over twice as many of these entered Dumfries as entered Kirkcudbright, confirming, as the position of the head customs office suggests, that the former was already more the important port by a considerable margin.

Some examples of these boats are given below.

VI. Import Book of Dumfries 1688/9.

May 7th: Entered by Robert Brown from aboard the Margaret of Dumfreise from Whitehaven

Twelve bolls salt.

Eight bolls oats.

June 5th: Entered by John Caseiman from aboard the Goodspeed from the Isle of Man

One barrell Oyle.

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One barrell dry fish containing Nyne Score.
Three dozen Goat skins.
Twelve hundred lamb skins.
One hundred pound flax.

Entered by John Rowan from aboard the Good Speed of Ramsey from the Isle of Man

four small Casks bear estimat at two barrels.

June 15th: Entered by Robert Brown from aboard the Margaret of Dumfreise from Allonbie

four bolls Coales.

Six bolls Lyme.

VII. Import Book of Kirkcudbright, 1672/3.

Anno 1673: the 4th Day off February

John Edgar master and marchant of the Anne of Kirkcudbright Enterd his Boate from Whythaven with these after following Commodities:

2 Chaldron of Small Coalls being 24 barrills valued and sold hier at 12 pence per Barril.

6 Small Grindstones.

6 Earthen potts.

Ireland.

Trade with Ireland was unexpectedly slight. Whereas at Glasgow, Irvine, Ayr and Port Patrick, Irish traffic comprised the bulk of the entries in the customs books, at Dumfries and Kirkcudbright one, two or three ships a year seem to have been the maximum in this period. Typical imports—wool, leather, butter—occur in the cargo below. Young horses were also shipped.

VIII. Import Book of Kirkcudbright, 1672/3.

Anno 1673 the 28th of Jully.

John Cainewhan Mr and merchnt of the Jeannie of Saltcoats hath Entred his Boat from Colraine with these afterfollowing commodities viz:

2000 Barrill Staves.

12 Dossin of Clapbourd.

2 Tun of Ireland timber.

1 Decker of Barket Leather.

100 wight of Butter.

In time of famine, such as the later 1690's, commerce with Ireland appears to have increased greatly as emergency

supplies of food were rushed in. Between June 9th and August 15th, 1699, 2682 bolls of grain were imported, of which 1064 bolls came from Ireland and the rest from England.⁴

France.

The French trade was the most regular of the far-trading ventures of the counties, though numbers of ships were small—averaging only one or two a year in the 1680's—and it was broken off altogether by war after 1689. Nevertheless, cargoes were valuable and ships rather bigger than those on British runs. The usual port of departure was Bordeaux, but ships also sailed from St. Martins and Nantes.

The most important import was wine and brandy. According to the Bullion Books, between Nov. 1682 and Nov. 1688, the average yearly import of the counties was 18 tuns of wine and 7 tuns of brandy—42,000 pints of French alcohol, enough, one would suppose, even without the help of the smuggling fraternity.

The rest of the imports are almost equally cheerful: nuts, raisins, prunes, olive oil, vinegar, fashionable hats and fine writing paper. As the French boats arrived in the depths of winter, and often in time for Hogmanay, it does not need much imagination to picture the enthusiasm with which these cargoes of luxuries must have been awaited at the quays of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright.

IX. Import book of Dumfries, 1681/2.

Feb. 1st; entered by James Muirhead merchant and Thomas Irvine for themselves and pairtners merchants in Dumfries imported there aboard of the ship the Three Brothers of Dumfries John Philipson Master from Burdeaux.

Nynteen thuns of french wine.

Three thuns of Brandie.

Six hogsheads vinigar.

Six dozen Coutbeck hatts.

ffve Casks Containing 3000 weight prunes.

One Cask containing 15 Gallons Sweet Oyll.

⁴ Register House, Room 36, Box 33, Accounts of Bounty Money paid out, 1699: Dumfries.

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One hundreth and twentie Iron potts.
ffiftie three Cakes weighting 3180 lib Rosen.
One hundreth and Six Rhems Copie and printing paper.
ffour bushells Chasnatts.
One barrell and a halfe of walnuts.

Notes: Rosen may be resin or raisins—probably the former in this case.

Holland.

Boats from Holland were definitely unusual: the voyage was long and dangerous, and Dutch imports could be more easily obtained in the west of Scotland from the developing port of Bo'ness. Three are known in this period—one from Veere, one from Rotterdam, and one from "Holland." The example given below speaks for itself of the amazing diversity of goods imported by the Scots from the Netherlands.

X. Import Book of Dumfries, 1688/9.

Dec. 12th, Entered by John Irvine from aboard the Margaret of Leith, John Syrn Master from Holland

Thirty four barrells and $\frac{1}{4}$ soap.
Twenty six hogsheads lintseed.
Six Cardales Oyle.
ffiteen hundred pound starch.
ffiteen hundred pound Cordage.
Three hundred and twenty Nyne Iron potts.
Sixteen Rhyms writing paper.
ffour barrells of Mum-beer.
ffour hundred drinking glasses.
ffourty pound Castile soap.
Lame to the value of thirty pound Scots.
Three hundred pound pilgrasse.
Two hundred pound Twyne.
Two hundred pound head hemp.
One Thousand pound yellow woad.
Six hundred pound Reid woad.
One hundred and ffifty pound pan Brasse.
Two hundred pound juice of Liquoures.
ffive hundred pound Galls.
ffifteen hundred pound Madder.
ffifteen hundred pound Alume.
Tuelve hundred pound Copperis.
Two hundred pound Brasile.
ffour hundred pound blew Brasile.

Two hundred pound Ginger.
 Two hundred pound Iron wyre.
 Two dozen Ballast Shoveffs.
 ffive hundred pound Brimstone.

Notes: The meanings of "lame" and "pilagrasse" are unknown to me. Many of the more strangely named commodities were for textile dying, and would regularly be used in Dumfries though seldom imported straight from Holland—red and yellow "woads," "blew brasile," madder and alum, etc.

Norway.

Trade between Norway and Dumfries was almost certainly fairly regular in this period, though this cannot be proved. Indeed, full details of only one boat from Norway (in 1685) have survived. But the import of deals given in the bullion books rose in certain years from the normal few hundred (such as came occasionally across St. George's Channal with other wood) to several thousand: 7000 in 1687, 5000 in 1688 and 1692, and 2000 in 1693 and 1695, for example. Such would be the consequence of one boat in those years from Norway, perhaps inspired by the increasing disafforestation of Ireland from which western Scotland had formerly obtained much of its timber.

X1. Import Book of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, 1684/5.

Sept. 1st: By John Irving merchant in Dumfries from aboard the Elizabeth of Newport Glasgow from phaeuton in Norway.

Four thousand Dails.

Six lasts of Tarr.

Notes: it is uncertain where "phaeuton" was.

Baltic.

For information on the Baltic trade, we need no longer rely on the scrappy customs books of the two counties. The great Sound Toll Registers at Copenhagen contain much fuller details of Dumfries ships paying toll to the King of Denmark at Elsinore, than any Scottish source.⁵

From these, it is clear that the first Dumfries ship ever

⁵ Tabeller over Skibsfart og Varetransport gennem Öresund (Copenhagen, 1909 et seq.).

to pass into the Baltic was the Adventure of Dumfries in 1682, bound for Danzig. Her cargo, on return, is given below. From that date until the Union, 14 voyages were made, some to Danzig and some to Stockholm: a voyage to Gothenburg is also reported in the Scottish books.

Cargoes home were simple raw materials—flax and hemp from Poland for the linen industry, with a little steel and glass; iron, wood, tar, and copper from Sweden, for a multitude of miscellaneous uses on the farm and at home.

XII. Import Book of Dumfries, 1681/2.

August: Entered in the Adventure of Dumfries from Dantzick John Alexander Master James Muirhead merchant.

Twenty one packs of undressed Lint weighting 108,720 lbs weight.

ffive pack of Rush hemp weighting 2516 lib.

Two hundreth eightie four gads of Iron weighting 10,770 lib.

Two small Boxes of Steill weighting 200 lib. weight.

Tuelve Chists of Dantzick glass.

XIII. Import Book of Dumfries, 1683/4.

Oct. 6th: From Gotinberri in the two Brothers of Irwein Rot Alison Master, James Morheed Master [sic].

ffive hundred ffir dailes.

Twentie ffour Tuns Iron.

Eight barreles Tarr.

Conclusion.

At the end of this sketch of Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire trade, what impressions about the period stand out? First, surely, the medieval nature of the commodities imported and exported. There is nothing on the list of exports, and very little on the list of imports, that would be unexpected one, or even two hundred years earlier. It is true that cattle trading had taken the place of cattle raiding. It is true that tobacco was a fresh import, and coal from England had probably much increased in volume. Most other things are likely to have been familiar enough in the burgh markets of the sixteenth century. Secondly, the horizons of trade were very narrow. Five ships in from non-British waters seem to have made a bumper year for the

trade of the Solway, though no series of books are long enough to confirm this impression statistically. Finally, however, one seems to glimpse the dawn of a new age for Dumfries. The start of the Baltic trade after 1682 is more impressive than any other commercial venture of the merchants and skippers of Dumfries. The trading was done in completely new markets: the voyage was long and dangerous, over a month from Elsinore to the Solway round John o' Groat's. This surely is an illustration of a new spirit of enterprise arising in the West. It is this spirit which, after 1707, earned the merchants of Dumfries special praise from Defoe as being among the first to extend the trade of North Britain to the markets of America—with all that that has meant to Scottish prosperity down to the present day.⁶

⁶ A Tour Through the Whole Island of Great Britain, 1724-6 (edition of 1928), pp. 725, 764.

ARTICLE 4.

The Bonshaw Titles.

By R. C. REID.

When the late Col. Beaufin Irving of Bonshaw published in 1908 his massive *Book of the Irvings* he does not seem to have taken any account of the earlier titles of the estate. His interesting account of that period was mainly traditional and based on an MS. History of the Irvings amongst the family papers dated 1751, and it was left to another hand in 1938 to provide some earlier generations than the Christopher Irving with whom he commences his pedigree.¹ The gallant Colonel may have seen some almost illegible documents for on p. 28 he refers to an instrument of sasine dated 5 Aug., 1520, which must be identified with No. II. of these writs and actually printed on p. 38, from a copy, a contract of marriage betwixt the Irvings and the Johnstones which gives a good picture of the Irving lands at perhaps their greatest extent. That marriage contract taken in conjunction with No. II. of these titles clearly establishes that Bonshaw and Dunbrettan were held not of the Crown but of the Johnstones of that Ilk and that territorially these Irving possessions can only date from 1484 and the defeat of Albany and the earl of Douglas at Arkinholm. Prior to that date these lands had been part of the extensive feudal holdings of the Corries of that Ilk who suffered escheat for their support of the Douglasses. On their forfeiture the Crown granted to John Johnstone of that Ilk the £10 lands of Kirkpatrick-Fleming and the £10 lands of Cavartsholm. The charter is not now extant but a consequent sasine is recorded.² This is the first reference to the Johnstones owning land in the Gretna area and as the Irvings held of the Johnstones their first possession of Bonshaw must date from Arkinholm unless they held of the Corries before that battle, of which there is no evidence. Unfortunately the

¹ D. and G. Trans., XX., pp. 147-156.

² Annandale Bk. I., p. xxiii.-xxv.

charter from which their rights flowed has disappeared.

Col. Beaufin Irving seems only to have received his titles from his solicitors, Messrs G. and R. A. Robertson, W.S., in 1922 and when his estate was sold by his descendant Mr Snow it was acquired by Mrs Straton-Ferrier, herself an Irving of the ancient breed, who has kindly given access to what remains of the Titles now transcribed by Mr Athol Murray. They are disappointing for in view of the active participation of the family in Border history far more extensive material was expected to have come to light.

The earliest document (No. I.) relates to Woodhouse prior to the Irving ownership. That estate was a $4\frac{1}{2}$ merkland owned by John Glencors of that Ilk³ and in 1476 he mortgaged a 4 merkland of Woodhouse to a John Johnstone and this letter of reversion was given him by Johnstone. About 100 years later Alexander Glencors of that Ilk received a Crown grant of Woodhouse on the narrative that in August 1543 this $4\frac{1}{2}$ merkland had been raided in the lifetime of his father Thomas and his evidents burnt by William Kirkpatrick of Kirkmichael and his accomplices.⁴ Thomas himself was slain and his wife Margaret Graham transferred to his son Alexander all her rights to compensation for the slaughter.⁵ In 1575 the Crown confirmed a charter by John Johnstone—perhaps a descendant of the granter of No. I.—to Edward Irving of Bonshaw of that half of the lands of Woodhouse called Woodhouse-Johnstone.^{5a} Perhaps the other half of Woodhouse had already been acquired by the Irvings, for as early as Feb. 1542 there is record of a legal process by a David Irving charging Christopher Irving of Bonshaw and his son Edward for violent eviction of David from his maling of the lands of Bonshaw and Woodhouse.⁶ Unfortunately no further reference to this action has been found.

No. II. is a full account of a legal infettment in the lands

³ Glencors was at the southern end of Closeburn parish.

⁴ R.M.S., 1546/80, 1574.

⁵ Prot. Bk. of Mark Carruthers No. 99.

^{5a} R.M.S., 1546/80, 2364.

⁶ A.D.C. et Sess. XVII., f. 160.

of Bonshaw in 1522. The original document was clearly missing and could only be re-established by these formal proceedings in 1529. It is worth while pointing out that the infeftment is stated to have been given "at an old mound and a syke" on the ground. Infeftments were always given at the principal messuage and this description in the document supports the view already expressed in the Transactions (vol. XX.) that the present tower could not have been standing in 1522. An old manor house surrounded by a stockaded rampart may well have been its predecessor.

In most charter chests are to be found an odd document that seems to have no connection with the rest—often clearly strays from other sources. At first sight no. IV. seems to be a stray, no Irving being mentioned in it. But the clan had spread westwards and in the area of Ecclefechan and Penersax had established themselves in the 16th century. The lords Carlyle had fallen on evil days and of their widely spread estates in Annandale little remained in their actual possession save the feudal superiority. Their Ecclefechan lands by 1550 had been broken up and granted away to a number of other families. A £3 land there had come into the hands of the Kirkpatrick of Knok descended from Kirk-michael, another £3 land belonged to Andrew lord Hereis who in 1506 infeft William Irving of Bonshaw therein,⁷ though no further light can be thrown on this holding. The laird of Holmains also was superior of a 40/- land in Ecclefechan which by 1556 was possessed by Bonshaw.⁸

Oulcottis was another property in Ecclefechan parish held of the lords Carlyle who in the remote past had sub-infeued it to a family named Crosbie, of Yorkshire origin, who first appear as owners of the fee of Ecclefechan c. 1202⁹ in the person of Ivo de Crossebi. One of his descendants was a Robert Crosbie of Oulcottis whose daughter Cristine Crosbie had married a Bell. Their son Richard Bell was in 1551 infeft in a small estate "a merks worth of the lands

⁷ Lag Charters.

⁸ See M/C. of II., Sept., 1566, given in Book of the Irvings, p. 38.

⁹ D. & G. Trans., XXX., p. 86.

of Oulcottis " (see No. IV.). No association at present can be established between these Bells and the Irvings of Bonshaw.¹⁰ Another part of Oulcottis had been in the hands of Bonshaw some 50 years earlier for there is recorded a charter dated 15 June 1506 by Robert Crosbie of Ulcotis to Edward Irving son of the deceased William Irving of Bonshaw of the lands of Hairgills, Ulcoates and others.¹¹ In 1637 Bonshaw resigned Hairgills and Ulcoatis in favour of the laird of Johnstone.¹²

The lands of Rokelheid, lying in Lochmaben parish, were also a possession of the Irvings, within two miles of the Castle of Torthorwald, the head seat of the lords Carlyle who in turn had secured the superiority by marriage with one of the heiresses of the Kirkpatrick of that Ilk and Torthorwald c.1412. A younger branch of the Kirkpatrick known as of Rokelheid originated early in the 14th century and came to an end c.1556¹³ when their distant cousins the Kirkpatrick of Kirkmichael must have taken possession. By 1568 William Kirkpatrick of Kirkmichael was dead and No. VI. shows that the ward and nonentry of the £10 lands of Rokelheid and Carthat reverted to the superior Michael lord Carlyle till the entry of the heir. It has been suggested that Rokelheid must have come by way of marriage c.1607 to William Irving of Bonshaw with Margaret daughter of Sir Alexander Kirkpatrick of Kirkmichael, but it seems to have come at a later date.¹⁴ In Sept. 1610 James (Douglas) lord Carlyle wadset Rokelheid and Carthat to William Crichton of Ryehill, later lord Sanquhar, for 2500 merks. A month later Crichton assigned the wadset to William Irving of Bonshaw with whom it remained till 1635 when Irving dis-

¹⁰ The Book of the Irvings, p. 57, contains an account that should be read with caution.

¹¹ Maokenzie Decreets, LXII., 31 Jan., 1682.

¹² P.R.S., 6 July, 1637.

¹³ D. and G. Trans., XXX., p. 108.

¹⁴ Col. Irving asserts (p. 52) that William Irving had a previous marriage in 1605 with an unnamed daughter of Michael lord Carlyle slain in 1575, but she is ignored in *Scots Peerage* and no record has been found of her existence.

poned it to James lord Johnstone in exchange for other lands.¹⁵

These writs do little to clear up the tangle of the story of Penersax. As early as 1493 Adam Kirkpatrick of Penersax wadset a part of those lands to a Mathew Irving whose affinity to Bonshaw is quite unknown, for Penersax was full of Bells and Irvings. But Mathew must have been a man of standing for the reversion which he gave to Kirkpatrick for the $23/4$ worth of the £20 lands of Penersax bears his seal—on a shield, a stork and a stag's head with the inscription "S. Mathei Iruin."¹⁶ In 1512 a Carruthers infeftment took place "at the house of Mathew Erwing in Penersax."¹⁷ The document, no. V., shows in 1568 Edward Irving of Bonshaw acquiring more land in Penersax namely the 40/- lands of Newlands from Ninian son of Gavin Bell in Yettis.

Robgill and Stapleton were both held of a branch of the Corrie family who were not implicated in Arkinholm. They were known as the Corries of Newbie and Kelwood. The Corries of Newbie sold that estate to their cousins the Corries of Kelwod in 1517 and the charter expressly states that Newbie included the £10 lands of Stapleton and the 40/- lands of Robgill.¹⁸ In 1536 the Corries sold the Newbie estate to the Johnstones of Gretna¹⁹ who in 1542 had the estate erected into the barony of Newbie.²⁰ Johnstone had to borrow money for that purchase and it may well be that a reversion to Irving for that purpose was the cause of the well-known siege of Stapleton Tower.²¹ The date of the acquisition of Robgill from the Corries of Newbie is still unknown. By 1563 there was a David Irving of Robgill implicated in the Holmains raid on Closeburn where several Kirkpatricks were slain.²² A later generation came to an

¹⁵ Maokenzie Decrees, LXII., 31 Jan., 1682.

¹⁶ Hist. MSS. Com. Drumlanrig, I., p. 52.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 60.

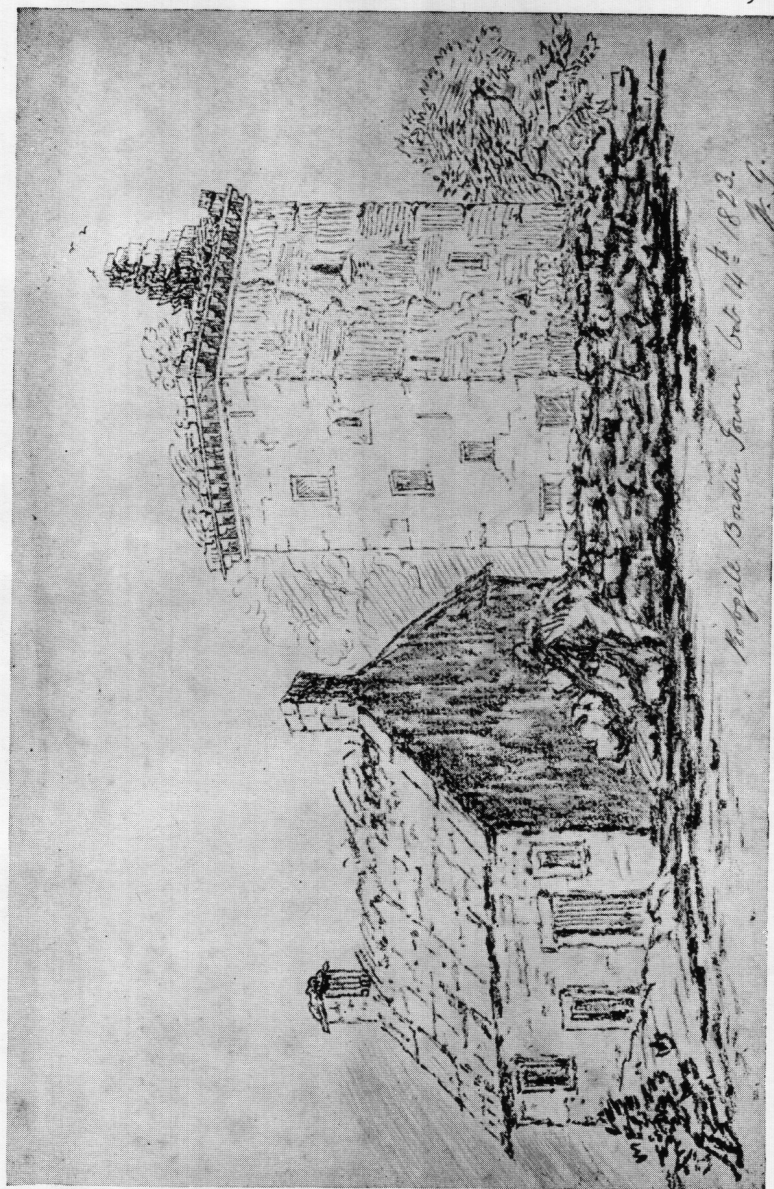
¹⁸ R.M.S., 1513-46, 145.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 1598.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 2576.

²¹ Book of Irvings, p. 54.

²² Pitcairn, I., 431.



Robgill Tower. Oct. 14th 1823.
R. G.

Plate I.—Robgill Tower, 1823.

unlovely end. In 1624 Jaffray Irving of Robgill was accused of incest with Agnes Carleton spouse of the deceased George Irving of Bonshaw (sic) his brother's widow²³ by whom Jaffray had three sons Francis, George, and Edward and an unnamed daughter, all baptised in England. This was an offence which the Kirk could not tolerate and Jaffray was brought before the Court of Justiciary at Dumfries. He readily confessed and received sentence—to be hanged with escheat of all moveable goods.²⁴ It is perhaps not inappropriate to illustrate these notes with a drawing of Robgill before it was reconstructed. The Inventory of the Ancient Monuments Commission No. 107 refers to this Tower here depicted in 1823 as a mute, inglorious, roofless ruin. The sketch opposite is by William Graham of Mossknowe and is reproduced by the kind permission of the present Mrs Graham of Mossknowe.

(i.)

1475/6, Jan. 5. Letter of reversion (in Latin) by John Johnstoune son of David Johnstoune to John Glencors of that Ilk of the 4 merks worth of the lands of Woudhouse lying beside the water of Kirtyll in the Stewartry of Annandale, alienated by Glencors to the said John Johnstoune, to be redeemable on the high altar of the parish church of Tynwalde by payment of £20 scots on 20 days notice at Glencors's dwelling place, failing which Johnstoune is to deposit that sum for safe keeping in the hands of the Commissary of Nithsdale. Sealed with the seal of Archibald Caruthers of Moussauld "because as yet I have no seal of my own."

²³ Agnes Charleton was wife of George Irving of Woodhouse. In 1606 they were infeft by Sir James Johnstone of Dunskeillie in a £5 land of Kirkpatrick-Fleming (Reg. of Deeds, CXXI., 17 June, 1606). George Irving of Woodhouse was convicted of theft and executed in Dumfries in 1611 and his six merkland of Over and Nether Woodhouse granted to Mr Symon Johnstone minister of Annan (R.M.S., 1609-20, 594).

²⁴ Pitcairn, III., 576. Mr Athol Murray draws my attention to some entries in the Justiciary Records—1618, June 10: Andrew Irving alias Myller in Wylehoill pursued by John Johnsoun of Tunnergarth father of the deceased Andrew Johnsoun for slaughter. 1619, Dec. 8: Blanche Irving widow of William Armstrong pursued by John Armstrong in Newlandis for dismemberment. 1629, Nov. 18-20: Gilbert Irving in Riddings and John Irving, in Mylneholm of Hoddome, servants of the Master of Herries, and Thomas Irving in Halyairds pursued by Janet Thomsone widow of John Bell in Lockerbie for slaughter. An intensive search would no doubt disclose many more such references to clan activities.

witnesses—Master Roger of Carutheris commissary of Nythsdale, Simon of Carutheris brother german to the said Archibald, Robert Wauch, Andrew Larkainli of Borowanis, David of Johnstoun dwelling in the Plewlandis, John Gibsone and John M'Connen clerk.

No seal attached.

(II.)

1529, Aug. 5. Notarial instrumeit at the hand of Thomas Connel-soun N.P. narrating that William Irwing in Suthwod who had been cited by schirs John McKynnell and John Oliver commissaries of Glasgow within the region of Nyth at the instance of Christopher Irwyng to declare the truth concerning the giving to the said Christopher of sasine in certain lands, appeared in court before the said schir John Oliver and affirmed that as bailie of the deceased James Johnstoun of that ilk and in virtue of his precept of sasine he had infeft the said Christopher as son and heir of the deceased Edward Irving of Boneschaw in the 5 merkland of Boneschaw and the 5 merkland of Dunbratane, the precept of Clare Constat produced in court is given verbatim dated 6 Aug. 1522 and was directed by the said James Johnstoun as superior of the lands to William Irving in Suthwod, John Halliday and John Latemar as bailies, to infeft the said Christopher as heir to his father Edward in the said lands held in chief of the granter and in the hands of the granter by failure of Christopher to pursue his rights; sealed at his manor of Lochwod and witnessed by Finlay Johnstoun, John Cokpen, William Johnstoun and schir Robert Wychtman. The instrument of Sasine following on the precept was at the hand of the deceased Master John Makhom N.P. and parson of Castlemylek and infeftment given at the old mound and the syke upon the ground of the said lands at 11 before noon on St. Hieronymus's day 1522. John Haliday, Edward Haliday and John Bell clerk also compeared, examined on oath and confirmed. Done in the Friars Kirk at Dumfries where the court was held in presence of John Carutheris, schirs David Mcgee parson of Dronnok, James Carutheris parson of Vamfray, Archibald Nytht vicar of Trailflat and John McClelan chaplains.

(iii.)

1544, June 3. Instrument of sasine (badly stained and almost illegible) at the hand of Thomas Connel-soun N.P. narrating that William Bell as bailie of James Johnstoun lord of the fee of the lands of Johnstoun and superior of Bonschaw and Dunbrettane, with consent of John Johnstoun his father, lord of the free tenement, on precept directed to the said William Bell, John Carlile and Alexander Carlile as bailies, dated at

Lochwod 19 May 1444 (sic) and witnessed by John Carrutheris of Holmendis, Christopher Johnnestoun [] and achir John Lawsoun and [] Johnnestoun,—infest Edward Irwing son and heir of Christopher Irwing of Bonschaw and his heirs male in the 10 merkland of Bonschaw and Dunbrattane previously belonging heritably to the said Christopher and resigned by him for new infestment. wit.—John Irwing, John Coltart, Thomas Lowre and Thomas Michelsone.

(iv.)

- 1551, May 14. Instrument of sasine at the hand of Thomas Connalsoun N.P. narrating that John Bell son of the deceased Thomas Bell of Kirkconnell as bailie of Michael lord Carlell lord superior of the lands of Oulcotis on precept directed to the said John Bell and William Bell, signed and dated at Terthorald, 13th May, 1551, and witnessed by John Carleile, Thomas Scot, schir Hugh Fische and schir Thomas Connalsoun—infest Richard Bell as nearest lawful heir to his deceased mother Cristine Crosbie daughter to the deceased Robert Crosbie of Owlcottis in a merks worth of the land of Owlcottis “bounded as the syke runs westward up to the Bent and extending eastwards to the burn on the marches of the lands of Myddilby, northwards to the Bent and southwards to the remaining part of the lands of Ulcottis.” Wit.—Richard Bell in Clynt, John Bell son of the deceased Philip Bell, William Bell and Thomas Scott clerk.

Michael lord Carleile signed “with my hand at the pen led by schir Thomas Connalsoun.”

(v.)

- 1561-2, March 4. This document is completely illegible. It bears the endorsement “Notarial copy of a tack by the Baillies and community of the town of Annan to Edward Irving of Bonshaw, of the Kirkbank and shade pool of the Kirkbank and that sua lang as he makes guid causes—payand to the Town 30/- of maill in the yeir. Dated 4 March the yeir of God thriescore and one yeiris.”

(vi.)

- 1568, May 24. Disposition under form of notarial instrument at the hand of Alexander Kynnocht N.P. (in scots) narrating that at Heidirwikhillis Ninian Bell son of Gawen Bell in Yettis annalit from him and his heirs to Edward Yrewin of Boinschaw and his heirs all right and possession he had to the 40/- lands of Newlandis in the parish of Pennersax for a certain sum of silver paid to him by Edward. Provided that Edward binds himself to assist the children of the said

Ninian and Betty Scott spouses with a piece of land at the sight of Simon Grame of Pethand and other friends. If they cannot agree Edward and his heirs shall pay to Ninian's said children 180 merks scots.

Wit.—Symon Grame of Pethand, Edward Harknes in Heckilfekan, Will Hendersone in Boinschawsyd, Tome (?) Bell son of Ninian Bell and George Harknes in Boinschawsyd. The notary signs for Ninian Bell "with his hand twyching the pen."

(vii.)

1568, Nov. 29. Gift (in Scots) by Michael lord Carlele as superior, to his son Michael Carlele and his heirs, of the ward, nonentry, farmes and profits of the £10 land of Rokelheid and Carthat in the Stewartry of Annandale pertaining to the said superior through the decease of William Kirkpatrick of Kirkmichael till entry of the lawful heirs. With power to the grantee to occupy the lands, uptake the profits and hold courts. Subscribed and sealed by the grantor in the castle of Terthorall and witnessed by John Charteris of Amisfield, Adam Carlele of Bridkirk, James Charteris in Riddinwid, James Johnston, John Wichtman clerk, James Gordon and Peter Carlell. Herbert Cunnyngnam N.P. at command of the said lord "with my hand at the pen." No seal.

(viii.)

1582, Sept. 25. Procuratory of Resignation by Edward Irwing of Boynschaw to Thomas Cranston son to Mr William Cranston commissary of Lauder to resign into the hands of John Johnstoun of that ilk as his lord superior the 10 merklands of Boynschaw and Dunbrattan, in favour of his son Cristall Irwing and Margaret Johnstoun his spouse and William Irwing their son, for new infeftment to the said spouses for their lives and to William their son and his heirs male.

Subscribed and sealed at Boynschaw and witnessed by Edward Maxwell of Tynwald, John Maxwell of McQuharrik, Cristall Johnstoun of Milbank and William Irwing in Kirkconnell.

Herbert Cunnyngnam N.P. and clerk of the burgh court of Dumfries and Archibald Newall co-notary sign for Edward Irwing.

No seal.

(ix.)

1582, Sept. 25. Procuratory of resignation in similar terms to no. viii., directed to the same procurator to resign the same lands to Edward Irwing of Bonschaw begotten betwixt Cristall Irwing and Margaret Johnstoun spouses. Subscribed and sealed at Bonschaw before the same witnesses.

Signed by Edward Maxwell of Tynwell, Mr William Cranstoun and the same notaries. "I Edward Irving of Bonschaw with my hand led at the pen by the notaries becaus I can nocht wryte." No seal.

(x.)

1582, Sept. 27. Instrument of sasine at the hand of Herbert Cunnynggham N.P. narrating that John Johnstone of that ilk as superior personally infeft William Irving son of Christopher Irving younger of Bondschaw and grândson of Edward Irving of Bondschaw in the 10 merkland of Bondschaw and Dunbartane resigned by the said Edward. Done at the gate of the fortalice of Bondschaw in presence of Master William Cranston, John Maxwell of Makquhanrik, James Johnnestoun of Capilgill, William Irving in Kirkconnell, and Christopher Irving of Milnbank. Archibald Newall was co-notary.

(xi.)

1601, Oct. 30. Disposition by Edward Irving of Bonschaw "for brotherlie love" to Gib Irving his natural brother called Gib of Wysebie his heirs, etc., "to help him to some part and portion to win his living," of all right title, kindness, property and possession both heritable and kindly right that he had or might have in time coming, of the 5 merkland of old extent called Brottis, to bruik and possess. At Bonnischaw. Wit.—Christe Irving of Allerbek, Thomas Rogersoun "my servitor and others unnamed. "with my hand at the pen led by David Millair notary at my command because I culd not write myself."

(xii.)

1607, April 26. Disposition by Gib Irving called of Wyisbie for a sum of money received from his good friend Jaffray Irving brother to the goodman of Bonnischaw and with consent of Chirstie Irving his son and apparent heir, of all right and possession he had to the lands of Broittis in the parish of Kirkpatrick Fleming which Jaffray and his heirs shall bruik, with power to dispone and clause of warrandice. Written at Broittis by David Millair notary.

Wit.—William Irving of Bonnischaw, James Irving in Brais his brother, David and Gaving Johnnestoun "brether in Reidhall" and Richie Irving called John's Richie. Neither grantor nor grantee could write.

(xiii.)

1607, July 3. Charter by James lord Torpichen with consent of James Tennant of Linhous and Mr Robert Williamson of Murestoun writer, to William Irwing of Bollinschaw native

and old tenant and possessor of the following lands, Margaret Kirkpatrick his wife and the longest liver in conjunct infeftment and their lawful heirs, whom failing the nearest lawful heirs and assignees of the said William, of the Templelands in the parish of Kirkpatrick Fleming, bounded by the water of Kirtill on the west, the lands of Langshaw occupied by the said William on the north, the lands and common called the Commoun of Wysebie and the lands of Sarkscheillis on the east and the burn flowing between the great Cleuch and the lands of Wysebie, as the said burn flows into the water of Kirtill, called the Bullour on the south, together with commonty and common pasture in the said common of Wysebie used and wont, presently occupied by Blanche Graham relict of Edward Irwing of Bollinschaw, paying 6/8 scots as blench ferme. With precept directed to Herbert Maxwell son of Edward Maxwell of Tinwald. Written by Andrew Hay servitor to James Kynneir W.S. at Edinburgh. Wit.—Adam Cunynghame advocate, Thomas Williamson and John Aslowane servitors to Mr William Scott of Elie, director of chancery, and George Pringill the grantor's servant, with Archibald Hamilton writer as witness to the subscription of the said Mr Robert Williamson.

Signed by grantor, consenters and witnesses. Two tags, no seal.

An endorsement records production in the Temple Court of Thomas lord Binning on 10 Jan., 1615.

(xiv.)

1628, Feb. 26. Charter by James Johnstoune of that ilk in implement of a marriage contract between him and William Irweing of Rokelheid son and heir of William Irweing of Boinschaw procreated with the deceased Margaret Kirkpatrick his spouse, dated at Edinburgh, 15 June, 1627, and for the sum of 2000 merks scots paid to the granter by William Irving elder, in favour of the said William Irving younger and his heirs, of the 40/- lands of Robgill with fishings in the parish of Dronnok, to be held of the granter by William Irving elder in albe farme, William Irving younger rendering 1d scots. With clause of warrandice in favour of William the younger. Written by James Cunynghame, servitor to Adam Cunynghame advocate and sealed with the grantor's seal, at Edinburgh. Wit.—Francis Scott and John Johnstoun my servitors. Signed by the grantor and witnesses. Tag and seal (broken).

(xv.)

1628, May 21. Instrument of sasine at the hand of John Johnstoun N.P. narrating that Richard Storie portioner of Cogrie

as bailie of James Johnstoun of that Ilk conform to charter (see no. xiv.) infest William Irving of Rokhillheid eldest son of William Irving of Bowinschaw procreated with the deceased Margaret Kirkpatrick his spouse, in the 40/- land of Robgill in the parish of Dronnok. Wit.—William Irving elder of Kirkconnell, William Irving his son, Thomas Irving of Kirkpatrick and David Irving in Mousknow. There is an ornate notary's sign manuel with motto: Veritas vincet omnia.

Endorsed with note of registration at Edinburgh 14 July, 1628.

(xvi.)

- 1631, July 25. Charter by William Irving of Bonschaw and William Irving his lawful son by the deceased Margaret Kirkpatrick his spouse, in implement of a marriage contract between John Jardene now of Applegarth with consent of Sir John Charteris of Amisfield and Jean Jardene sister to the said John for her marriage with the said William Irving, younger, in favour of the said Jean for life of the 5 merkland of the lands of Wodhous with its tower, etc.

Written at Amisfieldtoun by Robert Gibsone notary.

Wit.—Archibald Johnston of Blaik [fuird] James Johnston in Amisfieldtoun and the said notary. Signed by grantor and witnesses.

(xvii.)

- 1631, Aug. 3. Instrument of sasine at the hand of Robert Gibsone N.P. narrating that Herbert Wodhous in Wodhous as bailie under the above charter (no. xvi.) infest John Fareis in Howthat as attorney for Janet Jaidene in the said lands. Wit.—John Dalgleische in Wodhous, John Nicolsone there and Thomas and Richard Nicolsons his sons. Endorsed with registration in P.R.S.4., Aug. 1631.

(xviii.)

- 1631, Aug. 3. Instrument of sasine at the hand of Robert Gibsone N.P. narrating that William Irving of Bonschaw in implement of a contract of marriage dated 25 July 1631 between John Jaidene of Apilgirth with consent of Sir John Charteris of Amisfield, donator of his ward, for themselves and taking burden for Jonet Jaidene sister to the said John on the one part and the said William for himself and taking burden for William Irving his son procreated with the deceased Margaret Kirkpatrick his spouse, personally infest the said William Irving his son in the £10 land of Rokkelheid and Carthat in the parish of Lochmaben, reserving his own life rent. Wit.—John Fareis in Howthat, William Johnstoun in Castlemilk,

John Henderson in Haitlandhill and John Bell servitor to the grantor. Endorsed with registration in P.R.S., 4 Aug.

(xix.)

1632, March 8. Instrument of sasine at the hand of Robert Gibsone N.P. narrating that Jaffray Irving of Broitted (sic) and John Irving his son in implement of a contract of marriage between William Irving of Bonschaw for himself and taking burden for Blanch Irving his daughter on the one part and the said Jaffray and John on the other part personally infest William Irving of Wodhous as attorney for the said Blanche his sister in the 20/- lands of Holmeheid and $\frac{1}{2}$ merkland of Flemyngraw occupied by Allan Steill in the parish of Kirkpatrick Fleming. Wit.—William Irving of Bonschaw, Edward and Herbert his sons and Allan Steill in Borthikmont.

(xx.)

1635, July 14. Charter by James lord Johnstone of Lochwode conform to contract with William Irving of Bonshaw and his successors, in favour of the said William Irving in liferent and of James Irving his grandson (nepos) in fee under reversion, of the £10 lands of Belorchard and the 2½ merklands of Allerbeck in excambion for the £10 lands of Rokelheid and Carthat and also for the lands of Hairgills, paying 1d scots in name of albe ferme, with precept directed to Herbert Irving son of the said William Irving elder. Provided that the lands of Belorchart are redeemable by the grantor from the said William and his grandson by payment of 2500 merks scots, with a sufficient letter of assedation by the said William Irving for 19 years, and suspending a previous reversion made by William Crichton earl of Dumfries to the deceased James lord Cairlell of Torthorwall. Written by James Haliburton servitor to Mr Francis Hay W.S. at Edinburgh.

Wit.—Mr Alexander Johnstone advocate, John Johnston servitor to the grantor and the said James Haliburton.

Signed by grantor and witnesses. No tag or seal.

(xxi.)

1637, May 18. Instrument of sasine at the hand of Mr Alexander Johnstone N.P. narrating infestment following on the above charter (see no. xx.) by the said bailie. Wit.—at Allerbeck [], Irving there, John Irving in Langshaw, John Gibsone in Hairgillis, John Chartris servitor to the said William Irving elder of Bonshaw; and at Belorchart by John Irving and John [] dwellers in Ecclefechan, David Graham there and Thomas Irving in Hoddam.

Endorsed with registration in P.R.S. 31 May, 1637.

(xxii.)

1646, June 12. Instrument of sasine at the hand of Walter Millair N.P. narrating that William Scot in Bonshaw as baillie of William Irving of Bonshaw on charter and precept dated 25 Feb., 1646, and witnessed by Herbert Irving "my lawful son," Adam Irving "also my son," John Irving my servitor and James Cunynghame writer, infest John Irving son of the said William Irving in that part of the 10 merkland of Bonshaw called Jockstoun extending to 36 acres.

Wit.—Herbert Irving of Bonshaw lawful son to the said William, James Jacksone in Over Wodhous called ye merkland, John Rodgersone there and John Gibsone servitor to the said Herbert Irving.

Endorsed with registration in P.R.S. 13 June, 1646.

(xxiii.)

1647, July 12. Charter by James (Johnstone) earl of Hartfell to Harbert Irving, lawful son to the deceased William Irving of Bonshaw, and his heirs whom failing to William Irving 2nd lawful son of William Irving of Wodhous his grandson (nepos), of the 4 merklands of Hairgills in the parish of Ecclefechan and also of Seafeld in the parish of Annandale (sic) paying 1d scots. Written by Andrew Rutherford servitor to Alexander Douglas W.S. Wit.—Gavin Elliot, Mr William Thomsone and John Thomson servitor to the said earl.

Signed by grantor and witnesses. No tag or seal.

(xxiv.)

1655, Aug. 14. Contract between James Irwing of Bonshaw heritable proprietor thereof and Herbert Irwing of Bonshaw his uncle, whereby for great sums of money paid by Herbert, James disposes to Herbert the 10 merklands of Bonshaw and Dumbrettanrig, lying in the parish of Annan. James is to infest Herbert by two infeftments (i.) to be held of James blench paying 1d scots, and (ii.) of the superior James earl of Hartfell, with clause of Warrantice, procuratory of resignation, precept of sasine and clause of registration and undertaking to deliver evidents. Written by James Wilsone schoolmaster at Hoddam Kirk and witnessed by John Irving of Sarksheilles, Robert Grierson burgess of Dumfries, Alexander Rae and William Buyers servitors to the said Herbert Irving.

Signed by the grantor and the four witnesses.

ARTICLE 5.

Odo, Elect of Whithern, 1235.

By ANNE ASHLEY, M.A.

That there was in 1235 a hotly contested election to the bishopric of Candida Casa, between Gilbert, monk of Melrose, and Odo, canon of Whithern, is well known to students of the history of the diocese. The story, so far as he knew it, is narrated by Dowden, in his *Bishops of Scotland*, 1912, pp. 256-7, and may also be found in Dr Gordon Donaldson's paper, *The Bishops and Priors of Whithern*, Vol. XXIII. in the Proceedings of this society, pp. 186-7.¹

That the passage in the *Register of Papal Letters* of 1241, which was among their authorities, is only the preamble to a very much longer document is not made clear there, nor does the mandate that sets it forth appear to have been available in full in any of the collections known to Dowden. So far as I am aware, it only became readily accessible by the publication in Paris in 1910 of *Les Registres de Gregoire IX.*, edited by Lucien Auvray, in the *Bibliothèque des Ecoles Française d' Athenes et de Rome*, (No. 6077, cols. 532-5), and received no special attention until 1959. Then, the fact that it made mention of certain dignitaries of the Sodor diocese was observed in the course of preparation of the first draft of *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ Mediæ Aevi*, edited by Dr E. R. Watt of the University of St Andrews. This led me to it, as I have made Manx affairs a subject of study for some years.

As was already known from the *Register of Papal Letters*, the mandate is addressed to two Irish bishops and an archdeacon asking them to examine and adjudicate upon

¹ Their sources are (1) *The Chronicle of Melrose* (Bannatyne Club, 1835); (2) Letters in the *Registers of Walter Gray, archbishop of York* (Surtees Society), lxi., 1870, also given in Vol. III. of Raine's *Historians of the church of York* (1891), both referring to MS. Lansdowne, cccii., 32. et seq., and, in translation, in A. D. Anderson's *Scottish Annals from English Chroniclers* (1908); (3) The entry of a mandate of Pope Gregory ix., dated 1241, in the *Register of Papal Letters*, I., p. 198.

the counterclaims to the bishopric of Whithern.

In the mandate, as we now have it in full, the pope writes: "Our dear son, Odo, elect of Candida Casa, of the order of the blessed Augustine, appearing in our presence, showed us in his declaration that, recently, the bishopric of the church of Candida Casa being vacant, the prior and chapter of that church—choosing him unanimously and canonically to be bishop, praying for the grace of the Holy Spirit and observing the rules of the council—presented this election for confirmation to our venerable brother . . .² archbishop of York, metropolitan of the place, and M., their archdeacon, with the rectors of the other rural churches of the diocese of Candida Casa, representing [. . .] abbot of Melrose and . . . abbot of Kelso and . . . prior of Lesmahagow, of the dioceses of St. Andrews and Glasgow (whose letters were presented to the archbishop falsely saying that the election of the said O. had not been validly celebrated, because the archdeacon and rectors and the aforesaid abbots and prior, whom they lyingly declared to have a voice in the election, had canonically elected G., monk of Melrose, to the bishopric) asked the archbishop to annul the election of O. and confirm that of G., and, although thereupon the said archbishop, the value of both elections being considered, annulled, as justice demanded, that of G., as being unfairly influenced from outside and by secular power, yet in his judgment next day, after an appeal to us by the said canon and chapter had been legally interposed, he unjustly confirmed the election which he had just annulled, and even conferred consecration upon him."

Dilectus filius Odo, electus Candide Case, ordinis beati Augustini, in nostra presentia constitutus, sua nobis insinuatione . . . archiepiscopo Eboracensi, loci metropolitano presentaverint con- . . . prior et capitulum ejusdem ecclesie, invocata Spiritus Sancti gratia et fora consilii observata, ipsum concorditer et canonice in summ episcopum eligentes, ejus electionem venerabili fratri nostro

² I am indebted to Mr Athol L. Murray, M.A., LL.B., Assistant Keeper, Scottish Record Office, for the information that the omission of names, with the sign . . ., was a conventional mark of respect in mediæval papal documents.

. . . archiepiscopo Eboracensi, loci metropolitna, presentaverint confirmandam: M., eorum archidiaconus et aliarum ruralium ecclesiarum rectores Candide Case diocesis, ex parte [. . .] de Melros et . . . de Calco abbatum ac . . . prioris de Lasmahagu, Sancti Andree et Glasguensis diocesum, quibusdam super hoc eidem archiepiscopo litteris presentatis, falso proponentes quod ejusdem O. electio rite celebrata non fuerat, pro eo quod prius iidem archidiaconus et rectores, ac abbates et prior predicti, quos ipsi mondaciter asserebant in electione vocem habere, G., monachum de Melros, Glasguensis diocesis, canonice in episcopum elegissent, electionem ipsius O. cassari et ejusdem G. electionem per eundem confirmari archiepiscopum postularunt. Et, licet postmodum dictus archiepiscopus, cognito de utriusque electionis meritis, prefati G. electionem tanquam ab extraneis et per secularis potestatis abusum inique presumtam, justitia exigente cassasset, idem tamen electionem dicti G., quam taliter cassaverat, sequenti die pro suo arbitro, post appellationem a dictis canonico et capitulo ad nos legitime interpositam, contra justitiam confirmavit, et sibi etiam munus consecrationis impendit.

The document goes on to say that Odo received papal authority to call in as arbiters the bishop with the archdeacon and dean, or either of them, of the neighbouring diocese of Sodor. The bishop, who, of course, must have been Simon, sent his official to represent him with the archdeacon; It would seem that Simon was then in poor health; for, in or shortly before 1236, he asked to be relieved of his additional charge of the diocese of Lismore.³ These arbiters are declared to have pronounced in Odo's favour; after which he turned up personally in Rome claiming that his life was in danger from Gilbert's violent reaction. The Irish dignitaries to whom the mandate is addressed are then instructed to look further into the case, and are thus shown to be the second set of arbiters appointed by the pope for this purpose. It will be noted that each time he looked for unbiased judges beyond the jurisdiction both of the archbishop of York and of the king of Scotland.

The earlier part of Odo's story covers the same period as the York letters and the relevant passage in the chronicle of Melrose. Its most important addition is the alleged view

³ Manx Society, XXIII., document No. 18.

of the archbishop of York that Gilbert's election was influenced "from outside and by secular power" with a description of his electors which bears out at least part of this accusation.

It is now of interest to re-examine the other accounts to see whether they do or do not tend to corroborate this accusation that the election of Gilbert was not due to the free wish of the church in Galloway.

The chronicle of Melrose, pp. 144-5, declares that it was carried out "both by the clergy and by the whole people, *tam a clero quam ab universo populo*, of Galloway, except the prior and convent of Whithern." The date is given as the first Sunday in Lent (February 25th that year), a fortnight earlier than the election of Odo at Whithern, which fits in well enough with Odo's own account. The place of Gilbert's election is not given.

Two months later, on April 23rd, Alexander II., king of Scotland, wrote to the archdeacon and clergy of Galloway, "we have afforded our assent to the election of brother Gilbert, monk of Melrose, whom you have unanimously chosen for yourselves as pastor, because it was known to us that the said election was held canonically."⁴

He followed this up on May 19 by a letter to the archbishop of York, urging him not to consecrate Odo.

The assertion that Gilbert was the unanimous choice of the Galloway clergy is obviously untrue, since, even according to the partisan account of the Melrose chronicler, the prior and convent of Whithern were not among the electors. The King says nothing that bears out the claim that the laity took part in the choice, but the increased authority afforded by some show of representation of the people is not likely to have been neglected.

Meanwhile the first account sent to York announcing the election of Odo, to which 22 signatures of the community at Whithern were appended, had been followed by a second,

⁴ For this and the following letters see *Scottish Annals*, footnote pp. 217-218.

which, though it made no express mention of any rival claimant in the field, showed anxiety "that nothing should be able to oppose the (Odo's) election." This bears the seal of the prior and that of the chapter.

The prior and convent of Whithern state in two places that their action in holding the election is "according to custom," while the king of Scotland in his letter to York explicitly denies the existence of any such custom. Neither refers in these letters to the then recent ruling of the Lateran Council (1215) that the election of a bishop was a function of the cathedral chapter, to which Odo, as reported in the papal mandate, may have been alluding in the words, *forma concilii observata*. The history of other dioceses, notably Sodor, shows that the papacy was willing to except alternative procedures when the aim of choice by ecclesiastical as contrasted with secular power was duly fulfilled. Thus the right bestowed on Furness Abbey by Olaf I., king of the Isles, to select the bishop of Sodor continued to be acknowledged in papal documents after 1215. Though there is no evidence to suggest that Fergus, lord of Galloway, who probably both restored the bishopric and founded the priory of Whithern, gave the latter authority to elect to the former by a formal charter, like that of his son-in-law, Olaf, he may well have informally depended on their selection, and this may have become the custom in this way.

The prior and convent also declare that their action was taken, not, it may be noted, after *obtaining* but, "after *asking* the consent of the lord king of Scotland who now holds Galloway." These last words, especially when taken together with a reference in a later letter from Whithern to York to "the war of the lord king of Scotland against Galloway," seem forceably to suggest that the prior and convent regarded with hostility the intrusion of the king of Scotland into Galloway affairs, and, if they accorded him a show of deference, did so only because he held Galloway at the moment.

It should be recalled that Alan, lord of Galloway, had

just died, and King Alexander was insisting on the claims of his daughters as his heiresses, which meant in fact the partition of Galloway between their husbands. The king was treating Galloway as a fief, which should, according to feudal practice, in the absence of a legitimate son, be divided among daughters as co-heirs; but he may well have been, at least in the view of the Galloway people, influenced by the principle of *divide et impera*. To them, on the other hand, their land was a principality and entity demanding a single lord as its symbol and focus. Early English chroniclers express the aims of the local opposition to Alexander as follows: "The people of the land refused to permit a division of the fief," and, "that the aforesaid rebels might reduce this division to naught, restoring the land to . . . Thomas (a natural son of Alan) or to the son of . . . Alan's brother or at least to someone of that family."⁵

The prior and convent of Whithern, in calling this struggle a war of the king of Scotland against Galloway, appear to show that their sympathies lay with the popular demand. This seems to provide a strong motive to Alexander to dislike a Whithern nominee to the bishopric, and perhaps even to stimulate the production of a rival candidate from a region outside Galloway and peacefully under his direct rule, with backing not from a priory founded by the lord of Galloway but from two abbeys, Melrose and Kelso, founded by the king of Scotland, his own ancestor, David I.

There is no direct evidence to corroborate Odo's statement that the abbots of Melrose and Kelso took part in Gilbert's election but it is of possible interest to note that the king dated his confirmation of the election from the sister abbey of Newbattle.

The archbishop of York knew from the king's letter of May 19th that Alexander opposed Odo's candidature and also that he claimed to be aggrieved because Odo had been elected by Whithern "without asking permission from us

⁵ *Scottish Annals*, pp. 340, 341.

nor requesting our consent." In instructing the dean and two canons of York to examine into the dispute in the "greater church of York," on June 4th, the archbishop however described the parties with admirable restraint and terseness as "Master Odo, canon of Whithern, and his electors on the one side, and master [Gilbert] monk of Melrose, and his electors on the other."

Assuming that the Irish dignitaries acted on the papal mandate this case was weighed by three successive tribunals, the archbishop of York and his delegates, and the pope's nominees, first from Sodor and then from Ireland.

According to Odo's story the archbishop decided first in his favour and then changed his decision, and the second tribunal decided in his favour without securing a peaceful settlement. Of what view the third tribunal took we know nothing except that Gilbert did in fact retain the bishopric. Beyond this can only be a matter of conjecture, but a reasonable likelihood would seem to be that first the archbishop and later the pope, or their representatives, judged Odo's claim to be the stronger, as in accordance with spontaneous diocesan action, but ultimately allowed this to be outweighed in the interest of civil order and courtesy to the king of Scotland.

Students of Manx history will recall that rather over a generation later, in 1275, the Scottish king's son and successor, Alexander III., similarly succeeded in pushing his candidate to the see of Sodor over the head of the local choice. The circumstances were similar: the king of Scotland was an insecure overlord who may well have felt that the loyalty to himself of a bishop of local background and sympathies could not be counted upon. Then again the metropolitan (Nideros) and the papal see acquiesced in the king's choice, presumably in the interest of order.

According to the annals of Furness, where a contemporary account can be found,⁶ the king had then both

⁶ *Scottish Annals*, 381-382

disregarded the Abbey's rights of presentation and overridden the unanimous choice of the clergy and people of Man, though he had been able to "extort" letters from the latter with their seals in support of his candidate. There is nothing in the document to show whether such support as was given to Gilbert by the clergy and people of Galloway was extorted or voluntary. Perhaps those of them who were not supported by the solidarity of the community at Whithern judged it best to acquiesce in the wishes of the king of Scotland, as it would appear the archbishop of York and the pope himself must have done in the end.

ARTICLE 6.

The Scottish Avenels.

By R. C. REID.

The Anglo-Norman family of Avenel first makes its appearance in Scotland in the reign of David I. and there can be little doubt that, like the Olifards, the Avenels in the person of Robert Avenel were of Northampton origin, the earldom of which was held by David. Indeed the Pipe Roll for 1162 reveals that one William Avenel of Biart (Northants) paid his scutage that year.¹ Lawrie² notes the earliest reference to Robert Avellensis as a witness c.1141 in a charter given by King David to the abbey of Tiron. About the same date (1141-47) a man of this name witnesses a writ by king Stephen *apud Wintoniam* relating to the Hospital of St. Peter, York³. Robert Avenel must have stood high in the regard of king David as he is a frequent witness to the charters of that king and of his sons Malcolm IV. and William the Lion. Thus prior to 1147 he witnessed Prince Henry's charter to Kelso of some land near Edinburgh.⁴ He was a witness c.1150 to king David's confirmation of Prince Henry's charter to Dunfermline of the vills of Nithbren and Dalcristin⁵ and of David's grant of the church of Forgrund to St. Andrews⁶ and Malcolm IV.'s confirmation to Dunfermline of earl Duncan's grant of the church of Huchtreddaledon.⁷ When king David granted Athelstanford to Alexander de St. Martin c.1147 Robert Euenel was amongst the witnesses.⁸ He also witnessed the grant of

¹ Bain, i., 79, see also Red Book of Exchequer, 31.

² Early Scottish Charters, 104.

³ Farrer, *Early Yorks. Charters*, i., 145. The Avenels came from des Biards, arrondissement of Mortain (Crispin's *Falaiss Roll*, p. 5, see also Dr Farrer's *Honors and Knights Fees*, Vol. I., pp. 163/4). Robert Avenel was a tenant of the Peverels in Derbyshire and elsewhere.

⁴ *Reg. de Calchou*, i., 196.

⁵ Lawrie, 181.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 182.

⁷ *Reg. de Dunfermline*, 26.

⁸ Lawrie, 150.

Malcolm IV. to Paisley of the churches of Paisley and Inverwick.⁹ About 1150 he figured again as witness to David's grant of Whytemer to Kelso,¹⁰ king William's grant of the church of Forteviot to Cambuskenneth and others c.1175¹¹ and when Herbert the Chamberlain gifted the church of Kinel to Holyrood the confirmation by Malcolm IV. was witnessed by Robert Avenel as well as the grants by the same king to Holyrood of tofts in Crail and Innerkeithing.¹²

Robert Avenel is reputed to have owned extensive lands in Scotland, though the records are sadly silent about them. He certainly owned lands in Innerwick a coastal parish between Dunbar and the Berwickshire border. Conceivably it may have been the caput of his lordship. Abercorn too may have been held by him though it is only known as belonging to his descendant. His advent to Scotland cannot have been much earlier than his first chartered appearance in 1141 for in a charter dated by Bain (i.29) 1124-40 being David's grant at Staplegorton of free forest in Annandale to Robert de Brus, Avenel is not mentioned, yet Staplegorton was undoubtedly part of his Dumfriesshire estates. All that is certain is that king David granted him the whole of Eskdale and apparently Ewesdale and that c.1175 he gave what is now Eskdalemuir to the monks of Melrose with consent of Gervase his son and heir and of Sibilla his wife and subject to a reddendo of five marks with reservation of the hunting rights to the granter.¹³ Amongst the witnesses were Gervase de Eincourt nephew (nepos) of the granter and a man named Glai also a nephew (nepos), though some writers consider that nepos here means grandson. Some years later to commemorate the death of his wife Sibilla, Robert and his heir renounced in favour of the monks the payment of the five marks¹⁴ and amongst the witnesses again

⁹ *Reg. de Passelet*, 249.

¹⁰ *Reg. de Calchou*, ii., 298.

¹¹ *Reg. de Cambuskenneth*, 133, 232.

¹² *Charters of Holyrood*, 14, 17, 18.

¹³ *Reg. de Melros*, 30, and see D. and G. Trans., xiv., p. 323.

¹⁴ *Reg. de Melros*, 33.

occurs the name of Glai *nepos* of Robert Avenel.¹⁵

In an era when the life of man was much shorter than to-day Robert Avenel enjoyed a relatively long life. He had succeeded David Olifard as Justiciar before 1171¹⁶ and as such along with Richard de Moreville the Constable he perambulated some lands near Stirling.¹⁷ His death is recorded on 8 March 1185 and he was buried at Melrose where he is said to have been a conversus. He married a lady named Sibilla by whom he had several children.

(i) Gervase Avenel of whom hereafter.

¹⁵ The progenitor of the family of Gley was this Glai nephew of Robert Avenel. In a charter prior to 1199 of some lands in the Molle area granted by William son of John son of Horm to Melrose, Gervase Avenel and Glaius *miles cornarius ejusdem* are amongst the witnesses (Reg. de Melros, i., 122). Several sons of Glai are recorded (1) Roger son of Glai granted lands in Innerwick (an Avenel possession) to Melrose (Reg. de Melros, 60) and witnessed another with Roger Avenel relating to a Mauchlin charter to Melrose (Ibid., 64). He certainly owned land in Innerwick for c. 1190 along with Vincentius Avenel and others he granted some specified lands there to Melrose (Ibid., i., 50, 51). Along with Roger Avenel in 1233 he witnessed the crown confirmation of Roger de Quencys grant to Holyrood of the tithes of Tranent (Holyrood Charters, 50). The same Roger son of Glai witnessed an early Lennox charter to Paisley of the church of Kilpatrick (Reg. de Passelet, 153, 212). Dr Esson has collected a number of references to Roger and also to William son of Glai (Charters of Coupar Angus, i., 96). Roger may well be the R. son of Glai who witnessed a confirmation to Scone (Liber Insule Missarum, xxix.) and also a charter on 11 June, 1220, to Scone of fishings in Forgrund within the thanage of Soone (Liber de Scon, 41). But it must not be lost sight of that there was a Reginald son of Glay c. 1208-14 (Reg. de Passelet, 23) and at a much later date 1342 a Radulf Gley who figures in an agreement between Alexander abbot of Dunfermline and James de Dundas (Reg. de Dunfermline, 262). A branch of the family settled in Glasgow for c. 1175-99 R. Corbeth master of the Temple granted to William Gley "our man in Glasgow" a toft which bishop Joceline had given to the Temple (Reg. EP. de Glas., i., 37). It was probably a descendant of this man who in 1270 as burgess of Glasgow was a witness (Ibid., i., 181). He was provost of Glasgow in a document c. 1280-90 (Ibid., i., 198). Lastly there was an Alexander fitz Glay who with other Scottish esquires captured at Dunbar was lodged in Nottingham Castle and later in the year 1297 was removed to Buckingham castle. In July that year on the mainprise of John Comyn of Badenoch he was released on condition that his eldest son served as his hostage whilst he served Edward I. overseas (Bain, ii., 911, 925, 940). At the same period a John del Glay apparently of Lanarkshire rendered homage to Edward I. (Bain, ii., 812).

¹⁶ Reg. St Andree, 221.

¹⁷ Reg. de Dunfermline, 39.

- (ii) Vincentius Avenel son of Robert granted a one sixth part of the lands of Innerwick to Kelso, a Robert Avenel being a witness.¹⁸ The editor suggests that this grant should be dated c.1190.
- (iii) Robert son of Robert Avenel with others witnesses a grant to Melrose by his elder brother Gervase confirming their father's original grant of Eskdalemure to Melrose.¹⁹ He seems to have been a churchman for he is described as a clerk.²⁰ Perhaps he may be equated with Robert Avenel parson of Dunmanin (Dalmeny) apparently a co-parson with William parson of Dunmanin who witnessed a grant to Dunfermline by Waldeve son of Gospatrick of the church of Inverkeithing.²¹ Dr Easson suggests there were two sons of this name.²²
- (iv) A daughter, unnamed, by whom William the Lion had a daughter natural Isabella who became wife of Robert the Brus in 1183.²³
- (v) A daughter married to the father of Gervase de Eincourt.^{23a}
- (vi) Perhaps an unknown daughter who on marriage with a Lovel of Hawick took to that family the manor of Unthank and the parish of Upper Ewesdale.
Gervase Avenel (i) succeeded to the Eskdale estate and

¹⁸ *Reg. de Calchou*, i., 210.

¹⁹ *Reg. de Melros*, i., 35.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, i., 33.

²¹ *Reg. de Dunfermline*, 94.

²² *Charters of Inchcolm*, 116.

²³ *Scots Peerage*, i., 5.

^{23a} Gervase D'Eyncourt was apparently son of a Ralph D'Eyncourt of Blanckney, Co. Lincoln, whose ancestor. Walter, was an important Domesday tenant. Gervase was one of the Knights of the great native magnate, William de Lancaster, baron of Kendal, who about 1175-84 enfeoffed Gervase with Sizergh. Mr S. H. Washington, F.S.A., in *Cumberland and Westmorland Transactions*, 2nd series, XLIV. (see also Vol. XVI., p. 168, and Vol. XXIV., p. 342) gives a good account of his descendants to Elizabeth D'Eyncourt who married in 1239 Sir William de Strickland. Their descendants have held Sizergh from that year to this. Mr G. Andrews Moriarty, LL.D., M.A., in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. 107 (1953), pp. 122/3, has traced the D'Eyncourt origins and assigns Ralph D'Eyncourt as the husband of the unnamed daughter of Robert Avenel.

confirmed his father's grants to Melrose.²⁴ This charter is witnessed by Gervase de Eincourt nephew of Robert the original granter. At a later date (c.1214-18) Gervase again confirmed the charter the witnesses being his wife, his son and heir Gervase (ii) and his son Robert.²⁵ Like his father, Gervase frequently figures as a witness to royal and other charters—c.1170 to a grant of land in Edenham to Kelso,²⁶ to William the Lion's grant to Dunfermline of three marks from the burgh fermes of Haddington²⁷ and in 1190 he witnessed an agreement between Kelso and the men of Innerwick.²⁸ In 1211 he figured as Justiciar²⁹ sharing apparently that office with David de Lindsay³⁰ and c1214 witnessed king William's grant to Cambuskenneth of a toft in Airth.³¹ Like his father, Gervase (i) married a lady named Sibilla and died in 1219 being buried beside his father at Melrose³² with issue

- (i) Gervase Avenel (ii) who c.1219 as son and heir of Gervase (i) witnessed with his brother Robert and his uncle Robert the parson of Dalmeny a grant by Warin son of Robert the Englishman (*anglicus*) to John Avenel son of Gervase (i) of a half carucate of land in Dodynton. He served as a hostage in England and in 1213 king John issued orders to send the son of Gervase Avenel to Portsmouth as a hostage for the king of Scotland³³ and on 28 Apr 1215 king John gave discharge to the Constable of Corfe castle for Thomas de Colville and Gervase Avenel hostages for the king of Scotland.³⁴ Gervase (ii) may have died in England whilst still a hostage for his king for no evidence that he survived his father has been found.

²⁴ *Reg. de Melros*, 33.

²⁵ *Reg. de Melros*, 177.

²⁶ *Reg. de Calchou*, 304.

²⁷ *Reg. de Dunfermline*, 31.

²⁸ *Reg. de Calchou*, i., 206, 214.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 513.

³⁰ *Reg. de Melros*, i., 93.

³¹ *Reg. de Cambuskenneth*, 29.

³² *Chron. Mailros*, 135.

³³ Bain, i., 574.

³⁴ Bain, i., 620.

- (ii) Roger Avenel apparently succeeded his father Gervase (i) for when he confirmed Eskdalemure to Melrose he referred to his grandfather Robert Avenel's grant. He first appears as Sir Roger Avenel a witness to a court decision relating to some land in the vill of Annan renounced by William son of Ralf the Lardener c.1218.³⁵ With Roger son of Glai he witnessed a crown confirmation of Roger de Quencys grant of the tithes of Tranent in 1233³⁶ and three years later Alexander II confirmed Roger Avenel's grant to the same abbey of three acres of his chapel of Pentland with pasturage for six cows. At that time Roger was sheriff of Edinburgh.³⁷

In 1232 Roger witnessed a gift of Alexander II. to Cambuskenneth of the church of Stirling³⁸ and in 1235 a charter of that king to the monks of Newbottle of the lands and forest of Gledenrys.³⁹ In 1236 he attested the confirmation charter of Alex. II. to Melrose of the land of Ettrick along with John Avenel, presumably his brother, and on 28 May 1236 a charter of that king relating to the lands of Molle.⁴⁰ He also witnessed two grants to Paisley one of which dated 1236 was by Duncan son of Gilbert earl of Carrick.⁴¹

Roger Avenel is said to have died in 1243 but he may have lived to the following year. At any rate with other Scottish notables he attested the agreement reached at Newcastle between Alexander III. and Henry II. which was dispatched to the Pope in 1244.⁴² He died without male issue and his great estates of Abercorn in Linlithgowshire, Kilbucho and Newlands in Peeblesshire and Eskdale in Dumfriesshire passed with his unnamed daughter in marriage to Sir Henry Graham (ii) of

³⁵ Bain, i., 704.

³⁶ *Charters of Holyrood*, 50.

³⁷ *Charters of Holyrood*, 46.

³⁸ *Reg. de Cambuskenneth*, 317.

³⁹ *Reg. de Newbottle*, 16.

⁴⁰ *Reg. de Mailros*, i., 235, 239, 263.

⁴¹ *Reg. de Passelet*, 18, 20, 438.

⁴² Mathew Paris, *Chronica Majora*, iv., 381-5, and see Bain, i., 1656.

Dalkeith.⁴³ The same authority suggests that these lands including Eskdale passed by marriage from the Grahams to the Douglasses but see the *Register Honoris de Morton* (i. 17) where John de Graham *pater* disposes the lands of Westerkirk to Sir William Soulis on 10 Dec. 1319/20 at which date Eskdale is described as in the sheriffdom of Roxburgh.

- (iii) John Avenel is definitely described as son of Gervase (i)⁴⁴ in his charter to Melrose of half a carucate of land in Torthorwald c.1230 held of William son of Glai. c.1219 he was the recipient of a grant of $\frac{1}{2}$ a carucate of land in Dodynston in the parish of Abercorn.⁴⁵ Between 1236-49 John Avenel granted this $\frac{1}{2}$ carucate to the Abbey of Inchcolm which grant was confirmed c.1370-76 by Sir William More lord of Abercorn.⁴⁶
- (iv) William the parson, brother to Roger Avenel makes his solitary appearance c.1236.⁴⁷
- (v) Robert Avenel brother of Gervase (ii) was a witness c.1219 to a charter by Warin son of Robert Anglicus (the Englishman) to John Avenel brother of Robert of a $\frac{1}{2}$ carucate of land in Dodynston.⁴⁸ Dr Easson suggests that he may be the same as the Robert Avenel whose widow Eva, daughter of Odard de Hodelm, instituted the well-known litigation in 1245 against her brother in law William de Ireby concerning the patrimonial estates of Glassanby and Gamelsby in Cumberland.⁴⁹

There are a number of other Scottish Avenels who must surely be descended from the original Robert though the evidence is lacking and of whom a few notes may be put on record.

- (a) Laurence Avenel may have been a son of the original Robert. He was dead by 1245 when his eldest daughter

⁴³ *Scots Peerage*, vi., 194.

⁴⁴ *Liber. de Mailros*, i., 185.

⁴⁵ *Charters of Inchcolm*, 9, 115.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, 15, 37.

⁴⁷ *Reg. de Mailros*, i., 179.

⁴⁸ *Charters of Inchcolm*, 10, 115.

⁴⁹ *Bain*, i., 1610, 1677.

Agnes resigned to Sir Robert de Brus lord of Annandale all her named lands in the fee of Tundergarth.⁵⁰ Bain dated the resignation 1215-45 but Dr George Neilson has shewn reason to think that the date should be 1260-80.

- (b) William Avenel witnesses with Gervase Avenel (i) a confirmation by Richard de Lincoln lord of Molle of a grant to Melrose⁵¹ and a grant to Dunfermline by Robert de Londonis, son of William the Lion, of the lands of Uneth given him by that king.⁵² Together with his son Gilbert, William witnessed c.1200 a charter of the church of Cambusnethan to Kelso.⁵³ Both father and son seem to be associated with the tangled feudal relationships of the lands of Molle (Roxburghshire). Gilbert certainly owned some land there⁵⁴ and c.1220 witnessed a Molle charter.⁵⁵ About the same date he figures as Sir Gilbert a knight of William de Vesci lord of Sprouston.⁵⁶ In 1251 he figures as heir of Cecilia daughter of Eschina late lady of Molle.⁵⁷ He confirmed and sealed with the seal of his father William a grant by Symon de Lyndsay of his lands of Hungrerigis in the territory of Molle to his daughter Helen whom failing to his daughter Eschina.⁵⁸
- (c) A much later William de Avenel with other Roxburgh landholders rendered homage to Edward I. His seal is still intact.⁵⁹ He may have been a son of the above Gilbert and have married Agnes Keith.⁶⁰
- (d) Another William Avenel apparently of English extraction acted in 1227 as Marshal of the Household of

⁵⁰ Bain, i., 1682.

⁵¹ *Liber. de Mailros*, i., 128.

⁵² *Reg. de Dunfermline*, 96.

⁵³ *Reg. de Calchou*, 225.

⁵⁴ *Reg. de Calchou*, 115, 126.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, 138.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, 139.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, 133, 143.

⁵⁸ *Liber. de Mailros*, i., 130, 131.

⁵⁹ Bain, ii., p. 201, and app., iii., 249.

⁶⁰ *Scots Peerage*, vi., 30n.

Alexander king of Scots and was granted by Henry III. freedom from serving on assizes and juries, and the sheriff of Leicester was directed not to place William thereon without special orders⁶¹ and later that year received from Henry III. four oaks in Sherwood Forest wherewith to lodge himself.⁶²

- (e) A Walter Avenel appears in 1260/1 in a memorandum relating to the fee of Pencaitland wherein one of the boundaries is mentioned as the lands of Walter Avenel.⁶³
- (f) In 1292 Johanna de Clare daughter of Gilbert earl of Gloucester and widow of Duncan earl of Fife, gave bond to Edward I. for 1000 marks of silver for leave to marry. She married Sir Gervase Avenel and was living in 1322.⁶⁴

⁶¹ Bain, i., 970, 1241.

⁶² *Ibid.*, 986.

⁶³ Bain, i., 2375.

⁶⁴ *Scots Peerage*, iv., 11.

ARTICLE 7.

Tynron Parish Registers.

By the REV. J. M. McWILLIAM.

The registers of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Tynron parish are now deposited in the New Register House. The registers of Marriages and Deaths run from 1753-1783 and from 1823 onwards leaving a gap between 1783 and 1823. By permission of the Registrar General we are able to publish the Marriages and Deaths for the early period. They number 126 marriages and 291 deaths prior to July, 1783. The Birth Register is too extensive to be published here but a photographic copy from 1742 to 1819 is being lodged in the Ewart Library, Dumfries. This contains 38 leaves with approximately 25 baptisms on each page giving roughly 950 children. The child's name and those of the parents are given and the place of abode.

In 1959 we published a transcript of the stones in the Tynron churchyard. This transcript supplements the parish registers in several important ways. The earliest Tynron stone dates from 1683 and records a death in 1634. We have 22 stones which record deaths before 1753. We have many stones that help to fill the gap in Deaths and Marriages between 1783 and 1823. Some stones will naturally record marriages that took place outwith the parish. Some stones record the death of persons with a Tynron connection who died elsewhere. Between the parish register and the tombstone records we must have a fairly complete record of the parishioners from 1742 and a good deal of information from about 1700 or rather earlier.

MARRIAGES.

1753.

July 11 James Wilson and Mary Graham in Bennan.

Aug. 30 Samuel McGillroch and Jean Walker in Stromilligain.

Oct. 13 William Crichton in Sanquhar and Margaret McTurk in Stromilligain.

Nov. 22 John Brown and Helen Wilson in Auchengibbert.

Dec. 19 Alexander Jackson and Helen Nickel in Braehouse.

1754.

Jan. 31 Thomas Smith and Jean Crichton in Alpin.

March 21 William Lorimer at Scar Bridge and Jean Douglas in Glenrae.

Ap. 13 James Cowan and Mary Fergusson in Stromilligain.

June 25 Robert Douglas and Elizabeth Clark in Laight.

Aug. 29 Robert McTurk yr. and Mary Johnston of Stromilligain.

Dec. 5 Thomas Hog and Isobel Welch in Mounthooly.

1755.

Jan. 10 Alexander Wilson and Elizabeth McGladry in Bennan.

June 26 Joseph Stodart and Janet Douglas in Shinnelhead.

Nov. 27 John Miller and Jean Aitchison in Birkhill.

Dec. 3 John Paterson and Sarah Hairstenis in Corridow.

Dec. 18 George Stodart and Mary Paterson in Aird.

1756.

Feb. 3 James Logan and Katherine Wilson in Holmhouse.

June 7 William Laing and Elizabeth Haddon at Milhouse.

Sept. 16 Alexander Hunter and Janet Barber in Craigincoon march house.

Nov. 11 John Osburn and Susan McCartney in Cormilligain.

Nov. 25 William Niven and Katherine Smith in Corridow.

1757.

March 25 Robert Fingland and Mary Kirk in Ford.

June 9 George Wilson and Effie Chalmers at Tynron Kirk.

1758.

Jan. 5 William Laing and Jean Wilson at Stenhouse mill.

March 24. Thomas McMillan and Elizabeth Osburn in Laight.

July 21 Robert Mathison and Elizabeth Williamson in Nether Craigencoon.

Nov. 30 Edward Stit and Mary Paterson in McQuiston.

Dec. 1 Robert Lorimer and Mary Martin at Scar bridge.

Dec. 27 James Niven and Janet Martin in Corridow.

1759.

June 15 Alexander Kirk and Katherine Hunter in Auchengibbert.

July 3 James Gibson and Mary Walker in Stromilligain.

July 13 James Brown in Chanlockhead and Agnes Kennedy in McQuiston.

Dec. 20 Thomas Hunter in Drudell and Sarah Crichton in Land.

— John Moffat in Berbuie and Sarah Kirk in Laight.

1760.

Aug. 19 Simon McCaig and Elizabeth Hunter in Miltoun.

1761.

April 27 Alexander Moffat and Jean Maxwell of Auchenastnine.

June 18 John Brownrig and Agnes McWhir in Auchengibbert.
 June 28 John Hunter and Betty Dinwiddy in Cairny croft.
 July 2 James Williamson and Jean Corsbie in Holmhouse.
 Sept. 6 William Glencorse and Isobel Hunter in Corfarding.
 Oct. 27 Walter Wilson Esq. of Croglie and Miss Isobel Gordon
 dau. to the deceased George Gordon Esq. of Stroquhain.
 Nov. 10 John Patterson at Porterstown and Elizabeth McCrae in
 McQuiestoun.
 Dec. 14 Gilbert Gireson in Leadhills and Jean Murray in McQues-
 toun.

1762.

April 23 Thomas Lawrie and Christian Siton in Upper Auchon-
 hastnine.
 June 17 Daniel Campbell and Mary Corson in Auchenbrack.
 June 18 Alexander Gracie and Helen Grierson in Dalmakirran.
 June 25 William McWhir and Isobel Corson in Upper Craigencoan.
 Aug. 16 James Lorimer and Sarah Smith in Scar bridge.
 Sept. 13 James Goldie Esq. of Stenhouse and Miss Margaret
 Riddell dau. to Robert Riddell Esq. of Glenriddell.
 Nov. 5 Adam Corrie in Chanlockfoot and Elizabeth Black in
 Corfardine.

1764.

April 19 Charles Wilson in Tynron Manse and Elizabeth alias
 Betty Rorison in Kirkcudbright in Glencairn.
 May 3 John Renwick smith in Parkhouse and Ann Ramsay in
 Airdoch, Dalry.
 June 22 James Brown in Holmhouse and Ann Crosbie in Upper
 Craigencoan.

1765.

June 6 Patrick McNaught in Glencairn and Isobel Brown in this p.
 June 14 John Gracie and Mary Wilson in Bennan in this p.
 June 28 James Hairstains in Glenjaim and Elizabeth [] in
 this p.
 Aug. 28 William Patterson at Tynron Kirk and Jean Dalglish in
 Sanquhar.
 Nov. 14 James Glencross and Jean Marchbank in this p.
 Dec. 27 Walter Patterson and Janet Brown in this p.

1766.

Nov. 28 James McGladry in this p. and Janet Clement in Penpont.

1767.

June 24 John Glencross and Margaret Hog in Corfardine.
 July 2 Robert Armstrong and Jean Patterson in Dalmakirran.
 July 3 Robert Walker and Isobel Hunter in Laight.

1768.

June 13 John Siton and Mary Geddis in Millhouse.

— Thomas McGladry and Margaret Gracie in Bennan.
 Oct. — James Herries and Mary Williamson at Kirkconnel.
 Dec. 2 Alexander Rae and Florence Grier in Craigencoon.
 Dec. 22 David Moffat and Isobel Hunter in Midschinnel.

1769.

Jan. 5 James Stewart and Ann Callender at McQuerstoun.
 Feb. 3 Robert Gaw and Sarah Nivine at Corradow.
 June 16 William Henderson and Mary Haining at McQuerstoun.
 Oct. 23 Thomas Ker and Mary Gilchrist in Milton.
 Nov. 16 Robert Crichton and Agnes Wilson at Ford.
 Nov. 19 Samuel Bannatyne and Janet Maxwell in Stenhouse
 acknowledge themselves to have been irregularly married and
 declared their adherence thereto before the Session.
 Dec. 15 John Harkness and Mary Murray at Tanleoch.

1770.

Feb. 9 William Brown in this p. and Mary Balfour in p. of
 Hollywood, at Dunscore.
 — James Miller in p. of Troqueer and Jean Cunnynham in this
 p.
 March 6 Walter Stewart and Agnes Martin in this p.
 March 8, John Thomson schoolmaster in Tynron and Ann William-
 son in p. of Sanquhar.

1771.

July 19 John Patterson and Janet McCatchie in Bennan.
 Sept. 10 John Grierson and Elizabeth Cranston in Killiarran.

1772.

Feb. 21 James Brown and Agnes McMichael in Auchenhaistnine.
 June 12 William White and Jean Siton in Auchingibbert.
 Aug. 27 Thomas Jackson in Waterhead of Deugh and Mary
 Wilson in this p.
 Nov. 25 Mathew Chambert and Elizabeth Mitchel at Tynron Kirk.

1773.

April 29 Thomas Smith in Clonrae and Janet Chambers at Tynron
 Kirk.
 — Alexander Callender and Margaret Grierson at McQuerstoun.
 April 30 John Maxwell in Glencairn and Nicholas Mathison at
 Holmhouse.
 Nov. 26 John McCaig in Penpont and Margaret McKie in this p.
 Dec. 3 Hugh Murray and Elizabeth Patterson both in Birkhill.

1774.

March 9 William Kellock in Morton and Margaret Shaw in this p.
 June 24 William Cumming in Penpont and Elizabeth Hunter in
 Tynron.

1775.

May 11 Robert Kirk and Sarah Carmichael in this p.

June 13 Andrew Hunter and Ann Ker at Tynron Kirk.
 Nov. 24 Thomas Reid in Glencairn and Agnes Siton in Morgmoney.
 Dec. 7 Andrew Crosbie in Kirkbean and Jean Williamson in Auchinbrack.

1776.

March 22 James Black in Penpont and Elizabeth Clerk in Laight.
 April 26 John Haining and Margaret Hunter in Auchinhaistnün in this p.
 June 14 Thomas Hunter and Isobel Aitchison in Craigencoon.
 — James McGub and Janet Grierson in Dalmakirran.
 June 18 William Wallace and Jean Siton at Tynron Kirk.

1777.

— William Dempster and Ann Stit in Knockelly.
 June 13 Robert Hunter and Helen McGladry at Tynron Kirk.
 Nov. 27 James Little and Mary Siton at Stenhouse mill.

1778.

May 5 Alexander Williamson and Elizabeth Roddan in Scrogghouse.
 Oct. 30 Robert Clerk in Glencairn and Isobel Dargavel in Holmhouse of Stromilligan.
 Dec. 25 Robert Dalziel in Durisdeer and Helen Gilchrist in Clonrae.

1779.

Jan. 29 Robert Armstrong in Bennan and Janet Hyslop in Craigluna.
 Nov. 16 William Colvile surgeon in Glencairn and Agnes Hunter in Pingarie.

1780.

Jan. 20 John Richardson in Parkhouse and Agnes Dinwoddie in p. of Johnston.
 Sept. 5 Adam Henry in p. of Kirkmichael and Isobel Siton in Morgmony.

1781.

May 4 Andrew Crosbie in Alpin and Janet Williamson in Auchinbrack.
 Aug. 16 Robert Wilson in Auchingibbert and Margaret Crosbie in Lands.
 Dec. 14 James Lorimer in Craignee and Isobel McCaig in Milton.
 Dec. 28 James Williamson and Janet Blackwood both in Clonrae.

1782.

June 25 John Crosbie in Land and Ann Cron in Kirkland.
 Aug. 2 David McQueen in Dalmakirran and Agnes Shaw in Stenhouse.
 Aug. 23 Robert McCall and Ann Cunningham in Cormilligan.
 Sept. 13 James Wallace in Camling and Isobel Ker at Scarbridge.

- Nov. 12 James Woodend and Isobel Payne both in Craignee.
 Nov. 29 John Henderson in Mounthooly and Jean Hunter in Bennan.
 Dec. 13 John Dargavel in Holmhouse and Isobel Patterson in Birkhill.

1783.

- Feb. 7 William Hyslop in Bennan and Margaret Brown in Aird-mill.
 April 14 William Hewetson in McQuenston and Agnes Moffat in Auchinhaistnine.
 June 20 John Maxwell in Auchenhaistnine and Jean Stit in Craigencoon.

DEATHS.**1753.**

- July 18 Netty Hunter dau. to Andrew H. in Upper Craigencoon.
 Aug. 5 Agnes dau. to James McCaig in Marchhouse of Auchinbrack a. 6 months.
 Sept. 4 Eupham dau. to Robert Hunter in Ford a. near 3 months.
 Nov. 22 Simon Broomrig in Nether Craigencoon.
 Dec. 28 Margaret Jackson in Milhouse of Stenhouse and Mary Stodart in Nether Bennan.
 Dec. 30 Janet Stodart sp. to Alexander Wilson in Bennan.

1754.

- April 2 Margaret Balfour sp. to John Miller in Birkhill.
 April 12 John Hodge at Stenhouse.
 Dec. 14 Grisal Williamson a servant in Upper Craigencoon.
 Dec. 29 Marrior Tait in Shinnelhead.

1755.

- Jan. 6 Archibald s. to John Brown in Auchengibbert a. about 3 months.
 Feb. 2 Thomas Siton at Morgmonnie.
 Feb. 14 Robert Haddow in Burnfoot.
 March 12 Agnes Cogan in Miltown.
 March 19 John Brown in Auchengibbert a. 66 years.
 March 21 Thomas s. to Andrew Hunter in Upper Craigencoon a. 6 months.
 Aug. 12 Janet Walker sp. to Alexander Kirk in Stromilligan.
 Sept. 7 Robert Wilson in Nether Craigencoon.
 Nov. 24 Isobel Hunter in Corfarthing.
 Nov. 25 Nickolas dau. to James Nivin in Corridow.
 Nov. 28 John McCaig of Miltown.
 Nov. 29 Betty Hunter in Mounthooly and James s. to Alex. Wilson in Bennan.

1756.

- March 17 Helen Lorimer at Tynron Kirk
 April 22 William Crichton in Land.

May 9 John Douglas in Laight.
 Aug. 15 Ivie McCall in Auchenbrack a. 86.
 Nov. 21 Jean Hunter dau. to James H. in Marchhouse of Craigen-
 coon.

1757.

Jan. 28 Margaret Stone in Birkhill.
 Feb. 20 Mary Siton at McQuestoun.
 Feb. 22 John s. to Thomas Hog at Mounthooly a. 1½ years.
 March 11 Janet dau. to Thomas Stodart in Auchinhastnine a. 9
 months.
 April 9 Agnes Fergusson in Miltown.
 April 28 Jean Williamson sp. to David Brown in Auchenhastnine.
 May 11 Elizabeth dau. to Thomas Hunter in Pingarie.
 June 6 Elizabeth Haddow sp. to William Laing at Stenhouse
 Milhouse.
 June 15 Ann Wattison sp. to Robert Smith in Corfarding.
 Aug. 5 James s. to Andrew Hunter in Upper Craigencoon a. 9.
 — Thomas s. to John Miller in Stromilligan.
 Oct. 19 Janet dau. to Robert Douglas in Laight a. 7 months.
 Dec. 11 Mary Williamson sp. to James Brown in Tanleoch.
 Dec. 28 Robert McKie in Stenhouse mill.

1758.

Jan. 18 Walter s. to William Fergusson in Kirkconnell a. near 3
 years.
 Jan. 26 James s. to Samuel Siton in Margmonny a. 9 months.
 Feb. 21 Agnes Hunter in Nether Bennan.
 March 13 James Hunter s. to Robert H. in Ford a. 13 years and
 8 months.
 March 29 Archibald s. to John Brown in Auchingibbert a. 1 month.
 April 10 Thomas s. to James Brown in Tanleoch.
 April 10 John s. to Samuel Siton in Margmonny a. 1 year.
 April 11 Mary Maxwell sp. to James Hunter in Upper Craigen-
 coon.
 May 21 Betty Moor in Nether Craigencoon.
 July 8 Isobel Paterson in Scroghouse.
 July 17 Grizal Haining sp. to James Lorimer at Scar bridge.
 Oct. 27 James s. to William Nivin in Corridow a. 10 days.
 Dec. 18 Christian Alison a servant girl in Auchenbrack, going
 along a timber bridge at Mounthooly Holmhead, the bridge
 fell with her and she died in the water and her corps was
 found near Killiwarren next morning.

1759.

Jan. 9 Eupham dau. to Robert Hunter in Ford a. 4½.
 — James s. to Thomas Gilchrist in Clonrae.
 Feb. 14 Ann dau. to deceased Robert Wilson in Nether Craigen-
 coon.

June 17 Margaret dau. to Andrew Hunter in Upper Craigencoon a. 1½.

Oct. 22 Robert s. to Robert Hyslop in Craigtorrow a. 3½.

Dec. 10 Agnes Williamson in Croglie.

1760.

March 9 Isobel McClamroch at Miltown.

May 10 Ann Robison a servant in Midshinnell.

June 20 James Gracie in Camling.

Oct. 22 Robert s. to James Williamson in Scrogghouse a. 3½.

1761.

Jan. 1 Florence dau. to Andrew Dempster in Upper Craigencoon a. 3 years 10 months.

Feb. 23 Thomas s. to John Siton at Stenhouse mill a. 2 months.

May 11 Mary Ker dau. to John K. and Jean Hunter a. 19 years.

May 17 Agnes dau. to Robert Fingland in Laight a. 1 year.

May 18 Mary dau. to Andrew Hunter in Upper Craigencoon a. 8 months.

June 26 William s. to James Logan in Mounthooly a. 9 months.

July 21 Isobel dau. to James Williamson in Scrogghouse a. 11 years.

Sept. 22 Agnes dau. to Adam Wightman in Midshinnell.

Nov. 4 Robert Kirk in Corridow.

Nov. 9 James Bell in Alpin.

Nov. 14 Andrew s. to Thomas Hunter in Pingarie a. 1 year 4 months.

Nov. 16 Sarah dau. to Thomas Hog in Killiwarren a. 4 years.

Nov. 25 Andrew s. to Thomas McMillan in Craigtorrow a. 4 months.

1762.

Feb. 23 Jean Fergusson sp. to William Grierson in Dalmakirran.

March 23 James Goldie esquire of Stenhouse a. 83.

April 8 Mary Mathison in Mounthooly.

May 7 William Hunter s. to Andrew H. in Upper Craigencoon.

Oct. 2 Thomas s. to James Logan in Mounthooly a. 4 months.

Oct. 23 Jonet dau. to Robert Dempster in Midshinnell a. 4 months.

Oct. 31 Thomas Shaw of Kirkland.

1763.

Jan. 11 James Hunter in Upper Craigencoon a. 85 and 7 months.

Jan. 26 Janet dau. to Alex. Wilson in Bennan a. 1 year 9 m.

Feb. 8 Goldie dau. to John Smith in Auchengibbert a. 7 m.

Feb. 27 Agnes dau. to Robert Mathison in Nether Craigencoon a. 11 m.

March 1 William s. to John Brownrig in Auchengibbert a. 10 m.

March 12 Elizabeth Black in Aird.

March 27 Thomas s. to John Siton in Stenhouse mill a. 1 year 3 m.

May 8 William Black in Corfardine a. 75.

May 11 Katherine Hunter sp. to Alex. Kirk in Auchenastnine.
 June 1 Isobel dau. to Robert Douglas in Laight a. 2 m.
 July 11 George Stodhart in Ford.
 Oct. 28 Helen dau. to Robert Hunter in Dalmakirran a. 1 year
 6 m.

Nov. 18 Betty Hunter in Holmhouse.

Dec. 7 Margaret dau. to John Henderson in Killiwarren a. 1 year
 5 m.
 Dec. 15 John s. to James Williamson in Scrogghouse a. 9½.
 Dec. 29 David s. to Alex. Wilson in Bennan, a. 4 m.

1764.

Jan. 4 Jean dau. to Thomas Hog at Mounthooly a. 2.
 March 26 James Brownrig at Scar Bridge.
 March 28 Christian Armstrong in Nether Bennan.
 April 23 Elizabeth Hunter in Pingarie a. 68.
 May 3 John Henderson in Killiwarren.
 July 3 Janet Mathison in Mounthooly.
 Aug. 10 John s. to Simon McCaig of Miltown a. 3 m.
 Aug. 17 Jean dau. to Thomas Smith in Alpin.
 Sept. 15 Margaret dau. to John Siton in Stenhouse mill a. 10.
 Dec. 4 Helen dau. to Robert Hunter in Dalmakirran a. 7 m.
 Dec. 21 Thomas Stoddart in Killiwarren overseer to the Scots
 Mining Co. at Leadhills.

1765.

Jan. 2 John Hislop in Pingarie a. 77.
 Jan. 16 Mary Nivine relict of Robert Kirk in Corradow.
 Jan. 30 John Black in Corfardine a. 77.
 Feb. 5 Marrion Wattison at Bridge of Scar a. 80.
 March 3 John Hunter in Ford a. 29.
 March 10 Helen Armstrong in Bennan a. 71.
 March 19 Mary Patterson in Ford.
 Aug. — John s. to Thomas Lawrie and Christian Sitton in Auchen-
 hastnine a. 9 m.
 Aug. 17 Jean dau. to William Glencross in Corfardine a. 1 year
 3 m.
 Sept. 17 Robert Grierson in Braehouse a. 25.
 Sept. 28 Janet McMillan dau. to Thomas McM. and Elizabeth
 Osburn in Scrogghouse a. 2 and 10 m.
 — William s. to James Nivin in Corradow a. 4 m.
 Oct. 14 Isobel Mckinna at Scar bridge a. 80.

1766.

Jan. 4 Thomas Shaw of Kirkland a. 40.
 Jan. 7 John Brownridge in Auchengibbert.
 Jan. 20 Agnes Corrie at Tynron Kirk a. 96.
 Feb. 18 Agnes McCaig in Killiwarren a. about 70.
 Feb. 19 Marrion Porteus sp. of John Siton at Stenhouse mill.

- March 11 Sarah McKie at Stenhouse mill a. 25.
 March 16 Ann Denholm at Tynron Kirk a. upwards of 40.
 March 21 John Millar in Auchenhaistnine a. above 50.
 March 21 Agnes dau. to Robert Mathison and Elizabeth Williamson in Craigencoon.
 March 22 Katherine Brownridge a. 24.
 June 23 Isobel dau. to James Wilson and Mary Graham in Bennan.
 July 13 Thomas Hunter in Tanleoch a. upwards of 40.
 Sept. 16 Isobel dau. to Robert Mathison and Elizabeth Williamson at Craigencoon a. 1 year 7 m.
 Sept. 17 James s. to Robert Fingland and Mary Kirk at Craigturra a. 9.
 Oct. 6 Robert Hyslop in Craigturra a. 66.
 Dec. 7 James Carmichael at Tynron Kirk a. upwards of 64.

1767.

- Elizabeth dau. to Thomas Hog and Isobel Welsh in Pingarie a. 18 m.
 March 2 William Douglas in Laight a. 87.
 June 12 Mary Gilchrist in Clonrae a. 80.
 July 11 John Nivison in Clonrae a. 70.
 Sept. 12 John s. to Simon McCaig and Elizabeth Hunter in Milton a. 17 m.
 Oct. 3 James s. to Walter Wilson Esq. and Isobel Gordon of Croglin a. 8 m.

1768.

- Jan. 1 George Siton in Stromilligan a. 90.
 Jan. 15 John s. to Robert Brown and Jean Lamb in Auchenhaistnine a. 17.
 March 11 Mary Walker sp. to Robert Moir (?) at Tynron Kirk, a. 50.
 March 17 Isobel Heaton (?) sp. to John Geddis in Knockkellie.
 May 6 Robert Glencross in Bennan a. 28.
 July 9 Mary Smith sp. to John Harkness in Tanleoch a. about 50.
 Aug. 28 Elizabeth Fergusson sp. to William Mathison in Bennan.
 Sept. 12 Archibald s. to John Brown in Auchengibbert and Helen Wilson a. 2½.

1769.

- Feb. 2 William Grier in Bennan a. 76.
 March 16 Margaret Grier sp. to Robert Grier in Auchengibbert.
 March 25 John Hunter in Cairniecroft a. 70 and upwards.
 April 23 Douglas s. to Robert Hunter and Agnes Dinwoodie in Dalmakirran, a. 2½.
 April 24 Robert Grier late in Auchengibbert a. upwards of 70.
 May 7 Thomas s. to Robert Hunter and Agnes Dinwoodie in Dalmakirran, a. 6 m.
 May 8 John s. to James Wilson and Mary Graham in Bennan.

July 5 Samuel s. to John Brown and Helen Wilson in Auchengibbert.

July 15 Janet Martin relict of James Baxter at Bennan a. above 50.

— Robert Brown in Auchenhaisting a. 70.

Dec. 2 Jean Cunningham sp. to James Nivine in Corradow.

1770.

— Isobel dau. to James Kelly and Jean Hyslop in Craigencoon, a child.

— Agnes dau. to William McWhir and Isobel Corson in Holmhouse, a child.

March 12 John Geddis in Knockkelly a. upwards of 50.

March 15 Mary Patterson in Land a. upwards of 80.

March 19 Thomas s. to Thomas Hog and Isobel Welsh in Stromilligan a. 9 m.

May 12 James Nivine in Corradow a. upwards of 80.

June 18 William Lang in Milhouse a. 60

— David Moffat in Midshinnel a. upwards of 60.

Oct. 17 Agnes dau. to James McCaig and Janet Baxter in Bennan a. 3.

Nov. 4 Elizabeth Sharp in Land.

Dec. 3 Alexander Brown in Auchenhaistnine a. 22 and 4 m.

1771.

Jan. 5 James Hunter in Midhouse of Craigencoon a. 70.

Jan. 17 Elizabeth Hyslop in Pingarie a. 75.

April 16 Walter Wilson yr of Croglin a. 9 days.

April 30 Sarah Patterson in Dalmakirran a. 14 days.

May 26 Charles Ker at Scarbridge a. 40.

June 11 Jean Moffat in Auchenhaistnine a, near 2 m.

July 23 James Edgar in Craigtirra a. 72.

Oct. 3 Janet Gracie in Dalmakirran.

Oct. 4 Marrion Harkness in Kirkconnel a. 5 days.

Oct. 6 Helen Gilchrist in Clonrae a. 83.

Oct. 17 Joseph Smith at Scarbridge a. 84.

1772.

Jan. 12 Edward Aitken at Tynron Kirk a. 37.

Jan. 19 Isobel Slimman at Killiwarren.

Jan. 21 Sarah dau. to Thomas Lawrie and Christian Siton in Auchenhaistnine a. 1½.

Jan. 28 Thomas Osburn in Holmhouse of Stromilligan a. 70.

Jan. 28 James Lorimer in Killiwarren a. 72.

Jan. 30 Jean Wilson at Stenhouse mill a. 50.

Feb. 4 Robert Grierson in Caignie a. 52.

Feb. 10 Alexander Jackson at Tynron Kirk a. 72.

April 6 Janet Wilson in Bennan a. 13.

July 8 Jean Patterson at Scar bridge.

Aug. 5 Mrs Isobel Gordon lady Croglin a. 38, much lamented.
 Aug. 23 Jean Siton at Tynron Kirk a. 48.
 Sept. 2 Mary Thorburn at McQueston.
 Sept. 10 Mary Clark in Ford a. 50.
 Nov. 18 Helen Hunter in Camling a. 66.

1773.

Jan. 16 Helen McCaig at Killiwarren a. 70.
 Feb. 23 James Geddies in Knockkelly lost life in the river Nith
 with several others a. 21.
 Dec. 28 Jean Patterson in Bennan a. near 2 m.

1774.

Jan. 5 George Welch in Killmark a. 70.
 Jan. 24 Margaret Forrest widow of Thomas Shaw of Kirkland
 a. 80.
 March 20 Helen Grierson in Mounthooly a. 27.
 April — Thomas Gracie in Mounthooly a. about 7 m.
 June 18 Helen Siton in Stromilligan a. 70.
 July 6 John Gracie in Mounthooly a. 3 and 8 m.
 July 23 Thomas McGladry in Bennan a. 23½.
 Sept. 21 William Brownridge in Midshinnel a. 2.
 Sept. 27 Edward Stitt in Craigencoon a. 64.
 Dec. 9 John Murray in Croglin a. near 10 m.

1775.

April 6 Alexander Kelly in Stromilligan.
 May 22 William Rorrison in Knockkelly a. near 2 m.
 May 26 Peter McTurk of Stromilligan a. 88, 4 m. and 26 days.
 June 2 Jean Patterson in Bennan in childbirth a. 33.
 July 18 John McCaig in Bennan a. 1 year and 11 months.
 July 31 Edward Lawson at Tynron Kirk a. 80.
 Nov. 5 James William (?son) in Scroghouse a. 62.
 Nov. 16 Janet Martine widow of Peter McTurk of Stromilligan
 a. 79.
 Dec. 10 James Wilson in Bennan a. 52.
 Dec. 19 William Dempster in Cormilligan a. 32.
 Dec. 22 William Thorburn schoolmaster of Tynron a. 56, one
 month and 12 days. A very diligent and successful teacher.

1776.

Jan. 20 Lillias Lawson widow of Thomas Shaw of Tynron Kirk
 a. 47.
 April 30 Janet dau. to John Glencross and Margaret Hog a. 3
 days.
 July 17 Jean Patterson in Craigencoon a. 38.
 — Walter Patterson in Craigencoon.
 Dec. 25 Christian Siton at Stenhouse mill a. 40.

1777.

- Feb. 5 Elizabeth Hunter in Miltown a. 44.
 Feb. 28 Isobel Hunter in Kilmark a. 85.
 June 10 Nicholas Mathison in Mounthooly a. 55.
 June 30 Mary Welch in Kilmark a. 42.
 Nov. 5 John White in Stenhouse a. 17 days.
 Dec. 11 James Brown in Killywarran suddenly at Burnhead of Penpont a. 67.

1778.

- Jan. 8 Isobel McWhir at Midshinnel a. 50.
 March 13 Elizabeth McGladry at Bennan a. 53.
 May 22 Mary Milligan at Cormilligan a. 42.
 Aug. 18 Ann Goldie in Stenhouse a. 4 m.
 Sept. 4 Margaret Stoddart in Bennan a. 75.

1779.

- Feb. 8 John Clark in Land a. 17½.
 Feb. 21 Mary Goldie in Stenhouse a. 6 years 8 m. and 21 days.
 March 7 James Patterson in Birkhill a. 66.
 April 16 Janet Tait in Alpin a. 54.
 April 23 Janet Baxter in Binnan.
 April 23 Hugh Clark in Holmhouse a. 9 days.
 June 14 Elizabeth Williamson in Thistlymark a. 45.
 Oct. 28 Janet Crosby in Alpin a. 19.
 Nov. 13 Jean Hewitson in Craigencoon a. 59.
 Dec. 10 Margaret Wilson in Bennan a. 16 and 8 m.
 Dec. 26 John Williamson in Mounthooly a. 62.
 Dec. 28 James Wilson in Craignee a. 37.

1780.

- Jan. 21 John Gilchrist in Clonrae a. 87 (?).
 Feb. 9 Elizabeth Hunter in Airdmill a. 75.
 June 21 Mary Hyslop at Tynron Kirk a. 73.
 July 12 Robert Wallace at Stenhouse mill a. 70.
 July 16 James W. Beck at Tynron Kirk a. 2 m. and 3 days.
 Aug. 23 Elizabeth Hunter at Midhouse of Craigencoon a. 67.
 Nov. 7 Agnes Welsh in Miltown, a child.
 Nov. 22 Isobel Walker in Cairney croft a. 1 year 7 m.
 Nov. 23 George Siton in Nether Craigencoon a. 68.
 Dec. 2 James Nivine in Midhouse of Craigencoon a. 68.

1781.

- Feb. 2 Helen Nichol at Mounthooly a. 75.
 Feb. 11 John Gracie in Craigturra a. 84.
 March 11 Eupham Ker in Clonrae.
 May 25 Thomas McQueen in Dalmakirran a. 73.

May 29 Walter Wilson of Croglin, Esq. a. 76, one m. and 23 days.
 June 17 James Goldie of Stenhouse Esq. a. 73.
 July 24 Mary Moffat in Auchenhaistnine a. 3 m.
 Dec. 16 Janet Hyslop in Holmhouse a. 76.
 Dec. 18 Robert Nivine at Tynron a. 59.

1782.

Jan. 30 Andrew Hunter in Nether Craigencoon a. 66.
 May 16 Isobel Hunter in Cairneycroft a. 83.
 May 30 Andrew Hunter surgeon at Camling a. 26 years 4 m.
 June 13 Ann Milligan in Cormilligan a. 66.
 June 24 Jean Lamb at Tynron manse a. 71.
 July 17 Robert McMillan in Scroghouse a. 23½.
 July 20 Grizzel McGhie in Auchengibbert a. 86
 July 22 William Glencross in Corfardine a. 73.
 Aug. 26 Jean Ker in Killewarran, a child.
 Nov. 25 William Glencross in Corfardine a. 13.
 Dec. 13 Alexander Wilson in Bennan a. 70.

1783.

Feb. 15 Thomas Hog in Bennan a. 68.
 March 10 William Park in Craigencoon a. 48.
 March 14 John Trotter surgeon in Burnfoot a. 72.
 April 3 Isobel Hunter in Pingarie a. 78.
 June 3 Andrew Hunter in Upper Craigencoon a. 69.
 June 23 John Goldie in Stenhouse a. 73.
 July 2 Isobel Marshal in Craigencoon a. 87.
 The registers do not commence again till 1st January,
 1823.

The Early Browns in Newabbey.

By F. J. STEWART, W.S. and R. C. REID.

The family of Broun in Galloway can only be traced back to the early 16th century and the common ancestor of the two main branches of Lands and Carsluith has not been found. Speculative tradition suggests that there was some connection with the English family of Broun or Feritate of Drumburgh, descended from a Gamel le Brun. This family ended c. 1400 in the person of Richard Brun who was survived by three daughters. The names Richard and Robert were common amongst them.¹ But the family in Newabbey probably sprang from the Brouns of Hartrie and Coultermains in Co. Lanark.

The progenitors of both branches were probably brothers for when c. 1541 Thomas Broun in Newabbey slew Stephen Makcartnay, brother to William Makcartnay, burgess of Edinburgh, the Lords of Council modified the sum of 500 merks as the assythment payable for the slaughter, and Thomas Broun of Lands and Richard Broun his brother were the sureties for the payment.² As will be seen a Richard Broun was the first of the Carsluith branch.

Lands.

Thomas Broun in Lands was a tenant of the abbey of Sweetheart in 1547 and perhaps much earlier. On 12th May of that year he was given by John Broun, abbot of Newabbey, a further tack of the 40/- lands of Hither Ingliston and the 20/- lands of Carse³ and in the following October a kindly tenancy of the 40/- lands of Trostan, the 40/- lands of Kinhervie and the £3 lands of Lochhill amounting in all to a £10 land.⁴ He was alive on 28th March, 1548, when with others of his family he received

¹ C. and W. Trans., N.S., xi., 241, and xxviii., 167-178, with chart.

² A.D.C. et Sess., xvii., f. 134v.

³ Laing Charters No. 530.

⁴ Laing No. 532.

a crown remission for negotiating with and assisting the English after the disastrous battles of Solway Moss and Pinkie,⁵ but seems to have died before the close of that year. He may be identified with Thomas Broun of Barbeth.⁶ He had issue

- (i.) Cuthbert Broun of Lands, of whom hereafter.
- (ii.) John Broun, abbot of Sweetheart, described in 1547 as son of Thomas Broun in Lawne or Lands.⁷ He succeeded Herbert, abbot of Sweetheart, who had resigned in 1538, receiving on 2nd May a crown gift of the temporalities of the abbey which gift was confirmed by Walter, abbot of Glenluce, as commissary general of the Cistercian Order.⁸ Forseeing the approaching Reformation he was responsible for the feuing out of most of the abbey lands previously set in lease to tenants, and his own family was not overlooked in the process. With his father he was included in the crown remission of 1548.⁹ On 6th June, 1565, with the consent of his successor as abbot, Gilbert Broun, he issued letters to Cuthbert Broun of Lands who had paid them £2000 for certain feus.¹⁰ He must have died shortly after.

Cuthbert Broun of Lands was the main recipient of his brother's bounty. In 1448 he secured a lease from abbot John of the 8 merkland of Drum and the 30/- land of Nether Carse¹¹ of which he disposed a 10/- land in 1562 to a John Maxwell¹² being described in a precept of 12th March, 1547, as son of the deceased Thomas Broun of Barbeth.¹³ In 1557 there was a papal ratification of a charter by abbot

⁵ R.S.S., iii., 2698.

⁶ Laing 534.

⁷ Laing 532.

⁸ R.S.S., ii., 2547, and Maxwell Inventory, p. 28.

⁹ R.S.S., iii., 2698.

¹⁰ Laing 778.

¹¹ Laing 535.

¹² R.M.S. 1580/93, 1232. John Maxwell of Little Bar spouse of Mariot Broun and son of Charles Maxwell in Airds. He was dead by 1581 when his two daughters, Katharine and Nicolace, were granted the Peirtree Croft of Lincluden.

¹³ Laing 534.

John to Cuthbert of the 40/- lands of Lands, 20/- lands of Barbeth, 20/- lands of Glen and the 20/- lands of Colingath amounting to a £5 land.¹⁴ In 1559 three grants to him by his brother the abbot are recorded, the corn mill of Lochkindeloch, some land fully described as within the precinct wall of the convent, and the lands of Kinhervie, Clokcloy, Barley and Nether Cars.¹⁵ The Register of Abbreviates of Feu Charters of Kirklands shows further grants from the same source—the 4 merkland of Corbelly (i.f.101), a merkland under the Wall and Howlet Close (i.f.102), the 20/- lands of Over Carse (i.f.120). There is still a field on Shambellie called Hoolet's Close. In 1563 his lease of the 8 merklands of Drum was turned into a feu and the 4 merklands of Corbelly was added to it.¹⁶ This last acquisition may have been in the nature of a wadset, for two years later abbot John and his successor Mr Gilbert alleged that to remedy the exorbitantly high rents which the tenants were unable to pay, they would not call on Cuthbert to resign these lands till the £2000 had been repaid.¹⁷ The date of Cuthbert's demise is unknown but he had at least three sons.¹⁸

- (i.) John Broun (i.) of Lands, of whom hereafter.
- (ii.) Thomas Broun of Glen and Netheryett received from his brother John Broun (i.) a charter of the lands of Netheryett in 1578. In 1598 he acquired Annatland from his brother Gilbert who was already described by 1585 as "of (Mid) Glen." Easter Glen was given him by his brother John in 1605 and by 1613 he had acquired Wester Glen.¹⁹ He married Margaret M'Myn and seems to have prospered. He ended his days living with his son Thomas "in a stone house within the precincts of the abbey" and died in November, 1625,

¹⁴ Laing 632, 669.

¹⁵ Laing 700-702.

¹⁶ Laing 761.

¹⁷ Laing 788.

¹⁸ Kirkcudbright Hornings, i., 1618, Oct. 8.

¹⁹ Shambellie Charters.

and from his Testament are derived some details of his family.

- (a) Thomas Broun (ii.) of Glen of whom hereafter.
- (b) Richard Broun described as second natural son and executor to his father. He was substitute heir in 1609 to his brother Thomas.
- (c) Marion Broun married (contract dated at Clauchen of Newabbey, 13th July, 1616) to William Maxwell, notary, burgess of Dumfries, son of Thomas Maxwell, merchant, burgess there.²⁰
- (d.e.f.) Margaret, Nicolace and Sara. All four daughters were legatees.

Thomas Broun (ii.) of Glen received from his father in 1609 the lands of Netheryett and Annatland, the substitute heirs being his brother Richard and John Broun his cousin, son of Gilbert Broun of Shambellie. In 1624 he was granted Meikle Barbeth by John Broun, by then of Shambellie. He had received Easter Glen from his father in 1625 and was served heir to him in his other lands the same year.²¹ In 1657 there was a Thomas Broun "of Netheryett otherwise of Glen" who may have been the same person, and in 1674 Agnes Broun was "heiress of Netheryett" and wife of William Maxwell son of William Maxwell son of Robert Maxwell of Portrack. She was alive in 1694.²²

- (iii) Gilbert Broun son of Cuthbert Broun of Lands received a charter of Annatland in 1578 from abbot Gilbert and a charter of Easter Glen from his brother John Broun of Lands. He must be identified with Gilbert Broun of Barbeth who married Florence Broun of Shambellie. As such in 1609 he was described as brother to Thomas

²⁰ P.R.S., iii., f 146.

²¹ Shambellie Charters.

²² Shambellie Inventory.

Broun of Glen.²³ He was dead by 1615 when Florence was referred to as relict of Gilbert Broun of Barbeth (Shambellie Inventory), a title by which he was frequently known. By her Gilbert had several sons of whom the eldest John Broun succeeded to Shambellie.

(iv.) Cuthbert Broun a witness in 1592.²⁴

John Broun (i) of Lands must have succeeded to his father's estates before 1568 when he received from abbot Gilbert half of the mill of Lochkindeloch.²⁵ On 17th September, 1569, he was given remission for treason against the king at Langside and the slaughter of three named persons on that field of battle.²⁶ In 1592 he seems to have resigned Kinhervie and Clokcloy in favour of his eldest son²⁷ and in 1594 paid the grassum for a lease by Mr Gilbert Gordon apparent of Schirmers, commendator of Newabbey, of the teinds of Lochhill and Over Carse to John Broun of Lochhill and his heirs male whom failing to the said laird of Lands.²⁸ John Broun was dead by 1612 having married Janet Johnston²⁹ who was still alive in 1627 with issue

(i.) John Broun (ii.) of Lands of whom hereafter.

(ii.) Gilbert Broun of Arbor and Corbellie was a son of John Broun (i.) of Lands. In 1595 he acquired a tenement in Newabbey called Arbor and others resigned by John McCartnay in Sypeland³⁰ and the crown gave Gilbert a feu thereof.³¹ Under the designation of Gilbert Broun of Largis he acquired his eldest brother's estates in 1612 and at once transferred them to Mr John Hay.³² In 1627 as of Arbor he was

²³ Shambellie Inventory.

²⁴ Laing 1249.

²⁵ Abbrev. Feu Charters, i., f. 323.

²⁶ Laing 848.

²⁷ Laing 1249.

²⁸ Laing 1238.

²⁹ P.R.S., ii., 302.

³⁰ Laing 1302.

³¹ R.M.S. 1593/1608, 383.

³² Laing 1650, 1784.

THE EARLY BROWNS IN NEW ABBEY.

infett by Mr John Hay in the 8 merkland of Corbellie reserving life rent to Janet Johnston his mother³³ and on the same day both Gilbert and his son John Broun witnessed an infettment of John Broun of Shambellie as heir to his father Gilbert Broun of Shambellie.³⁴ This 8 merkland of Corbellie had been divided into portions at the Reformation. In 1558 abbot John gave a charter of a 4 merkland of Corbellie to Cuthbert Broun of Lands and at the same time granted a 2 merkland thereof to John Turner of Corbellie.³⁵ The Broun's 4 merkland was disposed by Gilbert Broun of Corbellie with consent of Catherine () his spouse and with the consent of the donator of his escheat, to John Stewart of Shambellie on 14th October, 1637.³⁶ The 2 merkland of the Turners can be traced through the Greggan family, and from them to the Stewarts of Shambellie. The remaining 2 merklands of Corbellie were held by Thomas Edgar son of the deceased John Edgar of Blackshaw and passed c. 1640 from his descendants to John Stewart of Allans.³⁷

- (iii.) Thomas Broun brother to John Broun (ii.) of Lands.³⁸
- (iv.) Agnes Broun daughter of John Broun (i.) of Lands married (contract dated at Place of Lands, 2nd February, 1619) Roger Lyndsay of Mains of Southwick.³⁹

John Broun (ii.) of Lands as son and heir apparent of his father was infett on crown charter in Kinhervie and Clokeloy in 1592⁴⁰ and in 1600 received a charter from

³³ P.R.S., ii., 302.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 304.

³⁵ Abbrev. Feu Charters, ii., f. 101.

³⁶ Shambellie Charters.

³⁷ Shambellie Inventory.

³⁸ Kirkcudbright Hornings, 8 Oct., 1618.

³⁹ P.R.S., i., f. 220.

⁴⁰ Laing 1249.

Richard Broun of Glenison of the 20/- lands of Glenison⁴¹ the said Richard having been infeft therein the previous year.⁴² As younger of Land he married (contract dated at Kirk of Urr, 5th Nov., 1591) Anna McClellane daughter of William McClellane of Croftis. The spouses were infeft in half of the 8 merklands of Drum in the parish of Loch-kindeloch in 1592.⁴³ In 1591 he contracted with Mr William Leslie of Civildrie commendator of Newabbey to pay him 2200 merks for the resignation by Leslie of the commendatorship so that the crown could appoint Broun as commendator. Meanwhile Broun was to act as factor for Leslie. There is no evidence that John Broun ever became commendator.⁴⁴ John Broun was retoured on 15th January, 1612, as heir to his father in the paternal estates—Lands, Barbeth, Glen, Drum and others. That June he sold them all to his brother Gilbert Broun of Largis perhaps a wadset.⁴⁵ He must have died in 1627⁴⁶ for that September Cuthbert Broun eldest son of the deceased John Broun of Lands disposed all the lands to Mr John Hay common clerk of Edinburgh.⁴⁷ M'Kerlie alleges that John Broun died in 1627, but his gravestone in Sweetheart Abbey states that he died in 1613 and that his (second?) wife was Mariota Hay. He left issue (a) Cuthbert Broun of Lands his eldest son who disposed all his lands to Mr John Hay common clerk of Edinburgh.⁴⁸

Carsluith.

It was not till about 1532 that a Broun was associated with Carsluith. Before 1422 this property belonged to Mr Alexander de Carnis, provost of Lincluden, a distinguished henchman of Archibald earl of Douglas who must have rewarded the loyalty and services of Cairns with a gift of these lands as well as Gilchristcleuch in Crawfordmure.

⁴¹ Laing 1407.

⁴² Laing 1383.

⁴³ R.M.S. 1593/1608, 71.

⁴⁴ Reg. of Deeds, Vol. 46, f. 75.

⁴⁵ Laing 1641-43.

⁴⁶ M'Kerlie, v., 15.

⁴⁷ Laing 2000.

⁴⁸ Laing 2000.

That year (1422) Mr Alexander resigned the lands in favour of his nephew John de Carnis and Elizabeth his wife. The lands are described as Carsluith, Strothanis and Gilchristcleuch.⁵⁰ This John Cairns (i.) of Orchartoun was customar of Linlithgow and his granddaughter Margaret Cairns must have recived in dower these lands on her marriage with James Lindsay of Fairgirth.⁵¹ In 1506 the crown granted to Michael Lindsay son and heir of the late Margaret Cairns of Carsluith the above lands augmented by Fairgirth, Firth, Firthhead, and Culmey or Culmen.⁵² Michael's grandson John Lindsay, third Laird of Fairgirth, died in 1527 being succeeded in Fairgirth by his uncle James and in Carsluith by his sister Elizabeth Lindsay who by 1532 had married Richard Broun, of Carsluith in right of his wife.⁵³

Richard Broun of Carsluith must be identified with the Richard who was brother to Thomas Broun in Lands. He served on an assize on 20th Nov. 1531⁵⁴ and in 1537 the 6 merklands of Bagby and the 4½ merklands of Kirkmabreck were acquired by him from Alexander McCulloch of Cardiness, apparently on wadset.⁵⁵ He last appears on record on 30th July, 1546, when the spouses made provision for their eldest son on his marriage.⁵⁶ Richard must have died about the same time as his brother Thomas Broun of Lands. Most of our knowledge of his family is derived from the testaments of Elizabeth Lindsay and their son Jōhn Brown (i.) of Carsluith. Elizabeth survived her husband till April, 1577, having married secondly Roger Gordon of Garlarg. They had as issue

(i.) John Broun (i.) of Carsluith of whom hereafter.

⁵⁰ R.M.S. 1424/1513, 255.

⁵¹ Lawlor. *The family of Cairns*.

⁵² R.M.S. 1424/1513, 2389.

⁵³ R.S.S., ii., 1251. In their *Genealogical Notes on Ancient Scottish Families* (Perth, 1884, p. 52, et sequa) Messrs David Marshall and T. B. Broun Morison give some useful details on Carsluith and suggest that Richard Broun of Carsluith was a son of Alexander Broun of Sauchy, infest in that barony in 1560. But apart from lack of any evidence the respective dates render the surmise untenable.

⁵⁴ R.M.S. 1513/46, 1664.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, 1737.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, 3284.

- (ii.) Mr Gilbert Broun, abbot of Sweetheart, who in 1565 is named as successor to abbot John Broun. It is not known when he was formally provided as at that date abbot John was still alive. But he was certainly abbot the following year.⁵⁷ The Abbey lands were annexed to the Crown in 1587 but he continued to practise the Roman faith in the district for many years and is said to have died in Paris at the legendary age of 100 years. An adequate Life of Gilbert Broun last abbot of Sweetheart is much needed, for save for an article in the *Gallovidian* (1926), page 62, by sheriff John Jameson based mainly on Privy Council records, very little is known of this outstanding churchman. He had three natural children, two sons and a daughter.
- (a) Thomas Broun the eldest was granted in 1590 the lands of Green of Newabbey—extending to two acres. He was d.s.p. by 1603.⁵⁸ In 1592 the crown feued to Thomas some particles of land within the monastic walls, next to the orchard of Thomas Broun of Glen; failing heirs of Thomas the feu to go to Richard Broun his brother or to Catherine Broun their sister.⁵⁹
- (b) Mr Richard Broun of Over Ingliston, substitute heir for his brother in 1592 was served heir to him in 1603 in Green of Newabbey. In 1614 he granted a charter of Green to Mr Charles Broun servitor to the earl of Angus. He left a natural son Thomas and a natural daughter Janet, alive in 1626 as relict of Richard Carmick in Newabbey.⁶⁰
- (c) Catherine Broun a natural daughter alive in 1612.
- (iii.) Thomas Broun of Schambellie as early as 1569 received a charter from John Broun abbot of Sweetheart, of

⁵⁷ Kirkconnell Papers.

⁵⁸ Shambellie Charters

⁵⁹ R.M.S. 1560/93, 2149.

⁶⁰ Shambellie Charters.

the 20/- lands of Craigiesyde and a 10/- land of Carsgowane.⁶¹ On 4th October, 1579, as son of Richard Broun of Carsluith he had been given by his brother abbot Gilbert a charter of the 4 merklands of Schambellie and Dalboy and the 2 merklands of Garloff in the barony of Lochkindeloch. If Thomas and his heirs were to fail in payment of the dues for three terms, they were to forfeit their rights to the lands.⁶² On 3rd June, 1587, with consent of his guidson [Gilbert] Broun of Barbeth he gave an obligation for 420 merks to John Broun of Carsluith.⁶³ The name of Thomas's wife has not been recovered. They had no male issue only a daughter Florence Broun served heir to her father Thomas in 1601. She married Gilbert Broun of Barbeth and Annatland brother to John Broun (i.) of Lands, and of Shambellie in right of his wife, the spouses receiving a charter of the above lands from Thomas Broun "therein designed of Schambellie."⁶⁴ Several small portions of lands in Newabbey were acquired by Florence but somehow she was involved in difficulties for much of the lands had to be wadset to Arthur Cunynghame of Craignestane. This however was partially overcome by the marriage of her son John Broun of Shambellie to Elizabeth daughter of the said Arthur Cunynghame. John Broun her son was even able to redeem a wadset on Garlof from Thomas Wright in Carruchane.⁶⁵ But in 1626 Florence and her son with consent of the Cunynghames disposed Shambellie and other lands to John Stewart of Allans

⁶¹ Shambellie Inventory which also records an uncertain note of a 1545 charter by an unknown granter, to Thomas Broun of Carsluith of the 4 merklands of Shambellie confirmed by David archbishop of St Andrews.

⁶² Shambellie Inventory.

⁶³ Steward Court Book of Kirkcudbright; a witness was John Broun son and heir to John Broun of Carsluith.

⁶⁴ Shambellie Inventory. In 1599 there was a legitimisation of Margaret daughter natural of the deceased Thomas Broun in Schamlie (sic) and spouse of Robert Buckholm in Strowanis. R.M.S. 1593/1608, 961.

⁶⁵ P.R.S., ii., f. 128.

ancestor of the present Stewarts of Shambellie.⁶⁶ John Broun of Shambellie had at least two brothers Gilbert and Charles (Kirkcudbright Hornings 8th October, 1618).

- (iv.) Robert Broun of Ingliston of Newabbey is mentioned in his mother's Testament.⁶⁷ It is not known how he acquired Ingliston, for Hither Ingliston a 40/- land, had been granted by abbot John on 21st October, 1547, to Thomas Broun of Land.⁶⁸ Robert acted as bailie in a grant dated 20th Nov., 1568, of the 10 merkland of Little Ardrie to William Reddick of Dalbeattie and Katherine Broun spouses and Robert Reddick their son.⁶⁹ In 1578 he wadset a one merkland of his three merklands of Ingliston to John Murray of Arnealmory and Richard Murray his son.⁷⁰ In a charter of confirmation of 1613 at Shambellie to Richard Broun 2nd son of Abbot Gilbert, of the Green of Newabbey there is also confirmation of a disposition of the 40/- lands of Over Inglistoun to the said Richard by Robert Broun "sometime heritable proprietor of the same."
- (v.) Margaret and
- (vi.) Geillis, both mentioned in their mother's Testament.

John Broun (i.) of Carsluith was infeft in 1546 by his parents in the 7 merklands of Carsluith, 3 merklands of Strowanis in the parish of Kirkdale, the 6 merklands of Firth and Firthhead, the 36/8 lands of Culmane in the parish of

⁶⁶ P.R.S., ii., 180.

⁶⁷ A Robert Broun appears in a Shambellie Charter and is referred to in that Inventory as the granter of deeds in 1579 and 1585 as "Abbot of Sweetheart." The latter deed is a charter to Thomas Broun of Glen who is described as his *consanguineus*. Robert Broun of Inglistoun was a first cousin once removed of Thomas Broun of Glen and he is the only Robert Broun who has been discovered at that time. Being a brother of the famous Abbot Gilbert it is quite possible that he succeeded him as Abbot. On the other hand Gilbert has hitherto always been thought of as the last Abbot of Sweetheart.

⁶⁸ Laing 532.

⁶⁹ H. Anderson's Prot., Bk. ii., No. 92.

⁷⁰ Maxwell Inventory, p. 50, 51, 52.

Urr, as well as the 20/- land of Gilchristleuch in Crawfordmure. In 1558 he received a charter from his cousin abbot John of the £3 lands of Lochhill near Sweetheart Abbey⁷¹ and was frequently in New Abbey witness his deeds signed there—in 1559, 62, 64, 67 and in 1571 he was appointed curator to Barnard Maxwell of Kirkconnell.⁷² He had apparently just married Katherine Gordon and the liferent of the lands was reserved to his parents.⁷³ He was a witness on 13th July, 1567 to the infeftment by his brother abbot Gilbert of John Archibaldson in the 20/- lands of Barley.⁷⁴ In April, 1578, lord Maxwell was amerced in £40 for non-production of John Broun of Carsluith to underly the law for the slaughter of James McCulloch of Barholm.⁷⁵ From his testament it is learned that he died on 12th Nov., 1581, survived by his wife who married secondly Alexander Gordon tutor of Craichlaw.⁷⁶ He had as issue

(i.) John Broun (ii.) of Carsluith of whom hereafter.

(ii.) Cuthbert Broun of Bagbie was granted in 1566 by his father John Broun (i.) of Carsluith a feu of the 6 merklands of Bagbie in the lordship of Cardiness and a $4\frac{1}{2}$ merkland of the 9 merkland of Kirkmabreck held of the crown. In the crown confirmation of 1581 Cuthbert is described as second son.⁷⁷ The feu duty amounted to 80 merks. He married Elizabeth Mure and died on 21st Jan., 1585. His widow was his executrix and Alexander Hannay of Sorbie was appointed tutor to his only son John Broun of Bagbie and his two sisters Janet and Katherine.⁷⁸ On 28th Aug., 1622, Gilbert Broun of Bagbie was given a crown charter of the 9 merklands of Kirkmabreck and the 3 merklands of Balmakcraill “ which are part of

⁷¹ Abbrev. Feu Ch., i., f. 101.

⁷² Kirkconnell Papers at R.H.

⁷³ R.M.S., 1513/46, 3284.

⁷⁴ H. Anderson's Pt., Bk. ii., No. 55.

⁷⁵ Marshall and Broun Morison, p. 53.

⁷⁶ See Test. of John M'Dowell of Derregill.

⁷⁷ R.M.S., 1580/93, 273.

⁷⁸ Edin. Tests. of 2 Aug., 1587.

the barony of Cardiness."⁷⁹ In 1630 Gilbert resigned the 9 merklands of Kirkmabreck in favour of John Broun then of Carsluith.⁸⁰ His descendants, of whom the Brouns of Bishoptoun were the most prominent, were somewhat involved.

- (iii.) Thomas Broun of Lochhill and Over Carse, son of John Broun (i.) of Carsluith, died in November, 1587. His testament was given up by John Broun of Lands on behalf of the defunct's only son John Broun.⁸¹ In 1588 his relict Janet Broun was infert under Great Seal charter in the 20/- lands of Over Carse in liferent and John Broun—there described as eldest lawful son, in fee.⁸² Janet was in 1620 spouse of James Lindsay of Auchenskeoch.⁸³ The heir John Broun of Lochhill served as attorney in 1614⁸⁴ and along with his wife Janet Johnston was an active papist.⁸⁵ He was alive in 1637 when there is mention of Thomas Broun younger of Lochhill whose paternity is uncertain.⁸⁶ This second Thomas may have been succeeded by John Broun of Lochhill who was infert in Carse.⁸⁷ In 1669 a James Broun was served heir in Carse, Nether Ingliston and Corbellie and was succeeded in 1679 by his sister Janet Broun spouse of William Fountain servitor to the queen Mother. She had two sons Edward Fountain of Lochhill and Captain James Fountain master of the revels, described in 1682 as of Carse.⁸⁸ In March 1658 a Robert Broun of Lochhill was a witness⁸⁹ but he has still to be placed in the pedigree.

⁷⁹ R.M.S., 1620/33, 362.

⁸⁰ R.M.S., 1620/33, 1631.

⁸¹ Edin. Tests

⁸² Shambellie Inventory.

⁸³ Kirkcoudbright Hornings, 8 July, 1620.

⁸⁴ Shambellie Charters.

⁸⁵ D. and G. Trans., xxxii., 186.

⁸⁶ Shambellie Inventory

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸⁸ Shambellie Inventory.

⁸⁹ Laing 2524.

(iv.) Charles Broun, then a minor, is mentioned in his father's testament and seems to have been destined for the church for in that document his father leaves "his son Charlie to the abbot (Gilbert) to be brought up in the fear of God upon that thing which I have preparit for him and that with his awin consent and desires he be ourthrawne be na body." If so, Charles cannot have fulfilled that purpose for if the identification is established, he seems to have married Catherine Stewart sister of Archibald Stewart of Hessilsyde and become servitor to the earl of Angus after acquiring a University degree, being known as Mr Charles Broun of Clauchan of Newabbey. He was dead by December, 1638.⁹⁰ In 1614 he had a charter of the Green of Newabbey (2 acres) from Richard Broun of Ingliston second son natural of abbot Gilbert⁹¹ and in 1618 disposed to Simon Churrie a house on that Green.⁹² He left issue

- (a) Charles Broun, a frequent witness, on 17th May, 1629, was infeft in Green of Newabbey on precept from his father. He witnessed the testament of Thomas Broun of Glen on 26th October, 1625,⁹³ and predeceased his father.
- (b) John Broun who was served heir to his father Mr Charles on 22nd Dec., 1638, having received precept for Green of Newabbey as son and heir of his father, 1st Aug., 1637.⁹⁴ He died in June, 1645, and his inventory included 400 merks due from the executors of his uncle Archibald Stewart.⁹⁵
- (c) Herbert Broun was executor to his brother John and also to their father Mr Charles.⁹⁶ He was

⁹⁰ Shambellie Charters.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*

⁹² P.R.S. 30 May.

⁹³ Dumfries Tests. 27 Feb., 1626.

⁹⁴ Shambellie Charters.

⁹⁵ Edin. Tests. 19 June, 1646.

⁹⁶ Edin. Tests. 26 Jan., 1648.

dead by 1656 when his three sisters Catherine relict of Gilbert Broun called of Land, Jean Broun and Marion Broun disposed Green to Charles Broun second son of the deceased Gilbert Broun called of Land, and in 1656 Catherine Stewart their mother disposed whatever interest she had in those two acres to the said Charles Broun her grandson.⁹⁷

- (v.) Herbert Broun in Kirk of Buittle was bequeathed by his father John Broun (i.) of Carsluith a 19 years tack of the third part of the Kirk of Buittle and £3 to be taken out of the teinds of Furthhead. He may be identified with Herbert Broun of Larg (parish of Kirkmabreck), son of John B. of Carsluith, who married Rosina Levenax daughter of John Levenax of Calie (Broughton and Cally Papers, in R.H.).
- (vi.) Jane Broun married to John Aslowane of Garroch.
- (vii.) Katherine Broun married to William Reddik of Dalbeattie.

John Broun (ii.) of Carsluith presents some difficulties as there were three or four consecutive Johns and it is not easy to disentangle them. Till his father died in 1581 he was known as "younger of Carsluith" a designation thereafter applied to his eldest son. As John Broun apparent of Carsluith he had the gift of escheat of Cuthbert and Thomas Brouns sons lawful of the deceased John Broun of Carsluith for slaughter.⁹⁸ He apparently married Agnes Mure probably of the Cassinacarie family, infesting her on 25th Sept., 1618, in the lands of Strowans, parish of Kirkdale, and the lands of Little Furthheid in the parish of Urr.⁹⁹ After her husband's death Agnes Mure married Archibald Dunbar

⁹⁷ Shambellie Inventory. There is a disposition of Green of New Abbey by Herbert Broun in New Abbey and Charles Broun second son of Gilbert Broun called of Land and another of the same property by Charles Broun son of the deceased Robert Broun of Corbelly dated 1 Ap., 1676 (P.R.S. 9 Oct., 1677) to Archibald Stewart of Shambellie.

⁹⁸ R.S.S., Vol. 48, f. 51.

⁹⁹ P.R.S., i., 152, 153.

of Baldoon.¹⁰⁰ It is possible that Agnes may have been second wife of John Broun who is believed to have died in 1625 with issue

- (i.) John Broun (iii.) of Carsluith of whom hereafter.
- (ii.) William Broun as brother of John Broun (iii.) of Carsluith witnessed his brother's sasine as heir to John Broun (ii) in 1625¹⁰¹ and married Margaret Boyd c. 1644 when his brother John Broun (iii.) resigned to them the 3 merkland of Meikle Furthheid.¹⁰²
- (iii.) Robert Broun mentioned in the testament of John Broun (i.) in 1581 as "my oy, John's son" to whom was left the kindness of the 6 merkland of Shambellie.
- (iv.) Herbert. In 1590 his escheat was gifted to Thomas B. son of John Broun of Land.¹⁰³
- (v.) Gilbert. These last two were brothers of John Broun (iii.) of Carsluith.¹⁰⁴
- (vi.) Jean Broun daughter of Agnes Mure and married (contract dated 6th Aug., 1632) to Alexander Gordon son of William Gordon of Craichlaw.¹⁰⁵
- (vii.) Constance Broun daughter of John Broun of Carsluith married Edward Moresone of Edinghame being infeft in 1631 in an annual rent furth of the 50/- lands of Culloch, parish of Urr.¹⁰⁶

John Broun (iii.) of Carsluith as younger of Carsluith in 1592 served on an assize.¹⁰⁷ He married (contract dated 26th March, 1591) Janet Gordon daughter of John Gordon

¹⁰⁰ M'Kerlie, iv., 246.

¹⁰¹ P.R.S., 10 Nov., 1625.

¹⁰² P.R.S., 10 Nov., 1644, and R.M.S., 1634/51, 1483.

¹⁰³ R.S.S., Vol. 60, f. 125.

¹⁰⁴ Kirkcudbright Hornings, 1620, Jan. 11.

¹⁰⁵ Cal. of Culvennan Writs, 27 Ap., 1637.

¹⁰⁶ P.R.S., II., f. 158.

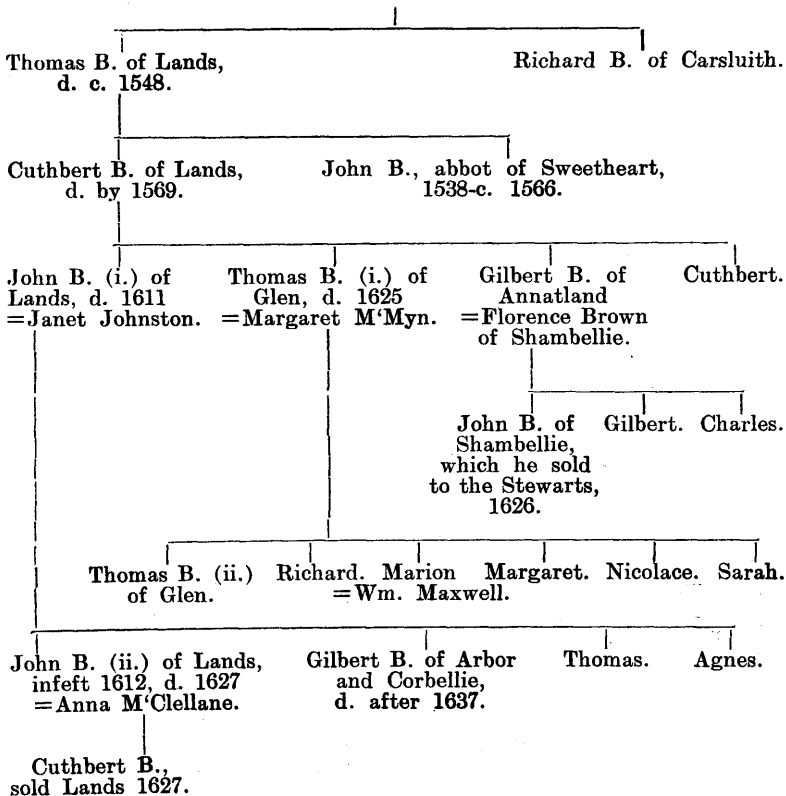
¹⁰⁷ R.M.S., 1530/93, 2278.

of Craichlaw¹⁰⁸ who died on 24th May, 1607, survived by her husband and eight chilreen named in her testament. He may have married again. He was served heir to his father John Broun (ii.) of Carsluith on Oct., 1625,¹⁰⁹ and according to McKerlie he was succeeded by another John Broun.

¹⁰⁸ M'Kerlie, iv., 245.

¹⁰⁹ P.R.S., 10 Nov., 1625.

The Brouns of Lands.



The Brouns of Carsluith.

Thomas B. of Lands.

Richard Broun.
d.c. 1546.
= Elizabeth Lindsay of Carsluith. c. 1532.

John B. (1) of Carsluith, Gilbert B., abbot of Thomas B. of Shambellie, Robert B. of Ingliston. Margaret. Geillis.
infett 1546, d. 1581 Sweetheart, 1565. d. c. 1600.
= Katharine Gordon.

Thomas B.ⁱ Richard B. of Catharine. Florence B. = Gilbert B. of Annatland. Gilbert. Charles.
d.s.p.c. 1603. Over Ingliston. John B. of Shambellie.

Thomas. Janet.

John B. (ii.) of Carsluith, Cathbert B. of Bagbie, Thomas B. of Lochhill and Mr Charles B. of Herbert B. in Kirk Jane.
d. c. 1625 infett 1566, d. 1585 Over Carse, d. 1587 Clauchan of Buittle
= Agnes Mure. = Elizabeth Mure. = Janet Broun. = Catherine Stewart. = Rosina Levenax. Katharine.

John B. of Janet. Katharine. John B. of John, Charles, Herbert.
Bagbie. Lochhill. d. 1645. d. by 1637.

The Brouns of
Bishoptoun.

John B. (iii.) William Robert. Herbert. Gilbert. Jean.
of Carsluith, = Margaret Boyd. Constance.
infett 1625.
= Janet Gordon.

ARTICLE 9.

Erickstane Brae.

By W. A. J. PREVOST.

For centuries one of the most popular and natural routes to the north through the West Border of Scotland has been up Annandale to the source of the Annan whence it makes its way by Erickstane Brae over the watershed into the valleys of the Tweed and Clyde. Long before the Roman occupation a landmark at Erickstane may have been a guide and beacon for travellers on this route and in time the place became so well known that its name was applied to several natural features in the vicinity.

In 1315 the lands of "Ayrickstan" were included in a charter concerning the grant of certain lands in Dumfriesshire,¹ and in the same century John Barbour records the meeting, "a litill fra Aryk Stane," of Sir James Douglas with "The Bruce" who, with a large party, was on his way north to Glasgow and Scone.² Later, in 1596, Timothy Pont noted "Airicks Staine hill" in his survey and it is one of the few Annandale place-names shown on Blaeu's Atlas which was made in 1654 from Pont's notes.³

There seems little doubt that the name Erickstane owes its origin to some kind of a mark stone and this is made quite clear by the writer of the notes to Blaeu's Map of Tweeddale. Inter alia the notes record that the principal river of the district is the Tweed whose source is at the *stone and place* of Arricus . . . "cujus fons & origo ad Arrici lapidem & locum, quem vulgo Twedae crucem vocant." This was also the opinion of the traveller who, in 1705, passed this "prodigious mountain call'd Erickstone Hill" and who presumed that the hill was so called from a stone "set up by one Erick."⁴

¹ Reg. Great Seal.

² John Barbour. *The Bruce*.

³ Blaeu's Map of Tweeddale. Also shown are *Corehead* and *Earleshauch*.

⁴ Joseph Taylor. *A Journey to Edenborough in Scotland*.

"Erickstane Hill"⁵ is the hill round which the present Moffat to Edinburgh main road winds and climbs to circumnavigate the hill on the one side and the Beef Tub on the other. Its southern slope is the famous "Erickstanebrae"⁶ which is divided quite naturally into "Braehead"⁷ at the summit and into "Braefoot"⁸ at the bottom where the hill meets with the infant Annan.

"Erickstane"⁹ in ancient usage seems to refer to a somewhat nebulous place which surrounds and includes Erickstane Hill, the arresting conical hillock called White Type, Black Type close by, and part of Black Fell. This assumption is reasonable and is a theory which explains much. It is easy to imagine that White Type with its remains of a Roman signalling station was the rendezvous where Sir John Clerk arranged to await his friend Mr Gale who was on his way from Hamilton to stay with Sir John at Dumcrieff in 1739. "Willison (the landlord of the inn at Elvanfoot), will wait upon you for six or seven miles after dinner, till I meet with you at the head of the Clyde, about five or six in the afternoon, at a place called Erick-stane, five miles from Moffat. . . ."¹⁰

⁵ 6 in. O.S. Map of Dumfriesshire, Sheet IX., surveyed 1857. N.B. The 6 in. O.S. Map of Lanarkshire, Sheet LI., surveyed in 1859, shows *Errickstane Hill* $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-west of the *Erickstane Hill* in Dumfriesshire. The Roman road and the coach road skirt its southern slopes.

⁶ Roy's Map of Dumfriesshire and Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland. Lt. Campbell's "A New and Correct Map of Scotland," 1790, errs in showing *Erickstonebrae* as lying to the west of Moffat.

⁷ Wm. Crawford's Map. Pub. 1804 after a ten-year survey.

⁸ Op. cit. Crawford's Map. The Window Tax Records for 1758 and 1784 confirm that the farm house was then called Braefoot, but in 1857 the Ordnance Survey labelled it *Erickstane*, and it is now generally known as such.

⁹ Op. cit. Crawford's Map. The O.S. Maps show *Eric Stane* near the quarry at the Beef Tub.

¹⁰ John Nichols. *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, Vol. III., No. II., Part III. Letter, Clerk to Gale, 7th Aug., 1739. It is possible that Sir John may have waited in the cottage which once stood near the Tub at *M'Cleran's Leap*. The foundations of the cottage are still visible on the verge of the main road, together with the remains of a fail dyke which once surrounded a garden or fold. This enclosure is shown on the 1/2500 O.S. map, but not on the 6 in. The place was probably deserted long before 1831 when the guard and driver of the mail coach perished near Tweed's

About a quarter of a mile north of Auldhoushill Bridge, on the main Moffat-Edinburgh road, four roads of different periods converge, a Roman road, a medieval trackway, the disused stage and mail coach road, and the modern main highway. The modern highway holds to the east of Erickstane Hill but the other three climb Braehead. The course of the Roman road has been plotted with some certainty and that of the coach road is clearly perceptible, but the medieval trackways which scar the face of Erickstane Hill have never been satisfactorily explained.¹¹

The trackways were never metalled. Wheeled carriages and other forms of traffic were not confined to a prescribed width of roadway, although in places natural features such as bogs or defiles forced them to do so. Before the coach road was built the Brae was a confused mass of tracks and

Cross. Local tradition records that the man who once lived there kept a cow.

It should also be noted that, as Mr Gale needed a guide to escort him on his way, the road was ill-defined, rarely used and unsuitable for vehicles. This is confirmed by an unknown, solitary traveller who left Elvanfoot for the Border on 16th April, 1704. He wrote a vivid account of his adventurous journey.

"I was to get past Elwin flet, and the road, or rather sheep tracts (for since I left Douglas I hardly saw any other) were so obscure, I could hardly find a way, and the rocks were so thick and close, that I had much ado to get myself and horse between them." He passed precipices, through bogs till his horse could go no farther, and the unfortunate man slept out all that night. The next morning he went "a mile one way and then back again, and a mile the other, but could see neither house nor road" He decided to travel eastward and eventually "came to a steep cliffe of a stone rock and just under it saw a village" of ten or twelve houses, where one of the inhabitants directed him to Moffat. This place must have been either Corhead or Braefoot. The full story of this adventure from which the above is taken fills 2½ columns of the February number of Blackwood's Magazine published in 1818, and is entitled "Extract from an Old Tour in Scotland."

Had there been a passable trackway from Elvanfoot to Erickstane in the 1750's it seems certain that Roy's survey would have noted it. His map shows only the Roman road which has recently been expertly explored, mapped, air-photographed and recorded in "The Roman Occupation of South-Western Scotland," edited by S. N. Miller and published in 1952. Air-photographs of sections of the Roman road between the two places mentioned have been reproduced from "Topography of Roman Scotland" by O. G. S. Crawford, published in 1949 which, in so far as Dumfriesshire is concerned, has been superseded by Miller's book.

¹¹ Proc. Soc. Ant. of Scotland, 1923/24, p. 213. H. R. G. Inglis. *The Annandale Forest Road.*

in 1705 bewildered Joseph Taylor and his two companions on their way up Tweed and down into Annandale. Taylor was fortunate in persuading a waggoner to leave his waggons and to guide the travellers over Erickstane Hill, for without a guide the party would not have reached Moffat that night, since "this mountaine has abundance of cross roads upon it."¹²

There is a gap of about fifteen centuries between the construction of the Roman road and the first metalled coach road up Annandale to the north, and during the years between the traveller had little choice. He could brave the unenticing path from Corhead over the Skirtles to Earls-haugh which at its best was only a bridle path. He could follow the track from Erickstane Braefoot which runs past the "Crown of Scotland" to serve the farms of Carterhope and Hawkshaw and thence on down the East bank of the Tweed. He could follow the tracks up Erickstane Brae, and that this was the recognised route to the north in the eighteenth century is proved beyond the shadow of a doubt by Roy's survey of the seventeen fifties.

Roy shows only two roads to the north. One is a Roman road, of which more anon. The other is from Moffat to Braefoot whence it climbs the hill to Braehead where there is shown a connecting link with the Roman road. It then goes over the top of Erickstane Hill to the edge of the Beef Tub and thence on into Tweed by Tweed's Cross. A short length of this road on the edge of the Tub is easily found and it was the track in use in 1746 a few years before Roy made his survey. This is confirmed by the story of the Highland prisoner who escaped from his escort at this place by "rolling down this hollow, there happening very luckily to be a thick mist at the time, which favoured his design greatly. None of the soldiers durst attempt following, so steep is the decent"¹³ The scene of this exploit is called

¹² Op. cit. Joseph Taylor.

¹³ Scot. Hist. Soc. *The Lyon in Mourning*, Vol. III., 1746-1775, pp. 227-247. Robert Forbes, Minister of Leith. *Journal of a Jaunt to Moffat*.

M'Cleran's Leap in the notes to Pennecuik's Description of Tweeddale.¹⁴

Roy's line of the Roman road between the Greenhill Stairs and Annanhead Moss, which leads on to the valley of the Clyde, differs from the line of the Roman road shown by the Ordnance Survey. He shows the road running north and south *above* the head of the burn which flows under Auldhousehill Bridge and in places the variation between the two surveys is anything from a half to three-quarters of a mile. The Ordnance map is of course correct and this is but one example of Roy's known inaccuracy though he shows the main essentials well enough.¹⁵

There is, however, a track from Corhead to Braehead which may be the oldest track of all if the importance of Corhead in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries is taken into consideration. It is still used on occasions by the shepherds from Corhead to serve the sheep stell which is near the main highway, which the track crosses about 700 yards north of Auldhousehill Bridge. It then climbs the Brae, first at an angle and then turns north to join Roy's trackway on the Braehead.

It may have been along the line of this track that James II. of Scotland passed with a company of nobles and a baggage train in 1452 when he led his army into the south country on an expedition which led to the submission of James, the last Earl of Douglas. The King camped at Corhead for some days and while there had time to transact affairs of state, for he granted a charter which was then drawn up and signed "in the tent of the Lord Chancellor of Scotland."¹⁶

It was down either this same track to Corhead or down the track to Braefoot that the Scots dragged their two culverins in November 1545 when marching south to the

¹⁴ Alexander Pennecuik. *Description of Tweeddale*. Page 241.

¹⁵ Errors in Roy's Map re-appear in *Paterson's British Itinerary*. The Itinerary was published in 1785 for the convenience of passengers using the mail coach routes.

¹⁶ Calendar of the Laing Charters, Nos. 134, 136.

siege of Caerlaverock and Lochmaben, both of which places had been occupied by the English.¹⁷ These two pieces of ordnance had been brought from Hamilton, drawn by thirty horses, together with carts carrying powder, "bullattis," etc., which were drawn by nine horses. To help them on their way thirty-eight oxen had been hired and were waiting for them at Lesmahago, more oxen were hired at Douglas, while "the capitane" of Crawford had another lot lying all night on the fields at "Clydisheid to rais the said monitioun tymelie in the morning." Forty-one pioneers, equipped with tools, preceded the train which they escorted as far as Erickstane "quha be the space of VII. nychtis lay upoun the fieldis thair in dafalt of oxin to lift the artalze." The culverins were conveyed the rest of the way via Moffat to Lochmaben by the laird of Johnstone, and the thirty-nine horses and some of the pioneers were sent home. They passed by Erickstane and Tweed's Cross on their way north, and it seems that there was a risk of their getting lost for it is recorded that a sum of 22s. Scots was paid "to ane boy that convoyit and gydit thame furth of Moffet to Edinburgh." ¹⁸

It was down Roy's track to Braefoot from the north that the western division of Prince Charlie's army marched south to Carlisle in November 1745. The troops were ordered to rendezvous on Erickstane Brae by nine o'clock of the morning of the 6th before proceeding to Moffat which they reached that night.¹⁹ There the Dukes of Athol and Perth at once informed the Chevalier "that they had found great difficulties in bringing the heavy baggage yt length . . ." on which account the Dukes were ordered "to advance with the Cannon with all possible dilligence, and to leave a strong detachment to escort the baggage and bread waggons." The great difficulties encountered could not in any way have been exaggerated.²⁰

It is possible that some attempts may have been made

¹⁷ See M'Dowall. *History of Dumfries*. Page 189.

¹⁸ The Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer.

¹⁹ Misc. Spalding Club, Vol. I., 1841. *Marches of the Highland Army*.

²⁰ Scot. Hist. Soc. *Memorials of John Murray of Broughton*.

to improve the track up Erickstane Brae, but it was not till the late sixties that anything constructive was achieved. This was the metalled stage coach road which left the old track up Annan Water at Bridge-end to ascend by a gradual slope the west bank of the Annan, crossing the burn above Braefoot Linn, climbing the Brae and passing to the west of Erickstane Hill to link up with Roy's track near the Tub. It forked left to Glasgow at Annanhead Moss, the right fork continuing on to Edinburgh.

This road, which was probably completed in 1768,²¹ was in fine order in 1769 and was much appreciated by a traveller from Moffat who made the following comment in his journal. "The other side of Errick-stane Brae towards Moffat was once a very steep road, insomuch that travellers walked, and machines went empty down and up it; but now of late it is made such a very fine pathed way in the spiral form that coaches and chaises can move easily upon it full of company."²² This road superseded the medieval trackways which were never used again, and it served the public and the mail coach service till another mail coach road, now the main highway, was opened in 1822. The trackways had served their purpose and in spite of the confusion caused by superimposing the two roads along and across sections of the old tracks there emerges a track system which to-day seems reasonable and practicable, based on the evidence now produced and after a thorough reconnaissance of the ground. This system is shown on a tracing of the 6 inch O.S. map, roughly plotted from measurements which were obtained by pacing.

²¹ The last entry in the Window Tax Records referring to John Henderson as "innkeeper" in Braefoot was for the year 1767. That year Henderson took a tack of all the lands of Erickstane and presumably another innkeeper started business at *Oldhousehill* on the new coach road immediately above Granton. The house is shown on Crawford's Map, and a James Brand was innkeeper there in 1795.

²² Op. cit. *The Lyon in Mourning*.

ARTICLE 10.

The Devil's Beef Tub.

By R. J. A. ECKFORD.

The deep, steep-sided cradle-shaped recess known as the "Devil's Beef Tub" at the head of Annandale, some five miles N.-N.-W. of Moffat, is one of the scenic features of the Southern Uplands. As the main Edinburgh Road overlooks it from near the top of the western side, it is seen to advantage by travellers, so for long it has been well known as an important and impressive landmark. The name "Beef Tub" also invests the depression with a "hang-over" from the lawless days of the Border land, when raiding and reiving were rampant. As tradition has it that it was used as a temporary resting and hiding-place for cattle which had been stolen. This explanation of how the name arose is somewhat suspect, however, as it would quickly become known as a rest centre and tend to become a trap instead of a refuge; especially for cattle that were being driven northwards. The writer is more inclined to the view that the name may have arisen from the high number of casualties amongst the driven animals due to their stumbling over the precipitous slopes, especially in darkness, if the traces, still to be seen, of an ancient track, ascending the eastern, then northern slopes was the primitive route out of Upper Annandale. This was the share the "deil" claimed of the ill-gotten spoils!

The object of this short paper, however, is not particularly concerned with the traditions, or legends, which may still cling to the "Beef Tub," but is an attempt to throw some light on the natural agents which have participated in its excavation. It has been written on the suggestion of Dr R. C. Reid, to accompany, or follow, a paper on the old roads of Upper Annandale, by W. A. J. Prevost.

It is obvious to a geologist that the "Beef Tub" conforms to the corrie, or cirque formation, which has resulted

from rock sapping mainly through the agency of ice. These amphitheatre-like recesses, occurring chiefly at the heads of valleys, are numerous in the Highlands, with a fair number in the Southern Uplands, especially in the Merrick district. In Dumfriesshire in addition to the Beef Tub, those of Loch Skene, Carrifran, and Dalveen, may be cited. The last-named at the head of Carron Water, a tributary of the Nith, has a similar configuration to that of the "Beef Tub," and also has a main road overlooking it. Within the present century the study of active corrie glaciers has revealed an important process as to how ice saps the enclosing rock faces. Between the rock walls and the ice there is always a fissure-like gap called the *bergschrand*. During daytime in the summer months when sunshine is strong, the heat is sufficient to melt the surface film of ice, so that much water is released, quite a lot of it falling down the *bergschrand* with some entering the joints and cracks in the rocks. During the night the water freezes again, so that which has lodged in the joints and cracks tends by expansion to wedge and loosen the rocks. This long continued alternate thawing and freezing, as found in operation at present in countries where corrie glaciers exist, seems to give the main clue, as to how these horse-shoe shaped recesses were excavated. Let us try to visualise the scene in Upper Annandale when the "Beef Tub" was being excavated. As most of the people who take an interest in nature phenomena know, the last great event in the geological history of our island was the Ice Age, which came to a close only some twelve to fifteen thousand years ago, a comparatively short term when set against the duration of hundreds of thousands for the period of refrigeration. The oncoming of the cold conditions would probably be extremely gradual, with the winter's snowfall gradually increasing over the summer's melt, so that in the course of time the lower layers of snow were changed into ice under the weight of the overlying accumulation. The ice began to flow into the valleys, which slowly built up until the valleys themselves and the higher ground were obliterated under a thick covering. As the Whitesoomh-Hartfell-Broad-

law massif was a centre of dispersal, ice flows filled all the valleys which drain this high ground, so that the bulk of the ice which flowed down Upper Annandale would be nourished around Hartfell. This period of maximum glaciation is believed to have occupied an enormous lapse of time. Milder conditions, however, ultimately set in, but like the build-up of the snowfields, their shrinkage was extremely slow, with the process in reverse, melting slowly gaining over snowfall. A stage was reached when the ice was again confined to valley glaciers.

It was during this stage of slow melt, in the opinion of the writer, when the most active excavation of the corries occurred, with the *bergschrund* process functioning at its maximum.

Although deepened to some extent by ice melt drainage and subsequent erosion the two small drainage courses which fall over the corrie face at the north-west and north-east corners of the "Beef Tub" give some idea of the dimension of the excavation which has taken place in this great trench. It is obvious that the corrie face truncates the courses of the two headwater feeders, by some five hundred feet. We have, therefore, in imagination, to try to fill up the "Tub" with displaced rock to near the level of the two burns, before they leap over the face of the corrie, and carry them on until they unite farther down the trench, then continue the course of the combined waters at a fairly steep gradient down to near Corhead, to gain some idea of the pre-glacial drainage.

Since the ice melted, until vegetation was able to spread over many parts of the steep slopes, fallen debris has raised the floor of the "Tub," which is strewn with boulders.

The entire basin of the Annan is a very old depression, probably going back to the Old Red Sandstone period, some hundreds of millions of years ago. Carboniferous strata may have been laid down in it, as the Annan, like the Nith in that ancient period appears to have formed inlets of the carboniferous sea. In Annandale, however, none of those

deposits have been preserved, having been removed by denudation during the elevatory movement which ushered in the Permian desert period, when the red sandstone and breccia (the latter a scree deposit from the former steeper slopes) which now floor so much of the valley, were laid down. The sandstones and breccia's have been greatly reduced in thickness since they were formed, in some parts entirely removed, exposing the ancient Silurian rocks. It is probable that later formations overlay the Permian and filled much of the valley, such as the chalk rock, but not a vestige now remains. The glaciers were probably the main agents which removed so much of the later, softer rocks out of the valley.

The floor of the Annan valley to-day is greatly choked with glacial deposits, the most conspicuous being the clusters of mounds (morainic material) of sand and gravel, which at present is supplying useful material for road construction. From Moffat northwards, Upper Annandale does not show these hillocks, except at one or two places, such as near Meikleholm. From the distribution of these hillocks, or mounds, of various dimensions, it is inferred that the melting of the glacier was extremely slow in the reach of the river below Beattock, which allowed these minor hills of sand, clay and gravel to be piled up, with probably large masses of detached ice wasting away and leaving the debris they incorporated. Above Moffat the melt was, apparently, rapid, leaving only a thin veneer of debris on the earlier boulder clay. The last of the ice probably lingered in the "Beef Tub," but the southern or south-eastern aspect of this corrie would facilitate its melting.

One of the fascinating aspects of geology is that much of the physical history of the earth has been preserved in the rocks, as well as its organic history, the latter being better known as the "fossil record," which illustrates the evolution of the various life forms throughout incomprehensible eons of time. It is not so well known, however, that the constituents which build up the rocks tell something of the

geographical conditions under which they accumulated. The greywacke (sandstone) which forms the bulk of our Southern Upland hills points to deposition in shallow water, probably over an extensive, low-graded continental shelf. The deeper part of this ancient Ordovician-Silurian sea was apparently the repository of the finer carbonaceous mud, now the black shales. The red sandstones of Permian Age show the quartz grains to be rounded like the quartz grains of modern deserts, indicating that the Annan basin once formed part of an extensive arid zone.

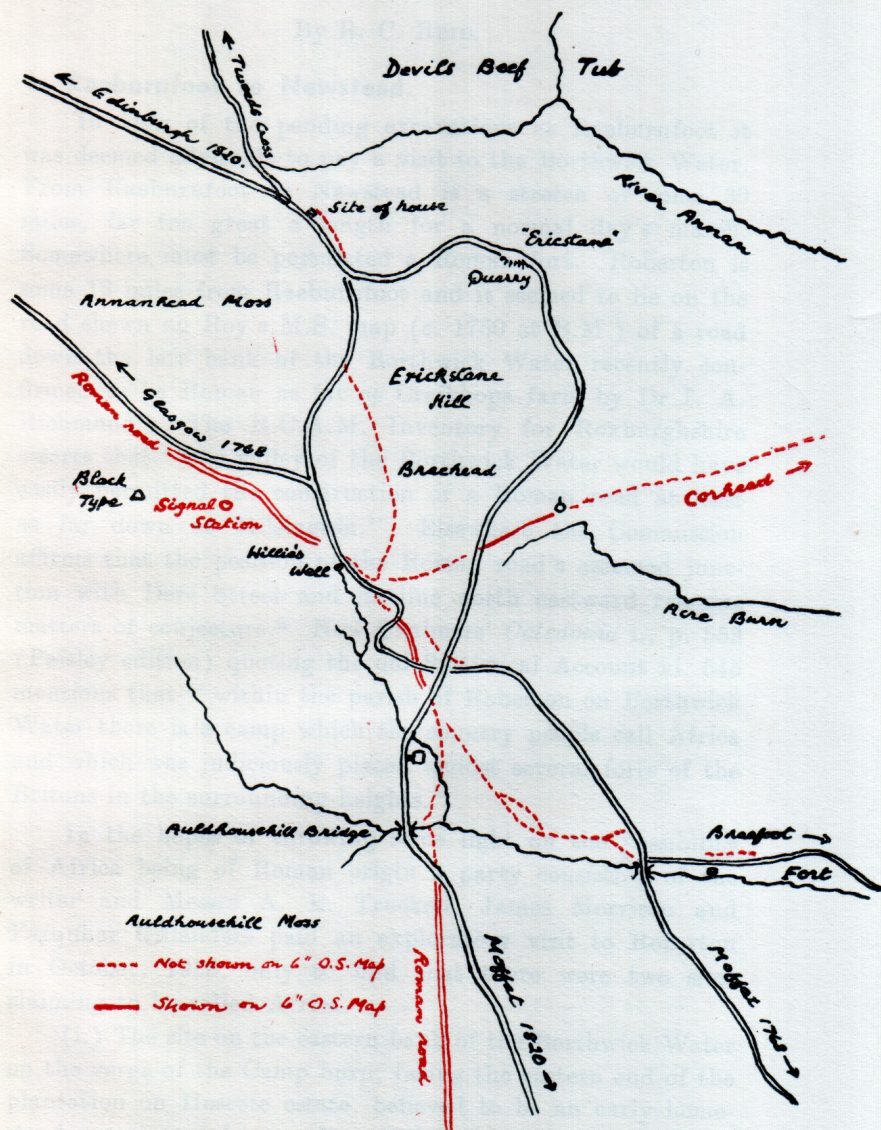


Fig. 1—Roads and Tracks at the Beef Tub.

More Notes On Roman Roads.

By R. C. REID.

1. Raeburnfoot to Newstead.

In view of the pending excavations at Raeburnfoot it was deemed advisable to pay a visit to the Borthwick Water. From Raeburnfoot to Newstead is a stretch of some 30 miles, far too great a length for a normal day's march. Somewhere must be postulated a Roman fort. Roberton is some 12 miles from Raeburnfoot and it seemed to lie on the road shewn on Roy's M.S. map (c. 1750 at B.M.) of a road down the left bank of the Borthwick Water recently confirmed to be Roman as far as Craikhope farm by Dr I. A. Richmond.¹ The R.C.A.M. Inventory for Roxburghshire asserts that "the valley of the Borthwick Water would have easily permitted the construction of a Roman road at least as far down as Milsington." Elsewhere the Commission affirms that the position of the Roman road's assumed junction with Dere Street and its line north eastward remains matters of conjecture.² Now Chalmers' *Caledonia* i., p. 559 (Paisley edition) quoting the old Statistical Account xi. 545 mentions that "within the parish of Roberton on Borthwick Water there is a camp which the country people call Africa and which was judiciously placed amidst several forts of the Britons in the surrounding heights."

In the hopes of throwing some light on the possibility of Africa being of Roman origin a party consisting of the writer and Messrs A. E. Truckell, James Morrison and Farquhar Gillanders paid an exploratory visit to Roberton in October, 1958, only to find that there were two sites claiming to be called Africa.

(i.) The site on the eastern bank of the Borthwick Water on the verge of the Camp burn, facing the eastern end of the plantation on Hoscode estate, believed to be an early home-
stead superimposed on earlier earthworks that might be con-

¹ P.S.A.S., Vol. 80.

² Inventory No. 839.

ceivably Roman. The site is described and figured in the Inventory No. 872 without encouraging any Roman attribution.

(ii.) The site, Inventory No. 871, named Castle Hill on the 2½ inch O.S. map and described in the Inventory as follows: "The remains of an oval earthwork with a bank and external ditch lie on a knoll called Castle Hill." It was then (August, 1948) obscured by a plantation with thick undergrowth. We were taken to this site by Mr R. Scott Noble of Borthwick Braes who assured us that it was called Africa. Time did not permit of further investigation of either site.

In June, 1959, the same party augmented by Mr Ralegh Radford returned to the Borthwick Water and spent a long day looking for a Roman road. Both the two sites named Africa were visited. The Castle Hill site (No. 2 above) was examined, perhaps in better conditions than the Commission experienced in 1948, and indicates no Roman construction, but is a 12th century motte and bailey (see below).

The other site on the Camp burn was also examined. This site—the Commission's Africa—was excavated in 1956 by members of the Hawick Archæological Society but attention was confined to a scouped hut and no attempt was made to elucidate the earlier structures on the site.³ As the plan published by the Royal Commission shows, there is nothing Roman visible on this site.

The suggestion of the Commission that the Roman road may have reached Milsington, attractive as it is at first sight, especially in view of the notable Roman finds there, would seem to lack confirmation.⁴ The road must be sought on a

³ Hawick Archæ. Soc. Trans., 1958, p. 38.

⁴ See the Roxburghshire Inventory, i., p. 30, quoting J.R.S., xvi., 16, which records the find of two gilded bronze fragments from a Roman equestrian statue which once must have decorated an Imperial monument. It is scarcely likely that the monument stood in the Borthwick valley but must represent loot from south of Hadrian's Wall, carried off to be melted down north of that frontier and perhaps jettisoned by retreating raiders. Comparison may be made with the marble head dug up in the 18th century near the site of an old chapel near Halkshaw in Tweedmuir. This head can hardly be loot and Professor Birley has even suggested that it may represent Lollius Urbicus himself (D. and G. Trans., xxix., p. 61).

different alignment.

The report on Oakwood suggests that the Roman Road continued directly towards Newstead.⁵ This alignment would pass behind Craik farm where there is a crossing of the burn, approached from the west by a straight modern track running through the State Forest. The continuation of this line would pass close to Girnwood farmhouse.⁶ Perhaps some day along that line may be found evidence for this elusive quest.

THE SITE KNOWN AS "AFRICA."

By C. A. Raleigh Radford.

The Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments (Roxburghshire no. 871) records an earthwork on a knoll called Castle Hill (O.S. 2½ inch N.T. 41) on the left bank of Borthwick Water near the chapel site at Roberton. The site lies largely within a plantation and is obscured both by the thick growth of firs and by high vegetation. Details and measurements are therefore not available and only a summary account of the site can be given.

At the south-west corner of the plantation is a motte about 30 feet across at the top, and rising some 15-20 feet above the ground level. On the west and north it is surrounded by a deep ditch which could not be seen on the other sides. The south edge of the plantation is marked by a stone wall running in a curve along the head of the steep slope falling to the river. Below the wall and following the same line is a slight hollowed terrace making the ditch of the bailey. The 6 inch O.S. map shows a curved ditch running across the plantation forming the north side of the bailey. The bailey would form very approximately an oval 200 x 150 feet. From the east side approximately from the centre of the bailey (and presumably from the gate) and in a straight line a track across the fields could be seen running in a straight line to the graveyard and Chapel site of Borthwick Wa'as (R.C.A.M. Roxburghshire no. 849). This shewed on 21st June, 1959, as a darker strip of vegetation about 15 feet wide in a hay-field ripe for cutting; it probably shews on the ground as a slight hollow. The site is certainly a motte and bailey castle of the 12th century and it is a reasonable conjecture that this and not the site on the Camp burn indicated by the Royal Commission (Roxburghshire no. 872) is the Africa of local tradition. The site on Castle Hill was known as Africa to Mr R. Scott Noble of Borthwick Braes. It is presumably called after a mediæval lady of that name.

⁵ P.S.A.S., Vol. 86, p. 98.

⁶ Mr Angus Graham (per lit., 9.3.60) informs me that in the period 1946-48 he, sometimes accompanied by Professor Ian Richmond, exhaustively examined the whole of the ground N.W. of Borthwick water, east of the Rankle burn and across the highway B.711 past Shaws Loch to the moors above Oakwood, as well as on the S.E. side of the water between Ashkirk, Hawick and beyond, and that the results were negative. The air photographs of the same area were also fully scrutinised.

As a Christian name Africa or Aufrica seems to have been connected with the Gaelic-Norse people of Galloway. Thus Fergus lord of Galloway who died in 1161 had a daughter Effrica married to Olave the Swarthy king of Man and their daughter Effrica or Rachel became the second wife of Somerled thane of Argyll who perished at Renfrew in 1164. Another Aufrica, natural daughter of William the Lion by an unknown mother, married William de Say. Their great grandson Roger de Mandeville was a competitor for the crown in 1291.⁷

Another contemporary was Afreka daughter of Duncan 4th earl of Fife who died before 1160. She married Harold the elder, earl of Orkney,⁸ whilst yet another Effrick daughter of an unknown Colin lord of Carrik c. 1290 is alleged to have been the second wife of Sir Gillespie Cambel, the first Campbell who actually appears in public record.⁹

This personal name figures in a place name Knockefferick a well-known eminence in Kirkinner which Sir Herbert Maxwell suggests was so named after the daughter of Fergus of Galloway.¹⁰

The name is essentially a Galloway one and is last noticed c. 1500, appropriately in the family of McDowell who maintain a traditional claim of direct descent from Fergus of Galloway. In 1495 Affrik, daughter of Makdowall, was lady of Torhouse and left descendants traceable till the 19th century.

But by far the most likely Galloway lady to have her name perpetuated by a place name on Borthwick Water was Affrice daughter of Edgar son of Duvenald and great-granddaughter of Dunegal of Strathnith or Nithsdale. In her own right she was lady of Dunscore and apparently of Upper Nithsdale. She was a great church benefactor.

Her father Edgar had granted c. 1200 the church of Morton in Nithsdale as well as the church of Closeburn to

⁷ Scots Peerage, i., 5.

⁸ Scots Peerage, iv., 6.

⁹ Scots Peerage, i., 319.

¹⁰ *Place Names of Galloway*, 179.

Kelso Abbey.¹¹ The church of Dalgarnok he had granted to his grandson (nepos) Gillebert and thereafter to Holyrood.¹²

Affrica in her turn must have confirmed to Holyrood a carucate of land in Dalgarnok granted to that abbey by Edgar. In 1221 the abbot made declaration that he had assigned back to Affrica for her life that land, rendering to the abbey for the first four years one mark of silver and thereafter 20/- on condition she made the land fit for cultivation.¹³ She confirmed to Kelso her father's gift of the church of Closeburn.¹⁴ Between 1209 and 1214 she gave to Melrose a fourth part of her whole vill in the territory of Dunscore between a certain river called Pollelogan and Darcungal which gift she augmented with what appears to be another fourth part of Dunscore the bounds of which are fully described.¹⁵ The last record of her is in 1227 when she gifted to Glasgow the lands church and tithes of St. Bride of Wintertonegan which must be the now extinct parish of Kirkbryde in Upper Nithsdale.¹⁶

It is obvious that there was frequent contact between Nithsdale and the upper waters of Tweed and Teviot along the Roman road via Raeburnfoot to Melrose. In the dreadful days of the 11th and 12th centuries, depicted to us in David's Inquest, Galwegians must have spread westwards to the marches of Lothian. Ranulf son of Dunegal grand uncle of Affrica married Bethoc of Rowchester in Bedrule parish and the spouses granted lands there to Jedburgh. Another of her grand uncles Gillepatrick owned lands in Glenham the modern parish of Broughton on upper Tweed.¹⁷ It was the age of a greatly extended Galloway, shortly to be

¹¹ Reg. de Kelso, 274, 279.

¹² Holyrood Charters, pp. 213-4 and p. 44. Edgar had three recorded sons, Fergus the eldest, Gilleoneill and Dofnaldus or Duvenald, of whom nothing more is known. They may have predeceased their sister Aufrioa.

¹³ Holyrood Charters, pp. 44, 56.

¹⁴ Kelso, p. 275.

¹⁵ Liber de Melros, i., 181, 185.

¹⁶ Reg. Ep. Gl., i., 120.

¹⁷ Scots Peerage, vi., 287.

reduced and compressed by kings David, Malcolm IV. and William the Lion.

Although the early history of Borthwick Water is quite obscure it is not unreasonable to associate the lady of Dunscore with one or other of these sites that claim the place name of Affrica.

2. Raeburnfoot to Broomholm.

The road north eastwards and south westwards from Raeburnfoot having been established in part by Professor Richmond, there remains the problem of connection with Broomholm some $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles down the Esk from Langholm. That fort awaits scientific excavation but a trial trench was dug through the defences by some Langholm enthusiasts under the supervision of Mr A. E. Truckell. This proved its Roman origin and such pottery as was found indicated a Flavian occupation. From it extends upstream a road roughly parallel with the river and still visible as a raised causeway some twenty yards above the drive leading to Broomholm House and some 100 yards from the entrance gate. The modern road has crossed it just above the entrance gate, whereafter all traces have been deleted by the railway embankment. It is assumed here that the road continued along the hillside at much the same level through the town of Langholm to above the fork of Esk and Ewes where it must have crossed the Ewes into the grounds of Langholm Lodge.

The alternative would have been for it to have crossed the Esk at Skippers Bridge. The *New Statistical Account* (1841, p. 420) declares that "the Roman road of communications between the encampments of Netherby and Castle O'er or Overbie in Eskdalemure can still be traced. This road enters Langholm parish at the south east corner, crosses the Esk a short way above Broomholm and runs north west till it enters the parish of Westerkirk." The same source of information relates the finding of Roman coins on the farm of Broomholm and "on the same line of road" other coins were found near Wauchope bridge. These two separate finds

can naturally be associated in tradition with a crossing at Skippers Bridge and a road up the right bank of the Esk. But there is nothing to support the speculation. Hyslop in his *History of Langholm* builds on this tradition a fragile addendum, namely (p. 115) that the road crossed the Wauchope and was found just behind Westwater farm, where he refers (p. 570) to a kiln there "close to the continuation of the old Roman road from Calfield to Burnswark where Mr Elliot of Westwater found a small Roman coin." Elsewhere Hyslop conjectures that a Roman road must have branched off from Westwater to Eskdalemure.

Mr Angus Graham, however, who has made an extensive survey of the ground between Eskdalemure Kirk and the confluence of the two Esks attaches much importance to these traditions. "The literary record," he stoutly asserts, "is exceptionally positive and clear" and could not be disregarded. He suggests that by detour and some bridging a road up the right bank, conform to Roman military requirements, could have been engineered, "perhaps now on one bank and now on another."¹ But this surely is in direct contrast to the dictum of Professor Richmond, that "it was quite out of accordance with Roman practice that a road should have made crossings to look for easy ground, first on one bank and then on another."²

But there is yet another piece of literary evidence to which attention may be drawn. Alexander Jeffrey in his *History of Roxburghshire* (1855, vol. iv., p. 219, f. 2) without quoting any authority, asserts that the family of de Soulis, in addition to the valley of the Liddell, owned the middle part of Eskdale. "Their strength stood on a vicinal way of the Romans where it crossed the river and went up the east side of the Esk to Castle O'er and thence to the northern extremity of Eskdale." This traditional evidence seems to be just as "positive and clear" as that of the *New Statistical Account* on which Mr Angus Graham relies.

¹ P.S.A.S., Vol. 82, p. 233. Mr Graham has made far more extensive search on both banks of the Esk than this quoted article indicates.

² P.S.A.S., Vol. 80, p. 103.

It has been suggested³ that the Roman road went up the east or left bank of the Esk. The argument is based on the existence of Staplegorton Mote a site that must have had some reasonable access. In the 12th century, save for a few native tracks, the feudal owners of lands, who did not make roads, naturally chose sites on or close to a Roman road, where that was available. Thus the Mote of Hutton was obviously so placed so as to make use of the Roman road down Dryfsdale, though its actual line has yet to be established. Further, once across the Ewes at Langholm Lodge there is only the Meggat Water to cross, an easy task **except when in full flood**. Again it is clear that Staplegorton **was a native settlement** long before the 12th century. Its cross, now built into the cemetery wall has been ascribed to c. 600.⁴ It is therefore clear why Galfrid de Coningsburgh chose that site when granted the lands of Staplegorton. Finally a Roman road took the straightest and shortest route to its destination. That can only be found on the east bank of the Esk. For the west bank presents serious difficulties of terrain and has to trail round the great loup of the White Esk at its confluence with the Black Esk. Further the very narrow and steep-sided Boykin burn would have proved a major obstacle to a Roman engineer. The only straight and direct route for a road is on the left bank.

Raeburnfoot fort on the left bank of the Esk is regarded as an Antonine fortlet entered from the north by the road from Craik's Cross. The road towards Lockerbie seems to have left the fort by a gate on the south and any connecting link with Broomholm and Netherby must have started from that same gateway. On the south side of the Raeburn, close to its confluence with the Esk, is an artificial pond used in recent times for curling. From this point an ancient track can still be traced through what once was cultivated land as far as Clerkhill farm where it disappears. It is suggested that this was the commencement of the Roman road down Eskdale. If so, from Clerkhill the road must have ascended

³ D. and G. Trans., Vol. 31, p. 169.

⁴ D. and G. Trans., Vol. 33, p. 179.

to the high ground so as to avoid the deep cleuch of the Rennalburn which it must have crossed high up—a crossing which has not yet been located. Thence to Meggat Water a direct line would lead across the north-eastern flank of the extensive Sheilmoss which may well cover it. Its obvious course would be down the left bank of the Shiel burn which is an easy descent to the Meggat burn with a crossing near to the modern bridge. South of Meggat water our (presently hypothetical) road must have kept to the valley bottom. The Roman predeliction for high ground must have been baulked by the steepness of the hill sides of this section of the valley. Mr Feachem of the Ancient Monuments Commission has made a careful examination of the high level Aerial Survey of this sector and has been unable to detect any trace of road along the heights. But the valley at the very foot of the steep hillside indicates sections of a tract that peters out close to Burnfoot.

Within a few hundred yards of the Meggat bridge a lane turns off the modern road and goes through Georgefield steading and then proceeds straight to the kirk at Westerkirk, the whole length being hidden from the modern road behind a fold of the ground, though it can be viewed clearly from the main road on the other side of the Esk. It has been used in modern times as a service cart track from Georgefield. It has been obliterated by the village and by the entrance gates and Mausoleum of the Westerhall family. The avenue to that house may represent the approximate line of the Roman road. The house itself would seem to have been built upon it.

Behind the house in the haugh lands well above the Esk can be seen from the main road across the river a perfectly straight track across the fields between Westerhall and Burnfoot. The stone dykes and hedges that cross its course are pierced by modern gates in a suggestive manner and this section should be tested by the spade. Beyond Burnfoot no traces of its continuation have been detected, but it must have crossed the now unused golf course and made for Staplegorton whence to Langholm Lodge a straight road, still used

for estate purposes though now sadly impaired by timber haulage, has been cut high up along the hillside.

But much more ground survey work and some testing with the spade will be required before one can be certain that the course sketched here is a Roman road.

3. Roads in Ayrshire.

The complete absence of any known forts and roads west of the main Annandale road to the western end of the Antonine Wall has in the past led to the view that the Romans had not occupied Ayrshire or Galloway, leaving an exposed flank to the west of their communications, but within recent years the excavation of the fort at Glenlochar and the discovery at Gatehouse-of-Fleet (as yet unproven) in Galloway and the fort at Loudon Hill in Ayrshire with its associated cross country road from the base at Castledykes (Corbriehall) leading to a conjectured port at Irvine, has involved a reconsideration. Another trunk road up Nithsdale has been located as far as Carronbridge and it is a strategic corollary that it must have continued through Ayrshire to the western end of the Antonine wall. But till some Roman military structure could be found on that line no real concerted effort could be made—for it was like looking for a needle in a hay stack. Nevertheless it was decided to make a start.

Frequent visits to Glasgow by road from Dumfries, whilst serving on the Traffic Commission, led to the suspicion that if the conjectured trunk road passed through Ayrshire, it would cut the cross road (Loudon hill to Irvine) in the vicinity of Hurlford where a fort was to be expected. But the railway and housing seem to have obliterated any chance of detecting it. Yet southward from Hurlford the modern road runs in a remarkably straight line to the farm of Bargour, suggestive of a Roman road underlying it. Four roads or tracks were to be expected—(i.) Roman; (ii.) mediæval, in the form of a hollow way; (iii.) an 18th century coach road which if a Roman road could serve its purpose

would be superimposed upon it, and (iv.) the modern road. The advice of Mr C. A. Raleigh Radford was sought and he surveyed the terrain, recommending that an excavation be made at the crossing of the Cessnock water half a mile north of Bargour with selective trial trenches along a line to Ballochmyle and our member Mr John Clarke was persuaded to undertake the work. His report will be found in this volume.

It may be asked where this road, if Roman, was going to. Strategically it should be making for the western end of the Antonine wall but at present there is no evidence at all. Yet we may derive some guidance from a consideration of the earliest charter of the burgh of Ayr. When William the Lion detached Ayrshire from the province of Galloway and feudalised the county, building a castle at Ayr and creating that sherifffdom, he granted to the burgesses of Ayr c. 1202 the right of levying toll and customs on all merchandise passing certain points all on the boundaries of that county, and as all traffic in those days could only travel over roads it must be assumed that there were practical roads existing at those points.¹

These points were at Mach, at Karnebuth, at Lowdun, at Croseneton and Lachtalpin.

Precipio etiam firmiter ut apud Mach et Karnebuth et Lowdun et Croseneton et Lachtalpin toleium et alie consuetudines que burgo debentur dentur et recipiantur.

Now it is difficult to believe that these points on the boundaries of the sherifffdom could have been on roads other than Roman at that period. Loudon certainly was, and a road up Nithsdale into Ayrshire must have had a toll station close to Corsincon. Mr Clarke's tentative survey of a site at Bankhead (Kirkconnel) some time ago may well point to this conclusion.² Laicht Alpin on the Wigtownshire border receives some confirmation from a local place name. On the farm of Little Laicht north of Cairnryan there stands

¹ In 1559 the proven Roman road at Crawford was still known as the Merchants Way. D. and G. Trans., 3rd Series, xxxii., p. 75.

² D. and G. Trans., 3rd Series, xxx., p. 117.

a 6 ft. Standing Stone still known as the Taxing Stane reminiscent of King William's charter.³

Chalmers suggested that Karnebuth should be located on the eastern extremity of Kyle and on the south east bounds of Cunninghame,⁴ but Mr R. D. Murdoch of Ayr thought it not so easily identified.⁵ He writes: "Now there is a place bearing the name of Cairn . . . on the borders of Ayrshire and Renfrewshire where the great road from Ayr to Glasgow by Stewarton and Mearns Moor crosses (the county boundary). This may possibly be the sole remaining trace of Karnebuth, which signifies the cairn where fair stalls were erected."

Yet another solution has been essayed by Mr J. T. T. Brown in his learned article on the Royal Burgh of Rutherglen.⁶ He rightly affirms that "He who would read aright the history of a district must begin by learning the alphabet of its roads" — a dictum borne in mind in these notes on Roman roads. Brown would identify Karnebuth at Karun on the borders of Ayrshire at a place marked in modern maps as Kingswell where the road forks, one branch crossing the moor via Eaglesham, the other going by Mearns and entering the Nether Ward of Lanarkshire at Dripps in Cathcart and going on to Rutherglen. At Kingswell he places Karnebuth at Karun. His reasoning is sound and

³ Roys MS map indicates that shortly after leaving Cairnryan northward a "coach road" climbs the hill past Tullymodie up to Meikle Laicht. Little Laicht farther on up the track is not given by Roy. But after crossing the Galloway burn high up its course, it forks, the left arm labelled "coach road" proceeding by Tramach down into Glenapp close to Laigh Mark where it can be identified, the right arm passing Milbain Hill through High Mark and reaching Glenapp close to Milbain. At Meikle Laicht where the roads fork Roy records a place named Margani Toll. This "coach road" as far as Meikle Laicht has all the appearance of an improved mediæval track, some of its right-angled bends being quite inconsistent with Roman practice. Time did not permit a visit to the standing stone known locally as the Taxing Stane (R.C.A.M. Wigtownshire Inventory, No. 47). But in its vicinity might well be found traces of a Roman road heading perhaps towards Innermessan which may well represent Ptolemy's *Rerigonium*.

⁴ *Caledonia*, iii., p. 481.

⁵ *Charters of the Royal Burgh of Ayr*, xxiv.

⁶ *Scottish Historical Review*, Vol. 23, p. 52.

here may have been a toll or taxing station upon a long forgotten Roman road.⁷

⁷ Mach, the remaining point in King William's charter cannot be Mauchlin. Mr Murdoch suggests an association with the Maich Burn, the northern boundary of Ayrshire, crossed by the great road from Ardrossan via Dalry and Kilbirnie to Paisley and Glasgow.

The Road Into Ayrshire.

(1) The Fortlet at Bankhead, Kirkconnel.

By JOHN CLARKE, M.A., F.S.A., and ALLAN WILSON.

The possible existence of two Roman sites on the farm of Bankhead, about half a mile E.-S.-E. of Kirkconnel, was first mooted by Dr St. Joseph as the result of aerial observation in 1952. He thought that he saw two sites, one of the marching-camp type in a position N.S. 25/747122, the other of the fortlet type in a position N.S. 25/748118. A very short exploratory investigation in April, 1953, was inconclusive but suggested that some structure which might be a fortlet did indeed exist. The work which is the subject of the present report was undertaken to clarify the evidence. It was carried out during ten days in August and September, 1959.

The existence of a fortlet of the same general size and form as those which we are coming to recognise as characteristic of the Antonine occupation of southern Scotland was proved, but difficulties were encountered in interpretation. As for the marching camp, its eastern ditch was identified but not pursued, since the task would have been considerable and the examination of the fortlet seemed to have priority of importance. The ditch was a trifling affair, six feet wide and two feet deep, but definite enough to warrant the conclusion that Dr St. Joseph's observation is correct. The size of the marching camp would appear, from Dr St. Joseph's sketch of what he observed, to be about 700 x 600 feet, and its regular rectangular form, as observed, is conclusive of Roman origin. No further detail of this structure is at present available and this report deals with the fortlet. Should anyone, however, visit the site and observe evidence of a road running across the marching camp, it is to be added that this road was sectioned and is quite certainly not Roman but a discharge road from coal and lime workings in the

Watsonburn area some six miles away and dates from the late eighteenth century. It consists of sandstone blocks laid in a scooped-out bed fifteen feet wide. Various sections of this road still exist in excellent preservation between Bankhead and Watsonburn. It is making for Sanquhar.¹

The site of the fortlet is best understood by reference to the general map of the area and the photograph of the site itself (Fig. 1, Pl. I.). From the flat, and occasionally marshy valley bottom, down which the river Nith flows, the ground rises northwards unevenly, cut in places by rather steep-sided ravines of small feeding-streams, and with occasional terraces interrupting the slope. On such a terrace the fortlet stands. The impression, to one on the site, is of greater levelness than exists. Actually between the outer edges of the defences there is a fall from north to south of 21 feet, the greater part of which occurs where the north and south defences stand; within the fortlet the fall from north to south is 8 feet. From east to west the fall is regular and slight, only 3 feet. The reality of the terrace and its uniqueness of suitability are best appreciated from the valley-bottom; no other terrace of similar size and so accessible from a road traversing the valley is to be found. From the south gate of the fortlet a road issued and descended the thirty-foot slope with a gradient of one in eight; the descent was made not directly but obliquely across the slope.

Yet the choice of site has marked peculiarity. Northwards the ground rises steeply so as to become "dead" at fifty yards range. One is reminded of a similar situation, though not so extreme, in front of the gate of the fortlet at Durisdeer. Westwards, beyond a small cleuch, the view is blocked by a projecting spur of higher ground two hundred yards away. In consequence over an arc extending from N.N.E. to N.N.W. there is no distant prospect from the fortlet at all, and indeed the siting, with dead ground so close on the north, is for military purposes unsound. Nor is the objection met by the fact that from the site of the

¹ See p. 155.

marching camp there is an immense prospect in every direction, unless we are to suppose that outposts were maintained there.^{1a} Granted military practice of placing outposts in all ages, and abundant references in Roman military literature attest it, the choice of a site, tenable only with permanent outposts whenever conditions were disturbed, must be regarded as strange. Or alternatively are we to suppose that conditions during the occupation of the fortlet were so reasonably settled as to make such precautions unnecessary, and that suitable proximity to a road up the valley was the main consideration? Or that somebody bungled, and a fortlet was constructed but found unsuitable? Such incidents are not unknown in modern armies, and it would strain the credulity of most men of army experience to believe that any military organisation, even the Roman, never erred. That fantastic solution might explain the complete absence of finds which will be commented on later.

The functions, apart from the defence, of a fortlet, as we know such structures in south Scotland, appear to have been three; signalling, convoy halting-point and convoy guard, and road maintenance and patrol. For the two last-named functions siting scarcely matters, so long as the site is convenient to the road and has space for convoy-corral. For these functions our site is suitable enough. It is, however, somewhat widely spaced from the nearest known point of Roman occupation down the valley. Some eleven miles as the crow flies lie between Bankhead and the Carronbridge-Durisdeer area, and any possible line of road would add perhaps a couple of miles to that distance, so that an intervening post would seem to be required. For the first named function Bankhead serves admirably south-eastwards with a clear view of the hills overlooking Carronbridge and Durisdeer. North-westwards, which is the direction any continuation of the road must take, the great terraced shoulder of

1a. Dr Steer has raised the question whether ground subsidence as the result of coal working may have modified the site. Although there is an old shaft within 150 yards, no evidence of subsidence was noticed, nor could it have substantially altered the general features of the site.

Corsencon is the ultimate point of vision five miles away, and that is true of any site which could be chosen in this area.

The general form of the fortlet is normal and regular (Fig. 2). It is an almost perfect rectangle, the divergence from true parallel of sides being only one degree. Over the defences the complete measurements are 166 by 138 feet. The internal measurements, if we take the rampart to have been 12 feet wide, are 110 by 66 feet, giving an internal area of very nearly a sixth of an acre. In size, therefore, the fortlet approximates closely to other known examples. The corners are not quite uniform, the north-eastern one being flatter slightly than the north-western. The ditch system is single on the east and north, and on the south from the south-east corner to the gate. At the north-west corner the single ditch of the north side widens, a central comb appears, and rises to become finally an inter-ditch berm of 9 feet. In this form two ditches run down the west side but become fused again into a single ditch at the south-west corner. The precise point at which the fusion was completed was not ascertained, but the south ditch was found to be single twelve feet west of the gate.

The ditches vary in width from 11 feet on the east and south to 13 feet on the north; on the west side, once the double system is developed, the inner ditch is 11 feet and the outer $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The profiles are very uniform, adhering closely to the profile of the section shown (Fig. 3). A feature repeatedly encountered was the initial gradual dip, followed by a sharp descent, in the counter-scarp. Another common feature observed was the reinforcement of the ditch slopes with small stones beaten in hard, a feature often observed elsewhere and often necessary to ensure against soil-slip, but a merely routine procedure here, where the sub-soil is a stiff, pinkish clay mixed with gravel.

The ditch contents likewise preserved a uniform sequence. Normally one encountered beneath the humus a considerable mass of broken stone of the coarse, grey free-

stone sort common in this locality. This mass was often very solidly compacted and gave the impression of having been deliberately deposited to level up the ground. This was particularly noticeable on the west side. As one went deeper, the ditch contents consisted of a yellowish, clayey soil, mixed with stone and gravel, shading off to a sticky grey, and finally at ditch-bottom a small deposit of some four inches of black, crumbly, vegetable material. Among the stones themselves there was variety of form. For the most part they were largish, shapeless pieces, but here and there masses of flat flagging were met, sometimes lying on edge and closely wedged together. Very little carbonised wood was seen, and nothing at all of the masses of tumbled turf, such as occur where a turf-rampart has been destroyed. The depth of the ditches averaged $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. No square-cut bottom was anywhere observed, though sought.

This matter of ditch content links up with rampart structure, and here there is difficulty. The form of rampart base was plain enough with berm of 2-3 feet. On the east and west, where the ground was level, two stone lined hollows, each 3 feet wide and from six to nine inches deep, marked the toe and the heel. The width of base was 12-13 feet. Very occasionally a kerb-stone was still in place. On the north and south, where the rampart stood on a slope, a flat artificial base had been constructed by cutting into the slope, and this artificial base was solidly laid with large stones (Fig. 3). So far so good. It is when we ask of what material the rampart was constructed that the difficulty arises. At one point only was any trace of turf seen. That was at the north-west corner, where a block of turf lay in front of the toe kerb-stone. Had turf been used, even had the rampart been entirely levelled later, yet the sunk base on the north and south should have retained the evidence. But the material on the sunk base was not turf but earth, little distinguishable from the humus. What, then, do we conclude? If the body of the rampart consisted of the natural soil of the site, that soil, if beaten hard, has consistency enough to be stable. If, furthermore, it was faced with turf, then perhaps we may

explain the sequence of ditch contents. The weathering of the turf facing would produce the grey material deep in the ditches, and the sticky composition would be the result of admixture with the clayey body of the rampart washed in with it. The yellowish, gravelly material would be in turn the wash from the disintegrating rampart-body. So in long process of time the ditches would partially fill. Finally at a period comparatively recent, perhaps a couple of centuries ago, if in process of agricultural improvement the site was completely cleared and levelled, we should have an explanation of the mass of stone under the humus. The stone would be rampart base and flagging from the interior of the fortlet, such flagging, as we shall see, still existing at some points in situ.

Admittedly such a reconstruction of events is quite hypothetical. Nevertheless it appears to explain the observed evidence. It carries with it, however, the assumption that the fortlet was never dismantled nor to any great extent destroyed, but that it slowly disintegrated over many centuries, till fairly modern land-clearance swept it completely away.

As for the interior, too little was done to warrant any confidence of interpretation. One definite post-hole, another less certain, a possible sleeper-trench, and several patches of flagging will bear no weight of theory except that the place was not only provided with defences but equipped with buildings. What is puzzling is the fact that not only was no pottery recovered—and that although several sections crossed areas immediately behind the rampart, where pottery is normally plentiful—but none of the familiar debris of occupation, metal scrap and heavily trodden surfaces, was found; in fact, as if the construction party, the job done, moved out, and solitude reigned on the windy hill-side ever after. Perhaps we were merely unfortunate, and the evidence is there still to be found. All of us can recall lean days even on a prolific site. The matter should be settled definitely. For it would be a very curious circumstance indeed, and one with possibly much wider implications, if

in fact this fortlet is found, having been constructed, never to have been occupied.

The single gate lay, slightly off-centre, in the south side. It was indicated by a sixteen feet wide gap in the ditches and a twelve feet wide road passing through. From either side of the road, as it issued, drainage channels ran into the ditches. The road surface was of broken road metal to a thickness of three inches, tolerably preserved despite the very shallow cover of humus. As already mentioned, the road did not descend the slope directly, for it is here quite steep, but ran athwart it to ease the gradient.

This brings us to the crucial point. If this fortlet served the same function of road-post as is served by other closely similar fortlets in south Scotland, then the road issuing from the fortlet joined a road which came thus far at least up Nithsdale. And if a road did come thus far, then it either served this fortlet as a terminal point, or it went on up Nithsdale, in which case this fortlet might be expected to be only one of a series. The former possibility appears on every ground improbable; indeed so small a post, in so indefensible a position, so far removed from the nearest known Roman line, is inconceivable as a terminal point of penetration. Every circumstance suggests that it is one of a series associated with a road passing it up Nithsdale, that it is one "link in a strategic cordon," if one may borrow an apt phrase from Professor Richmond.

The matter could obviously be best tested by finding the road which the fortlet road aimed to join, and by ascertaining whether it was accommodating itself to the fortlet or behaving as if it intended to run straight past. Fortunately the search was facilitated by the nature of the ground. Between the foot of the slope, which the fortlet road descends, and a marshy hollow of considerable extent, there is a firm, level strip only some 30 yards wide, within which any road must pass. Here search was made and a cobbled road-bottom was found, much ruined and disturbed at the edges, but clearly definable for a width of twelve feet. Lest it be

thought that this cobbling was fortuitous, the whole width of the level expanse was trenched except where a field dyke bisects it, and no other accumulation of stone was found. The natural soil here is singularly devoid of stone of any kind, and certainly river cobbles are foreign to it.

This road bottom ran at the very foot of the slope, with a cover of two and a half feet of humus, the depth no doubt the result of plough-down from the slope itself. The depth rules out any explanation as bottoming of a farm-road. Although the section was made only nine feet short of the presumed junction with the fortlet road, this road was not accommodating itself to the fortlet. The two roads must have met almost at right angles. The implication, therefore, is that the road at the foot of the slope was running on straight past. It is perfectly understood that the proof is not complete; neither time nor funds sufficed. Nevertheless the evidence, even in its present form, removes the theory of Roman penetration of Upper Nithsdale from the region of idle conjecture.

(2) A possible Roman Road between the Rivers Cessnock and Ayr.

By JOHN CLARKE, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., and ALLAN WILSON.

The examination of the possibility of a Roman road connecting fords of the rivers Cessnock and Ayr was the result of speculations communicated to the writers of this report by Dr R. C. Reid, who provided the initial funds through the Mouswald Trust. Briefly, these speculations were based upon the long straight stretches of existing road between Hurlford and Mauchline, upon the fact that clear traces of earlier road are visible where the existing road deviates from a straight course, the straight course being maintained by the earlier road, and upon supposed evidence of Roman work at a crossing of the Ayr, a quarter of a mile west of the present Howford Bridge.

It was suggested that an examination of these earlier traces might be profitable; for though they might in their

visible form represent roads of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, they might be following a much more ancient line. The general straightness of the line followed made such a possibility reasonable. In particular it was suggested that the examination of two areas might be rewarding. The first was at the crossing of the Cessnock, where two hollow ways approach a ford just west of the present bridge over the river; the second was a short distance north of Mauchline, where a divergence might be expected between a Roman road, if one existed, and later roads converging on Mauchline.

These suggestions were the basis of the work now reported. The speculation as to the crossing of the Ayr near the present Howford Bridge was, in the opinion of the writers, to be dismissed, and in the event another crossing, more attractive topographically and in closer conformity with a line running southwards from the Cessnock ford, was preferred for closer examination.

The work was conducted during a week in June, 1959, when the first of the writers alone was present and must accept responsibility for the results. Further work followed during a week in August when both writers were involved. This extension was made possible by a grant from the University of Glasgow.

Over the centuries the crossing of the Cessnock has been negotiated either by the Ford, N.S. 476328, or by bridges immediately east of the Ford. At least one earlier bridge, the abutments of which are well preserved, preceded the existing bridge which dates to the 1840's. There is thus a complexity of roads, of which the turnpike one of the Macadam period, late eighteenth century, is very plain on both sides of the river.

It was decided, as a first venture, to make a cut clean across this complexity in the field immediately south of the side road which branches off the main road at the present bridge and leads to Carnell. The cut was thus made 150 yards south of the river.

The result is shown in Fig. 4. Four roads were found. These in sequence were (reading from north to south); the road of the Macadam period, a high-cambered earlier eighteenth-century road, beneath it an older road bottom of smallish cobbles, and finally a much worn, slightly cambered road with a bottom of heavier stone.

Of the Macadam road only the west margin (A in Fig.) with its side ditch (B in Fig.) could be examined, the rest being buried under the embankment of the present road. This road ran to the earlier bridge of which the abutments still exist. The construction of its surface strikingly exemplifies the Macadam technique, as set forth by Macadam himself in his evidence before a Select Committee of the Commons in 1819. Macadam strongly criticised earlier practice of excavating a road-bed and laying a heavy bottom, with lighter material piled on top to produce a highly cambered gravel surface. Such roads, he maintained, not only deteriorated rapidly but were dangerous because of the high camber. He advocated a thin layer of light road metal laid directly upon the ground, with only a slight camber; the individual stones of the road metal should not exceed six ounces weight (and the test for the road-man was whether he could put the stone in his mouth); where an old road was re-used, he required the former bottom to be taken out and broken up; side ditches should be of very moderate depth, and Macadam complained of the zeal of the road-men in cleaning the ditches, so that they become too broad and deep and were finally a menace to traffic.^{1b}

Most of these features are well exemplified in the Cessnock section. The surface, only three inches thick, consists of smallish broken stones resting directly on the natural soil. The side-ditch, as a result of cleaning, has grown to a trench six feet wide and thirty inches deep. Macadam's recommendation that in reconstruction of an old road the existing bottom must be broken up is to be noted, for the implication

1b. This and much other interesting comment is to be found in Macadam's "System of Road-making"; the evidence before Select Committee is pp. 96 ff.

is that, wherever a Macadam road overlies an ancient road, evidence of the latter may be destroyed.

The high-cambered road adjoining, CD in Fig. 4, equally exemplifies the technique which Macadam condemned. That such a road would deteriorate rapidly under traffic in winter conditions is clear from the loose material, mainly gravelly earth, of which it is constructed. CD represent the final form of this road, but an earlier form is argued by the continuation of the bottoming to E. The final form was 12 feet wide. The bottoming was of smallish cobbles, not appreciably different under the camber and in the extension to E.

FG is another road of somewhat different construction. It is defined by two large stones, one at each margin, with a width of 16 feet. It is less cambered than road CD, with a more solid structure of compacted small stones and gravel resting on a bottom of larger cobbles.

Now all these roads may be dismissed as comparatively recent, at least in the form in which they were found. They are eighteenth and nineteenth century. Possibly the road which is shown in Roy's map as swinging in here from a course slightly to the west is to be identified in the CE complex. They all appear to have run southwards slightly to the west of the turnpike A, for a cut 200 yards south of the initial cut showed the Macadam road alone. It is the FG road which is interesting, both because of its well-defined heavy bottoming and because it seems to be heading not for bridge but for ford. And there seems to be ground for thinking that it represents the course of the road before a bridge existed.² If any of these roads marks the course of an ancient one, it must surely be FG.

Accordingly the next step taken was to examine the hollow ways in the plantation on the river bank. There are two of these hollow ways, that to the west being large and

² Lebon, ii., p. 108, claims that the 17th century road from Glasgow to Dumfries via Kilmarnock and Mauchline used fords of the Cessnock and Ayr.

deep, the adjoining one much smaller. Both lead to the ford which consists of flat slabs of natural rock. Cutting in the larger of the hollow ways revealed rock under slight cover of humus, without any evidence of artificial work. A cut across the smaller hollow way told a very different story. Under a cover of humus a foot deep in the centre but four feet deep at the sides a road bottom twelve feet wide was uncovered. It was laid in a bed cut in the rock, as the photograph (Plate II.) makes plain. The bottoming consisted of large cobbles. A further cut close to the river confirmed that this structure continued right to the ford. So manifest evidence of careful construction at once raised the question of what happened on the other side of the river, and a cut was made in the field which is here quite level. **The same construction was found.** Again a bed had been cut in the rock and a bottom of large cobbles laid in the bed, with the same width of 12 feet (Plate III.). The cover of humus was here two feet deep.

It is not proposed to build any conclusions at the moment upon this evidence, but rather to pose the obvious question. Who can be conceived of as remotely likely to have constructed this road? The work is old; older than mediæval traffic which we must assume is responsible for the adjacent, large hollow way. There is no flow of water-drainage sufficient to have produced either hollow way, but both are substantially the result of use, the one with careful preparation, the other with none. Even if we allow that mediæval traffic may have used both (though the well-preserved condition of the observed bottoming does not favour the supposition), such careful construction finds no parallel of which the writers are aware in mediæval work. The possibility, therefore, must be honestly faced that we have here Roman construction. And the construction under such circumstances of approach to a river ford can be paralleled from the Roman period, and indeed, paralleled very closely at the Tees crossing on the Bowes-Bishop Auckland road.³

³ Margary, ii., pp. 167-8.

The writers are most careful to stress the possibility only; proof must depend on the identification of demonstrably Roman structures on the line which such a crossing would serve.

From this point we proceeded by hypothesis for which no apology is made. Suppose, we said, that this work at the Cessnock crossing is Roman, what course would the road take from there southwards? No answer was found in exploratory cuts on the old road-line, which stretches like a bow-string across the wide detour of the modern road at Bargour. There the Macadam road was found and nothing else; though admittedly that does not rule out the possibility of an earlier road, taken up and broken, as we have seen Macadam's practice to have been. Nor had we any better success in the intermittently enclosed strip to the east of the modern road southwards from Rodinghead. The strip runs past the farms of Deaconhill, Hollybush and Knowehead, to terminate short of the water-tower on the outskirts of Mauchline. Though the surface indications strongly suggested the course of a former road, a number of cuts all produced negative results. No road ever ran there, and the strip must be taken to represent a former plantation strip.

At this point of frustration, Mr Niven, Factor to Sir Claud Haggart Alexander of Kingencleuch, came with the information that in a cutting of the modern road to allow the passage of a water pipe to the farm of Lochhill he had personally seen two earlier roads. They were distinct in level and construction; the upper one was gravel surfaced, the lower one, which did not coincide with the upper in position but ran immediately west of it, consisted of a heavy stone bottom. If this information was correct—and Mr Niven is a most reliable and observant man—then it appeared possible that these former roads had been running under the modern one all down the straight stretch from Rodinghead to the Mauchline water-tower N.S. 494283. Furthermore it seemed possible that, if one of these roads was ancient, it would continue its straight course instead of bending slightly to the

west, as the modern road does, just opposite the water-tower. The bend is not recent but already existed when Roy drew his map in the mid-eighteenth century. Any straight continuation would, therefore, be at least older than that.

Accordingly trial was made in the field south of the water-tower on the line followed by the present road before the bend. Here a much perished road with cobbled bottom and side-ditches was found. The total width over the ditches was nineteen feet, the actual road bottom being fourteen feet wide (Plate. III.). Three cuts at intervals in the field produced similar results.

Proceeding further by hypothesis, we asked where, if indeed we were on the line of a Roman road, would that line, following a straight course, reach the river Ayr? The map told us that the line met the river at a point marked "Ford," N.S. 503254. A visit showed that the ford consisted of flat rockslabs (Plate IV.), very similar to the Cessnock one, and that it could not be approached directly from the north because of a steep rocky face but only by means of a hollow way a hundred yards to the west, and thence by a road along the river-bank. This road along the river-bank did not seem at all ancient, but to have relation to a quarry in the rocky face already mentioned. Moreover the ground had been disturbed by the construction of a mill-lade alongside the road. There was no point, therefore, in pursuing the investigation here. Instead we spent the final three days of this period of our work in examining the hollow way and the approaches to it. The approach to the ford from the south is well-defined and interesting, but we had neither time nor facilities for the examination of that except superficially.

The hollow way⁴ is 34 feet wide between the crests on either side. A cut across showed that at some time the sides had been excavated to leave a flat bottom thirteen feet wide (Plate V.). This bottom was paved with river cobbles,

⁴ Now marked in 6-inch O.S., 1953 revision, sheet N.S. 52 N.W.

intact at the margins but badly ruined in the centre which contained a formless mass of large stones. The steep excavated sides, especially the northern side, were revetted with stone. The total impression was of an originally well-constructed roadway, now almost completely ruined. It is impossible to say how far the ruin is due to wear and tear and to clumsy attempts to level the centre, or to natural causes such as the flow of drainage water. The cover of humus, two feet deep at the margins, was nil in the centre where the large stones lay exposed.

A cut across the approaches to the hollow way in the adjacent field revealed featureless natural gravelly soil except for a stretch of nine feet where there was a band of loose cobbling, scattered at the edges. The presence of this band would be devoid of significance, had cobbles or indeed any stone apart from natural gravel, appeared anywhere else in our cut; but over a total length of eighty feet the natural surface was stoneless. Moreover the band appeared in the most suitable position for an approach to the hollow way; and after we had returned from excavation, Dr Mustarde of Ballochmyle Hospital near-by, reported the appearance of a parched strip of grass farther up the field in the line of the hollow way and the cobbled band. No opportunity has arisen to test this.

So much then for our essay in hypothesis. The discoveries are suggestive but admittedly quite inconclusive. There may be significance in the manner in which the various pieces of evidence fit in relation to a possible ancient road between the fords of Cessnock and Ayr. But possible significance comes far short of proof and carries little weight unless it is given final point by the discovery of definitely identifiable Roman structures associated with this line. The obvious area to search for some such structure is the high ground immediately south of the Ayr ford.

(3) Roads in Upper Nithsdale and Beyond.

By ALLAN WILSON.

(A Report on Research Carried Out in the Summer of 1959.)

The Roman Fortlet at Bankhead.

The existence of a Roman fortlet of the road-post type, at Bankhead Farm, Kirkconnel, implies the existence of a Roman valley road in Upper Nithsdale. No Roman road as such has been certainly discovered, but in the present article an attempt is being made to postulate probable terrain for such a road in Upper Nithsdale and beyond.

Tradition.

Tradition has little to say regarding a Roman road in Upper Nithsdale. The only factual gleam is to be found in Maitland's *History of 1757*, where he states categorically, that "The Roman road or vicinal way from Lochmaben to Tiber's Castle, being joined by the Roman road from Elwinfoot, go on together to the County of Ayr and estuary of Clyde" (Maitland, vol. ii., p. 193). A later reference to a Roman road in Upper Nithsdale, is to be found in Murray's *Early Burgh Organisation* (Murray, vol. ii., pp. 335-336), but as the statement is unsubstantiated, no valid conclusion may be drawn from it.¹ The first serious attempt to examine the possibility of a Roman road in Upper Nithsdale, was not undertaken until 1952 (Clarke, 1, pp. 111-120). So much for previous work and references to the Romans in Upper Nithsdale. We must now consider the results of the researches of last summer.

The Road South of Bankhead.

The topographical starting point for the present report, must be the Bankhead site. About 70 yards from the gateway of the fortlet, the remains of the probable valley road were encountered.² The road, in so far as it was clearly

¹ Murray's statement was occasioned by the mention of Croseneton, presumably Corsencon, as a toll check-point, in the earliest known charter of the burgh of Ayr (Pryde, pp. 1, ff.). Murray refers to the *Liber de St. Marie de Melros*, vol. i., pp. xviii.-xix., but there is no mention of any Roman road in Upper Nithsdale.

² See above pl. and p. 142.

defined, was 12 feet wide. South of the fortlet, there is no positive evidence of the road, though excavation has yet to be carried out on likely stretches. The great obstacle to road construction in the southern extremity of Upper Nithsdale, is Dalpeddar Hill, and it seems most likely that the Romans would have avoided the terrain as far as possible. Thus we must consider alternative routes. First, it has been suggested that the Roman road may be seen at "the old quarry on the hill-road from Crawick," NS 765120, and if that suggestion is correct, the road must have negotiated the gap between Dalpeddar Hill and Auchensow Hill, "and evidence of it was observed in growing corn in a field about 600 yards east of Mennock road and north of Auchensow Burn." NS 826082 (Clarke, 1, p. 120). From this point the road must have made for the neighbourhood of Durisdeer village where Roman marching camps have been observed by Dr St. Joseph (St. Joseph, 2, pp. 59-60). The other alternative to negotiating the terrain of Dalpeddar Hill, is for the road to have crossed the Nith in the Sanquhar area and continued down the right bank of the Nith, where a terraced road can be observed, until it reached the Carron-bridge ford, where Roman structures have been established (Clarke and Webster, pp. 9-34).

The Road North of Bankhead.

Immediately north of the fortlet, the road must have negotiated the steep gully of Bankhead farm, in immediate proximity to the modern road and railway. North of the gully, the only other observed stretch of probable Roman road, is that leading past the temporary Roman camp at Buttknowe, NS 724130 (Clarke, 1, pp. 118-119). North of Buttknowe there are two topographical possibilities. First, the road may have clung to the same terrain as hitherto, travelling on the line of the farms of Glenmuckloch Crichtons and Hillhead to the western shoulder of Corsencon Hill, NS 664142, or, secondly, still clinging to the same terrain, it may have followed a line to the west of the above, eventually falling into alinement at Corsencon Farm, with

the old parish road from March to Street.³

The Corsencon Hill-Avisyard Hill Area.

Thus we have arrived at the shoulder of Corsencon Hill, which must be regarded as the immediate objective of a Roman road running north of Bankhead and Buttknowe. The issue now concerns the road north of Corsencon. On topographical grounds, the road would have avoided on the one hand, the low marshy ground around New Cumnock, and on the other hand, the undesirable terrain of Aird's Hill. Thus it seems that the road may have hugged the eastern slopes of New Cumnock, whence the most obvious objective would be Avisyard Hill, NS 609182. It should be noted here that there is a tradition of a Roman camp in the environment of Avisyard Hill (Paterson, vol. i., p. 9).⁴ Though nothing further is known apart from the tradition itself, two factors should be borne in mind, first, the terrain at Avisyard is suitable to Roman construction, and secondly, a Roman post at Kirkconnel implies another Roman post in the Corsencon-Avisyard area, where the Upper Nithsdale valley opens out into the broad expanse of the Ayrshire lowlands. Thus, suggesting Avisyard Hill as the most obvious objective from Corsencon Hill, we are now concerned with probable lines between these two objectives. Two probable lines may be suggested. First, a line which is the natural projection to the Avisyard area, of the March-Street stretch of road, via Mounthope and the ford over the Muir-foot Burn,⁵ and secondly, a line from the Iron Gates, beside Glen Farm, NS 658149, to Grieve Hill Colliery at Watsonburn, NS 639164. The first line has been neither examined nor cut as yet, thus we shall defer consideration of it until

³ See the map of M'Dermont on the Turnpike and Parish Roads in Ayrshire. For additional information on the March-Street stretch, see the List of Highways, Ayrshire, 1883, No. 4, the Corsencon Road, and also the Road Board Minutes of 4/9/33 and 30/11/37. (Housed in the County Buildings, Ayr.)

⁴ See below under Clochlochar, p. 157. See also Warrick, p. 18.

⁵ The cottage with the significant name of Street, lies upon this line. A line approximating to it, was first suggested to Mr Clarke by Dr St. Joseph in a private letter dated 6/1/53. Mr E. Henderson has recently pointed out a stretch on this line for consideration.

a later date. The second line has been both examined and cut, thus we shall deal with this stretch in greater detail.

The Road From the Iron Gates (Glen Farm) to Grieve Hill Colliery (Watsonburn).

This stretch of road (see Pl. VI.), was first brought to attention by Mr A. E. Truckell, and it is conspicuous by its absence in the records of old roads in the district. The first reference to the road is to be found in Thomson's map of 1838, and is followed by reference in the 6 inch O.S. map of 1857, sheets xxxvi. and xlii.⁶ In the absence of literary evidence, archæology has revealed certain facts. In 1952, Mr John Clarke examined the road at a point near the Iron Gates. His conclusions were that the road was "16 feet wide, with a solid bottoming of large cobbles and side ditches to an overall width of 24 feet" (Clarke, 1, pp. 119-120). Last year, in the presence of Professor Lionel Stones and Mr Bruce Webster, two further cuts were made at the Watsonburn terminus. There the road was 11 feet 2 inches wide, with an agger of peat and turf immediately available in the vicinity, with metalling to an average thickness of 12 inches. The factor which was decisive, was the presence of sharply scarped margins which clearly indicate the construction of the road in its present condition, at the time of the early Industrial Revolution. Thus, in the absence of literary evidence for the road, and in the light of archæology and literature in general on the period, it seems essential to record a probable history for the road, though it must be stressed that the following thesis of origin, usage, and decay, is only a theory which best fits the facts so far known.

The thesis is that the road is an old coal road. Open-cast workings of coal are known to have been operated at Grieve Hill in the 18th century, and perhaps even long

⁶ It should be noted that though ground observation confirms Thomson's mapping of the road as forming a gentle curve at NS 652152, the O.S. mapping of the road has no curve, but consists in short, straight stretches with slight changes of alinement. This latter mapping is reproduced in the 6-inch revised O.S. map of 1958, sheet NS 61 NW.

before that (Carvel, p. 93). These workings in the 18th century may have been stimulated by the Ayr Banking House of Douglas, Heron & Co., founded in 1769 (Strawhorn, p. 14), which by its over-generous grants, fostered "the quarrying and burning of limestone to help in the improvement of the land, the opening up of beds of coal and ironstone, and the making of new roads in every direction" (Carvel, pp. 1-2; Warrick, p. 318). Thus the stretch from Grieve Hill to the Iron Gates may have come into being as a coal disposal route from the workings at Grieve Hill, perhaps under the initiative of either the Earl of Dumfries (O.S.A., vol. vi., p. 415), or Thomas Honeyman (Carvel, p. 9). Then the factor which caused the road to fall into disuse, would be the efficiency drive of Sir Charles Stuart Menteith, who constructed a new coal disposal route round the back of Corsencon Hill, reaching a height of 1100 feet above sea-level (Carvel, p. 10), to facilitate the delivery of coal to the new storage base at Sanquhar (Carvel, p. 9; N.S.A., Ayrshire, p. 513; for the Menteith "Inclined Plane," see Lebon, 1, pp. 138-142, also figs. 2 and 3).

However, one must not dismiss out of hand the possibility of the present disused coal road having originally been a Roman line. The general topographical lie of the road and the presence of side ditches in places, are factors quite consistent with Roman road construction, for if the road was rebuilt in the 18th century, a new build and entirely new road surface would be created, thus accounting for the presence of scarped margins (See Margary, 1, pp. 15-20). However, though an original Roman line may have been preserved by its later reconstruction, there must be some evidence of the road, north and south of the Grieve Hill-Iron Gates stretch. At the southern extremity of the stretch, suggestive crop marks were observed in an adjacent field and excavation is required here (Clarke, 1, p. 120). North of the present road, any possible evidence would have been destroyed by the Grieve Hill Colliery, and indeed nothing has been observed. If a road did exist and was making for Avisyard, it would follow the line of the present

parish boundary.⁷ Near Avisyard, this hypothetical line would coincide with a short stretch of reputed drove road,⁸ and at the point of coincidence there is surface indication of a more solid road than purely a drove road (see Pl. VII.). However, it may be another old coal road, for the area abounds in them. Only excavations on a more thorough scale can disentangle the problem of old roads in the Corsencon-Avisyard area, and until that has been accomplished, no valid conclusions may be finally reached.

Revision.

A brief revision of the results so far seems advisable at this point. The presence of a Roman fortlet at Kirkconnel implies a Roman road in the Upper Nithsdale valley. On topographical grounds it seems more than probable that the road would make for Corsencon Hill, and thence to Avisyard Hill. One possible objective for the road, from the Cumnock area, would be a junction with the Loudoun Hill-Coast Roman road, which more than probably follows the banks of the Irvine till its efflux at the sea (St. Joseph, 1, pp. 60-65; Miller, pp. 15-19; Clarke, 2, p. 55; Richmond, p. 135; Robertson, p. 129). Thus the issue resolves itself on the question of a suitable topographical line between the Corsencon-Avisyard area and the environs of Kilmarnock.⁹ A probable line for such a Roman road would be that which directly links up the fords of Lugar at Old Cumnock, Ayr at Kingencleuch, Cessnock at Bridgend, and Irvine at Hurlford, a route not without a history.

From Avisyard Hill to the Lugar Ford at Old Cumnock.

No excavation has been carried out on this stretch. A ford over the Lugar at Old Cumnock is to be found at NS 557204. On examination, the ford proved quite amenable to Roman use. On the 6 inch map of 1857, sheet xxxv.,

⁷ I am grateful to Mr A. L. F. Rivet for pointing out a suspicious kick on the parish boundary at NS 62151751.

⁸ This stretch is marked "drove road" on the 6-inch O.S. map of 1857, sheet xxxvi., though it has no such features. I am grateful to Mr E. Henderson for first pointing out this stretch.

⁹ For tradition of a Roman camp at Kilmarnock, see Paterson, vol. 1., p. 166; Mackay, p. 26.

there is marked at Clochlochar, at a point about NS 588192, "find of broken swords and spearheads." Clochlochar is of interest if only for the fact that it lies on the direct hypothetical line between Avisyard and the Lugar ford. Regarding the Clochlochar find, the original O.S. Name Book of 1857 states, "Mr George Findley, an intelligent old man, at one time occupier of 'Clocklocher,' states that at various times he discovered swords points spearheads and hilts of swords of curious metal at or about the point marked on the trace. The soil on the east side of the house, he states, was dry and different from the surrounding field. All is now defaced by the line of the railway."¹⁰ Nothing further can be adduced as to the nature of the finds or the possibility of a site. Nevertheless it is suggestive that this may have been the site Paterson was speaking of, when he referred to a Roman camp not far from Avisyard (Paterson, vol. i., p. 9).

From the Lugar Ford to the Ayr Ford.

The Ayr ford, see Pl. IV., can be found at NS 503253, and for further details, see above page 149. No further research has been carried out on the area between the two fords.

From the Ayr Ford to the Cessnock Ford.

This has already been dealt with under pp. 148-150.

From the Cessnock Ford to the Hurl-Ford.

No archaeological research has been carried out on this area. However it has been established that there is an ancient cobbled road-bottom on the north bank of the Cessnock.¹¹ In the area north of the Cessnock, the line of the modern road, A76, is very interesting, for it forms a direct line of communication between the Cessnock and the Irvine at Hurlford. Furthermore this line has been used for a considerable period of time. The Turnpike road is mapped in Taylor and Skinner as one continuous straight stretch

¹⁰ I am grateful to Mr A. L. F. Rivet for information from the original O.S. Name Book of 1857.

¹¹ See above p. 147.

coinciding with the A76. The pre-Turnpike road is featured in Roy, and regarding roads in this area between 1600 and 1750, Dr Lebon, formerly of Glasgow University, carried out research on the early estate maps and came to the conclusion that, "Both the Irvine-Edinburgh road, and the Glasgow-Kilmarnock-Mauchline-Dumfries road, crossed the Cessnock water by fords and used the Hurl-ford in common" (Lebon, 2, p. 108). Thus if a Roman road ran north of the Cessnock, it could not run on a better topographical line than that of the modern A76. Thus excavation is required at two points; first, it is required at the Hurl-ford, and secondly, at the point NS 463349, where the modern road has swung off the line of its predecessor, to accommodate a railway bridge. The line of the Turnpike is preserved by the hedgerow and at this point excavation is required.

Conclusions.

Tradition has little to say on the Romans in Upper Nithsdale. However the existence of a Roman road in Upper Nithsdale seems a necessity if troops based on Dalswinton were to operate with effect in Kyle and Cunningham (Richmond and St. Joseph, p. 9).¹² The discovery of a Roman fortlet at Kirkconnel substantiates this view. A Roman road is now implied as far as Kirkconnel. From Kirkconnel northward, the shoulder of Corsencon Hill is an obvious objective, and thence to the Avisyard area. Thinking in terms of the known network of Roman occupation of south-west Scotland, the road would make for the Loudoun Hill-Coast road, perhaps using the time-honoured direct route joining the fords of the Lugar, Ayr, Cessnock and Irvine. The researches of last summer so far from invalidating the suggested line of penetration, were even more than suggestive in places. However, the one factor which alone can determine beyond doubt the Roman occupation of this line, is the discovery of a series of Roman forts and fortlets along the line, and future research must be devoted to this possibility.

¹² Professor Eric Birley has urged caution, until further detail is forthcoming, in assessing the purpose and scope of the *Ala Petriana* and the Flavian fort II. at Dalswinton. (Birley, pp. 9-13.)

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Sir Claude and Lady Haggart Alexander of Kingencleuch; Commander and Mrs Findlay of Carnell, and Mr G. Milligan of Bankhead Farm, Kirkconnel, not only freely granted permission to excavate, but also showed much kindly interest.

To Mr Raleigh Radford our grateful thanks are due not only for surveying the expected course of the road between the Ayr and the Cessnock prior to the decision to excavate, but also for visiting the work in progress there and giving active encouragement and advice. He also personally surveyed the whole length of the still uncertain road from Watsonburn to Street (Irongates) in the Corsencon area.

The officials of the Ayrshire Archæological and Natural History Society willingly agreed to our work in their area.

Special acknowledgment is made to Dr R. C. Reid, who, in a special sense, was the father of the whole project, and to Professor Lionel Stones of Glasgow University, whose good offices were invaluable.

Finally, our thanks are due to the Trustees of the Mouswald Trust, Dumfries, and to Glasgow University, for the grants which made the work possible.

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Abbreviations.

- C.A.A.S.**—Collections of the Ayrshire Archæological and Natural History Society.
- J.R.S.**—Journal of Roman Studies.
- N.S.A.**—New Statistical Account.
- O.S.**—Ordnance Survey.
- O.S.A.**—Old Statistical Account.
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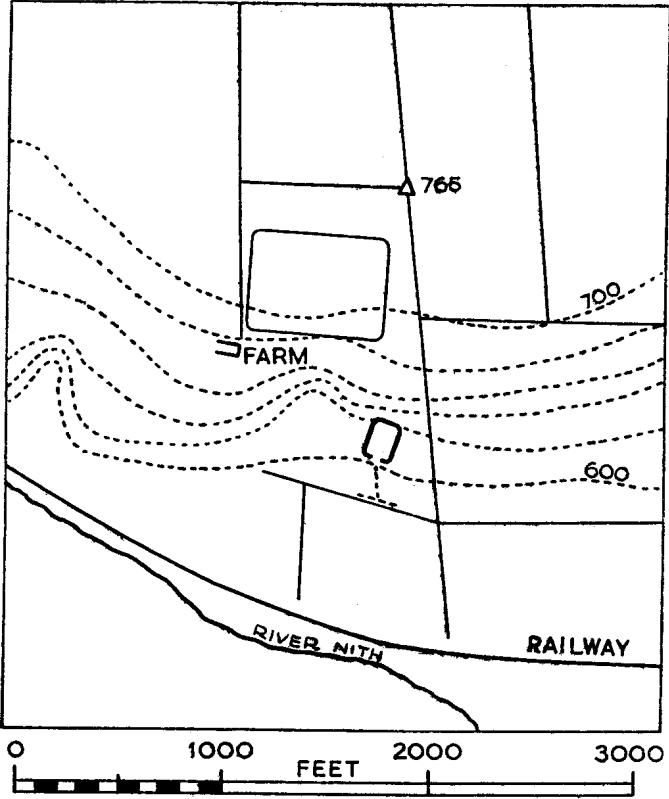


Fig. 1—Contour Map of Bankhead area.

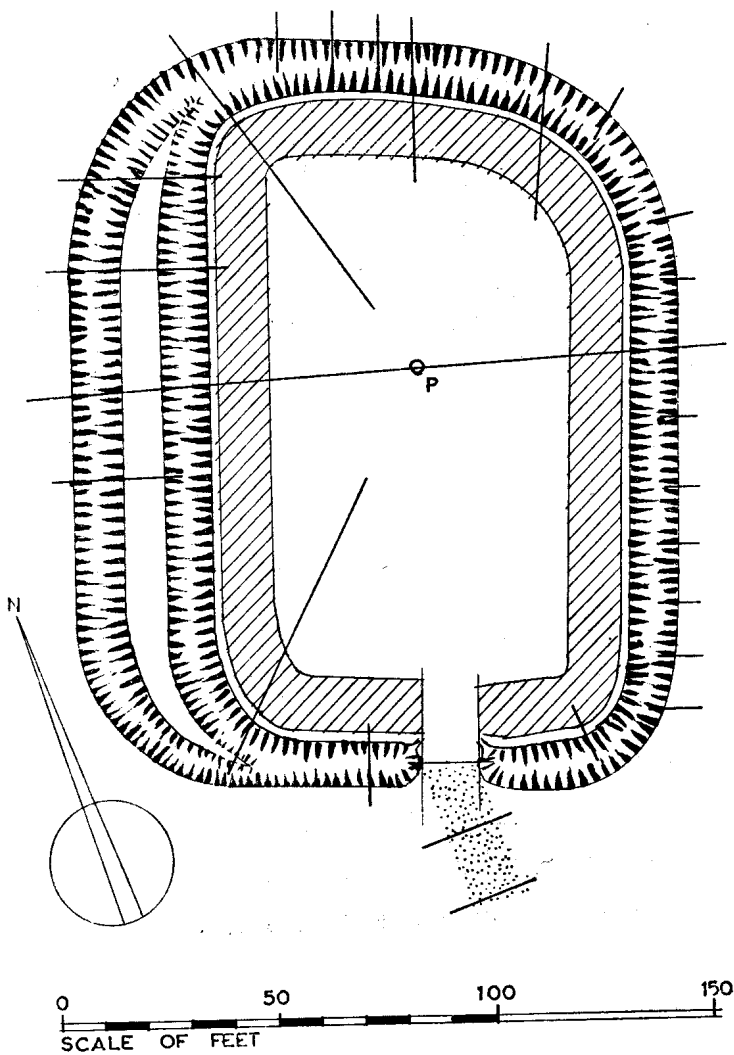


Fig. 2—Plan of Bankhead fortlet.

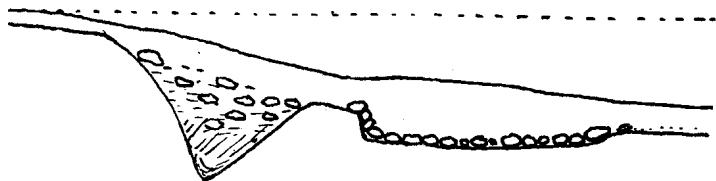


Fig. 3 (a)—Ditch and rampart North.

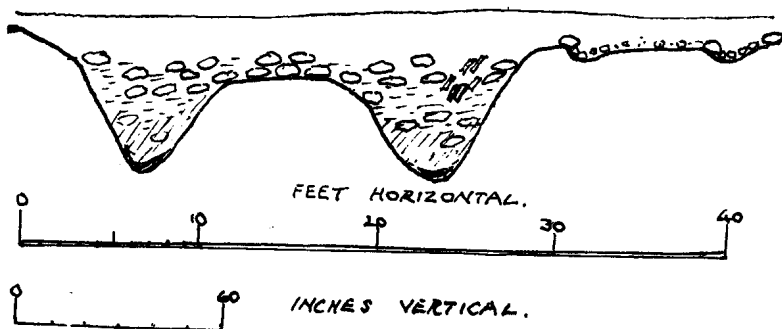


Fig. 3 (b)—Ditch and rampart West.

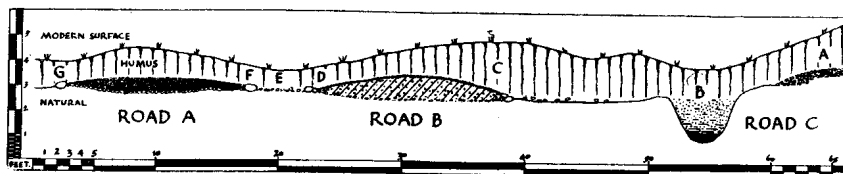


Fig. 4—Section across roads approaching the Cessnock from the South.

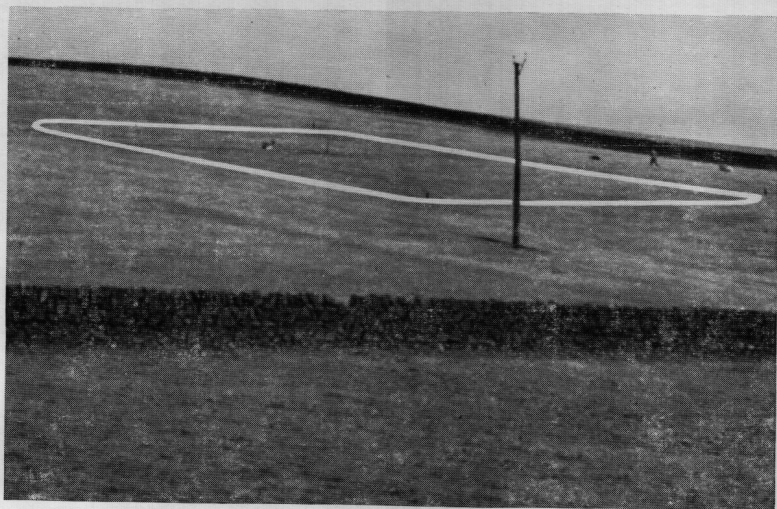


Plate I.—Site of fortlet viewed from South-West.



Plate II.—Road-bottom in rock-cut bed at the Cessnock.



Plate III.—Road-bottom with side-ditches at Mauchline.

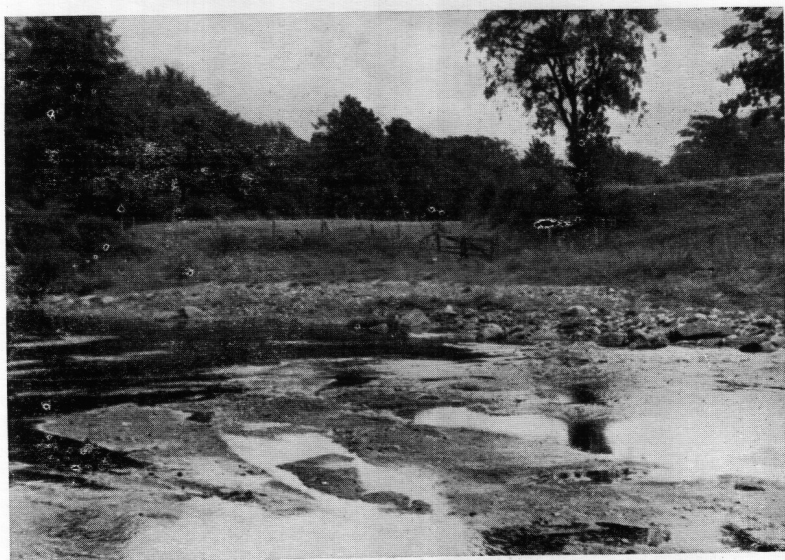


Plate IV.—Ford near Haugh on River Ayr (looking South).



Plate V.—Road-bottom in hollow-way approaching Ayr ford.
The revetted North side is seen beyond the farther pole.



Plate VI.—View along the Watsonburn-Glen road looking South-East.



Plate VII.—Avisyard road looking South.

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ARTICLE 13.

A Trial Excavation at Burnfoot of Ewes.

By RICHARD BELLHOUSE, M.A.

[In view of the pending excavation at Broomholm and the current excavations at Raeburnfoot, it was deemed advisable to make a brief investigation of local sites which might throw light on the Roman roads in our area. The following report, if disappointing, still leaves open the possibility of a road up the Ewes Water.—Eds.]

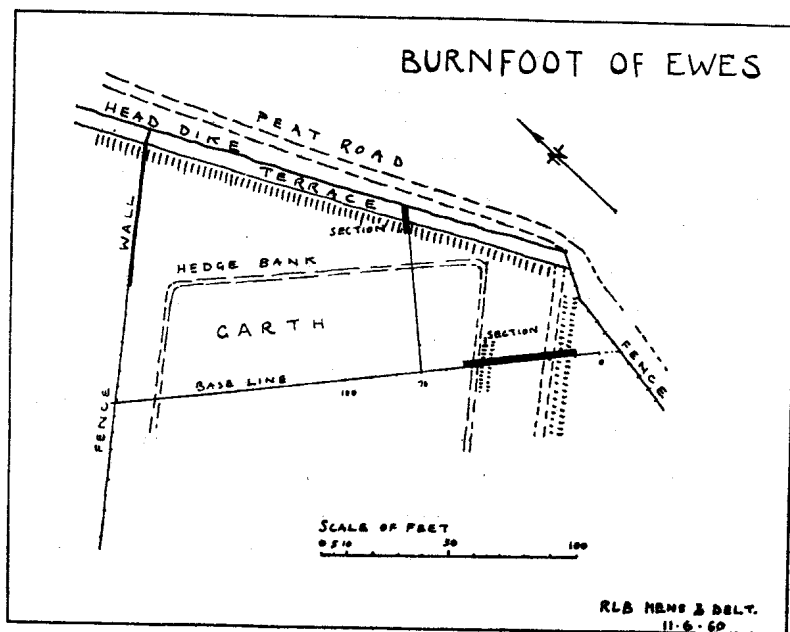
Encouraged by Dr Reid I undertook a small excavation in the stackyard behind the farm in order to find out the true significance of the mounds and hollows on the slope below an ancient road. My first visit to the site was in March of this year when Mr C. A. Raleigh Radford explained to me the circumstantial evidence for thinking that the terrace on which the "head dike" stands might be the remains of a Roman road, and, if so, the mounds and hollows might be the ramparts and ditches of a Roman patrol post.

Accordingly a dig was arranged for June 8th and 9th and I recruited friends from Manchester who have worked with me elsewhere and whose enthusiasm is still undimmed by the vagaries of our weather. A third day was provided for in the event of anything interesting turning up.

First, we set out a 100 ft. base line, with pegs at 10 ft. intervals, more or less at right angles to, and across the "rampart." Another line was set out square to this so that we could develop the excavation on a 10 ft. grid if we found anything interesting. Next, the trial pits were opened, one by each peg, ten in all, the idea being that each could subsequently be enlarged to an 8 ft. square, leaving 2 ft. wide balks between squares.

The pits showed nothing but clean subsoil. We then joined five of them together to form a substantive trench sectioning the "rampart." Results were most disappointing; the visible hollows were not ditches, the mounds were structureless, except that the larger one had some scattered

cobbles in its upper levels. We could not escape the conclusion that the larger mound was, in fact, a worn down enclosure dike of the same build as the "head dike," and that the hollow adjoining was the strip of land from which the sods had been cut for its casting.



The smaller mound forms three sides of a parallelogram and its interpretation as a garden hedge is strongly supported by the observation that all the trees on the site, considerable growths of ash and elm, are outside it. Mr Elliot tells me that he has known the place for forty years and believes it to have been an orchard.

We then turned to the terraced track; it can be traced for several hundred yards along the lower contours of Crude Hill and must antedate the "head dike" which lies upon it. The edge of the terrace has been sharpened by cultivation and soil creep, and shows, here and there, its construction in sections where the earth has fallen away. I could find

no kerbing and the metalling was a six inch thick layer of stone and soil. We examined the road in a section related to our grid and proved a width of twelve feet. Its surface was uncambered, well trodden and compact, and only just under the turf. At this point the "head dike" had been made on the steep uphill slope of the terrace thus preserving the full width of the original excavation.

Immediately on the other side of the dike, at a higher level, is another road. It rises at a fairly even gradient gradually curving round the hill until it comes to an end in a peat bog on the col between Crude Hill and Bught Knowe. Old workings hereabout make it certain that it is a sledge track for bringing down the turves.

I can give no opinion as to when the terraced road might have been constructed. It is very tempting to think of it as Roman especially since a very similar road may be seen at many points all the way up the valley from north of Langholm to beyond Mossypaul, and we may see the undoubted Roman road pointing up the valley from the fort on Broomholme Knowe.

I have to thank Messrs Elliot of Burnfoot for their permission to dig on their farm and for their kindly interest; Mr and Mrs Whitehead and Mr and Mrs Taylor for the actual digging, and Dr Reid, who very kindly arranged a grant from the Education Committee of the County Council towards expenses.

ARTICLE 14.

Addenda Antiquaria.**Kirkcudbright Plant Notes, 1959.**

A. MCG. STIRLING.

The following notes are the result of observations made during the summer of 1959 in various parts of the Stewartry in connection with the Botanical Society of the British Isles Distribution Maps Scheme. They include some records of more than ordinary interest, four being New County Records. The nomenclature followed is that of the List of British Vascular Plants—J. E. Dandy, 1958.

Thelypteris palustris. This fern, rare in Scotland, was previously discovered by Dr H. Milne Redhead near Mainsriddle, where it is in rather poor condition due to drainage, but has now been found by the writer in excellent condition and in considerable quantity in Newlaw Bog, near Dundrennan, where it is likely to flourish for some considerable time.

Ranunculus lingua. Pond border, Pulcree, Gatehouse.

Thalictrum minus ssp *arenarium*. Brighthouse Bay, Borgue. N.C.R. for the Ssp.

Crambe maritima. Very fine between Balmae and Mullock Bay, Kirkcudbright.

Thlaspi arvense. Field weed at Kirkandrews and Borness, Borgue.

Teesdalia nudicaulis. Old sand-pit near Loch Fern, Dalbeattie.

Cardamine amara. Island in R. Dee near Ford Farm.

Hypericum hirsutum. Brighthouse Bay; Banks of R. Dee near Tongland.

Halimione portulacoides. In very small quantity at Mossyard Bay, Gatehouse, and on sea-cliffs at Balcary Point, Auchencairn.

Erodium cicutarium. Remarkably scarce on the Kirkcudbright coast. Brighthouse Bay.

Frangula alnus. Marshy ground near Bargaly Farm, Palmure.

Trifolium striatum. Near Raeberry Head, Rerrick.

Astragalus glycyphyllos. Cliffs near Raeberry Head.

Potentilla crantzii. Found by D. A. Ratcliffe on rocks near Millfore, S. of Loch Dee. See Proc. Bot. Soc. Edin.

Agrimonia odorata. Roadside near Ringford. Barskeoch, Dalry.

Alchemilla vulgaris agg. *A. glabra* and *A. xanthochlora* are both

common, while *A. vestita* is very scarce, having only been observed near Carrick shore, Gatehouse, and in old pasturés at Bombie, near Kirkcudbright.

Sanguisorba officinalis. Brighthouse Bay, Borgue; Mullock Bay, Rerrick.

Sedum rosea. The Merrick, and in the Kells hills.

Saxifraga hypnoides. The Merrick.

Drosera anglica. Rusko, near Gatehouse; Larg Hill, Creetown.

Drosera intermedia. Near Stroan Loch, New Galloway Station.

Epilobium pedunculare. Old quarry near Ken Bridge.

Circaea intermedia. Glen of Screel Burn.

Hippuris vulgaris. Marsh near Kirkchrist, Kirkcudbright.

Eryngium maritimum. Preston Merse, near Southernness.

Berula erecta. Marsh near Kirkchrist, Kirkcudbright.

Meum athamanticum. Bank of R. Dee near Ford Farm; near Stroan Loch.

Ligusticum scoticum. Kirkandrews.

Polygonum viviparum. Damp flushes near summit of the Merrick. New County Record.

Polygonum raii. Southernness.

Salix decipiens. Near Woodhall Loch. Det. R. C. L. Howitt.

Salix daphnoides. Bank of R. Urr near Mote of Urr.

Salix repens. Newlaw Bog; Preston Merse.

Pyrola minor. Kirkconnel Linns, near Laurieston.

Armeria maritima. The Merrick.

Centaureum littorale. Mosseyard Bay and Ravenshall shore.

Gentianella campestris. Old pastures near Bombie Farm, Kirkcudbright.

Hyoscyamus niger. Brighthouse Bay, Borgue.

Chaenorhinum minus. Railway line near New Galloway Station; Dalbeattie.

Veronica montana. Garroch, Dalry; St. Mary's Isle and Buckland Burn, Kirkcudbright.

Euphrasia frigida. The Merrick. A New County Record for this mountain species.

Pinguicula lusitanica. Larg Hill, Creetown, and near the Money-pool Burn.

- Utricularia intermedia*. Loch Harrow, Kells.
- Utricularia minor*. Loch Harrow, Kells; Marsh near Plunton, Borgue.
- Clinopodium vulgare*. Banks of R. Dee, Tongland.
- Betonica officinalis*. Near the Dee, Tongland; hill road near Balloch Burn, Creetown.
- Campanula latifolia*. Skyre Burn, Gatehouse.
- Carduus acanthoides*. Brighthouse Bay, Borgue.
- Saussurea alpina*. The Merrick.
- Serratula tinctoria*. Along the course of the Dee from Glenlochiar to St. Mary's Isle.
- Hieracium vagense*. Rocky bank of Dee near Tongland. N.C.R.
Det. P. D. Sell.
- Hieracium subplanifolium*. Cliffs near Douglas Hall, Colvend.
Det. P. D. Sell.
- Ruppia maritima*. Fleet estuary near Cardoness Cas; Sandside, Kirkcudbright.
- Scirpus sylvaticus*. Banks of Tarff near Underwood.
- Carex laevigata*. Glen of Screel Burn; Shore at Rascarrel.
- Carex lepidocarpa*. Senwick Bog, Kirkcudbright; near Torrs Point.
- Carex acutiformis*. Newlaw Bog, Dundrennan; near Great Cross, Kirkcudbright.
- Carex lasiocarpa*. Senwick Bog, Kirkcudbright; Trostrie Loch, Twynholm.
- Carex aquatilis*. Island in R. Dee near Ford Farm.
- Carex biglowii*. Corserine and the Merrick.
- Carex muricata*. Roadside near Loch Lurkie, Parton; Tongland; Senwick, Balcary.
- Festuca altissima*. Glenlee Burn, Dalry.
- Vulpia bromoides*. Borgue; granite quarry at Kirkmabreck.
- Melica nutans*. Banks of Tarff near Ringford; Urr near Corsock; Kirkconnel Linns; Grey Mare's Tail, near Murray's Monument.
- Millium effusum*. Abbey Burn near Burnfoot; near Needles Eye, Southwick.
- Parapholis strigosa*. Sandside, Kirkcudbright; Sandgreen, near Gatehouse.
- Spartina townsendii*. This introduced species is now actively colonising the Fleet estuary near Ardwall.

The Kirkland of Longcastle.

By A. E. TRUCKELL.

The site on Annat Hill, Camford, Kirkinner, referred to by Sir Herbert Maxwell in the second edition of his "Place-Names of Galloway" as being shown as rectangular and marked "Roman Camp" on an estate map of 1777 was examined by Mr Alan Wilson and the writer on Sunday, 27th September, 1959, accompanied by Dr R. C. Reid and Mr Morrison who kindly supplied the transport. It lies astride the summit of a meadowland ridge near its Southern end, and seems to be a more or less rectangular enclosure some 50 ft. N.-S. by 60 ft. E.-W. Its bank is only obvious at two points, at the N.E. corner and where its S. end goes under the fence and hedge (on a turf-and-rubble bank) which divides it longitudinally. The enclosure bank is of soil, rubble and large field stones. General Roy's M.S. Map, c. 1750, at the B.M., shows a croft in this neighbourhood.

To the Westwards, across a shallow valley, an old road runs S.W. on a terrace along the foot of a long low bluff and continues as an obvious crop-mark through a field. To the North it crosses the North end of Annat Hill just S. of Camford and descends to the modern road by a field gate, almost opposite which is another.

A low natural platform some 200 yards W. of the site on Annat Hill may show signs of scarping: it lies at the foot of the ridge and separated from it by a hollow. Sir Herbert gives "Annat" as signifying church land and in view of the proximity of the mediæval and earlier church site at Kirkland of Longcastle this is certainly quite a likely derivation.

The same day a brief visit was made to the farmstead of Kirkland of Longcastle where in the 1920s a fine ninth-century interlace-work cross was found and removed to Monreith. Beside the dungstead is a heap of pillar-stones which may once have borne painted inscriptions. The farmer states that when the adjacent byre was built a substantial flag floor was revealed and that last year in digging the sheep-dipping trough on the far side of the byre from the dungstead three burials were found—two adults with between them a child—the bones being returned to the soil. The farm lies on the edge of a broad shallow ridge along which for a considerable distance runs the modern road, in straight stretches with angular changes of direction, and on a line which encourages further investigation of a possible ancient origin. Nearby lies the farm of Airiehassan—"The shieling on the road."

A further visit was made to Kirkland of Longcastle on 20th

November with General and Mrs Scott-Elliot and Mr Bernard: several of the pillar-stones mentioned above were turned over and a surface examination made of the considerable stone-heaps around them. An apparent surface of shell-mortar was found under the heap at the back of the byre. A split boulder bearing a doubtful small cross in a maze of plough scratches was noted in the pile of stones round the end of the rough drystone dyke running to the back of the farmstead some 20 ft. from the byre, and leaning against this dyke, apparently slipped from its top, was the shaft of a small cross of twelfth-century type. This has been removed to Dumfries Museum where it has already been viewed by Miss Rosemary Cramp, who agrees that it falls in with the familiar group of small plain undecorated crosses which seem to occupy the transition between pre-Norman and post-Norman times in Wigtownshire. The head is missing but the base of the two inward curves at the head of the shaft—clumsily asymmetrical as is common with these crosses—can be seen. In the farm courtyard lies a ponderous piece of granite some six feet long and some eighteen inches square in section. It has been hammer-dressed and bears angular knobs at intervals of about eighteen inches along its upper and lower edges on one side only. It is slightly curved and suggests a lintel. A similar shorter piece acts as dyke-copestone at the gate into the farm front garden near the farmhouse door. In addition to the knobs it bears a clear ridge along the centre of its upper surface, looking in fact rather like a hog-backed tombstone. The surface and ornament in both cases seems to be hammer-dressed. Both pieces have seen use as gate-posts.

The great bulk of stone to be examined behind the farmstead suggests that a stay of some days in good weather would be advantageous and it might be possible to examine the area of flooring which still apparently projects behind the byre.

Corrie and Hutton documents.

By R. C. REID.

The following two documents relating to this united parish are taken from the MSS. at Templehill, Waterbeck, which consist of family letters, estate papers and the note books and loose notes of Thomas Johnston Carlyle relating to that family and to Eskdale in particular. They are mainly genealogical. These documents are printed with the kind permission of the Misses Carlyle.

(i.)

1728, Sept. 26. Memorandum recording that John Kennedy, one

of the executors of Edward Moffat, linen draper in Exeter, called a meeting of heretors and others of Corrie to consider the method of settling a legacy of £280 sterling for maintaining a parish schoolmaster and also £20 sterling for building a schoolhouse. It was decided that the sum should be vested in the Moderator and Presbytery of Lochmaben as Trustees to be lent on heritable security of lands in Corrie preferably possessed by the Marquis of Annandale who was represented by Bryce Blair. As no house could be hired at Corriehalls one was to be hired at Penlaw till such time as school and schoolhouse should be built. It was decided that William Bell son of John Bell in Skalehill be appointed schoolmaster if he is found qualified by the Presbytery.

Present—John Kennedy, Bryce Blair, William Johnstone of Penlaw, George Johnstone of Whiteknow, Mr John Henderson of Broadholm and Mr George Young, minister. Written by John Carlyle writer in Annan and witnessed by Thomas Lawson in Cumstone and the said John Carlyle.

(ii.)

1789, Aug. 7. At Hillside. Account due to William Broun mason for repairs to the church and manse of Hutton finished in August 1789.

Sum of estimate of taking down and rebuilding the Belfrey, roughcasting the church, repairing thereof and furnishing sclates and paving the way areas of the church	£23	4	4
Deduct rebuilding the belfrey now ashlar and carriage not done being directed to make up the gavel top without the belfrey	£2	1	9
	£21	2	7
Add some additional repairs of the roof not estimated	£1	3	2
	£22	5	9
Deduct for 21 yards of roughcast over estimated at 1d		1	9
	£22	4	0

Proportion, signed by William Stewart—

Marquis of Annandale	3610	£15	6	4
Dr Rogerson, paid	815	£3	9	0
Mr Henderson	325	£1	7	7
Hiethat	207		17	7
Shaw	100		8	6
Whiteknow	100		8	6
Watscales	75		6	5

Three Sweetheart Abbey Charters.

By A. E. TRUCKELL.

The three important documents, hereunder transcribed by Dr R. C. Reid, form part of the collection in Broughton House, Kirkcudbright, and have not been noticed or described before. It is hoped that a detailed study of the large number of bundles of documents in this Hornel Collection will yield more items of importance for the 16th and early 17th centuries. Even a cursory glance reveals quite a number of local documents from 1520 onwards which cannot have been brought to the notice of the National Register of Archives when their officer reported on the Collection.

The three dealt with here are of special interest owing to the paucity of material relating to New Abbey and as shewing stages in the development of the control of the Broun family over the Abbey and district. Thanks are due to the Broughton Trustees per Mrs Brown, County Librarian of the Stewartry, for making these documents available for study.

(i.)

1541, Aug. 12. Feu charter conform to Acts of Parliament by John, abbot of Sweetheart of the Cistercian order, in favour of Cuthbert Broun son of the late Thomas Broun in Land and his heirs for certain sums of money paid to the abbot in his urgent necessity, of the 40/- lands of old extent called ye Land, the 20/- lands of Barbeth, the 20/- lands of Glen and the 20/- lands of Colyngach, extending in all to a £5 land in the barony of Lochindeloct and extending in our old rental to £11 scots, to be held by Cuthbert and his lawful heirs male, whom failing his nearest lawful heirs male, whom failing his eldest heir female, paying yearly £11 6/8 with 26/8 in augmentation, reserving the glebeland called the Dictermos (?) of the lands of Land. Sealed at the monastery with the common seal of the chapter.

Wit.—Dom. James Makcalland priest, Nicolas Edgar, John Makcartna and Walter Makcartna.

Signed—John abbot of Dulciscordis and John Kirkpatrick, Patrick Rowll and Thomas Dicsone, members of the Chapter.

Tag and seal.

(ii.)

1541, Aug. 12. Precept by the said abbot, directed to Thomas Patersone and Thomas Grayme as bailies in hac parte to infeft the said Cuthbert Broun in the said lands. Sealed with the chapter seal before the same witnesses.

Signed by the Abbot and the following members of chapter: Herbert Broun pensioner, Richard Patersone, James Derly (probably Derling or Darling, see Laing Charters No. 533), Patrick Velche, Patrick Rowle, Andrew Donart, Thomas Dicsone, Thomas Murray, Thomas Pedder, William Thom-sone, William Lytyl, Alexander Atkyne (probably Arthur, see Laing Charters No. 533), John Kirkpatrick and Robert Notman.

(iii.)

1579-80, March 15. Feu charter by Mr Gilbert Broun perpetual commendator of the monastery of Sweetheart with consent of the convent in chapter, to his kinsman (consanguineus) Charles Broun son of John Broun of Carsluith, his heirs, etc., of a half part of the mill of the barony of Lochindelo and a half of the multures, etc., thereof, which half was held in assedation by the said John Broun father of the said Charles, lying in the parish of Kirkenes (sic), paying to the said Mr Gilbert and his successors £11 scots as feu ferme with 6/8 in augmentation, and containing precept of sasine directed to Cuthbert Broun of Bagbye. Sealed with the chapter seal of the abbey.

Wit.—John M'Ghee notary public, Robert Broun of Inglistoun and Thomas Broun of Lochhill.

Signed—M. Gilbert Brounne abbot of Dulciscordis, John Logan and John M'Ghee notaries.

Tag, but seal missing.

The Cairn on Whitecoomb (Moffat).

By A. E. TRUCKELL.

Rumour has been rightly described as a lying jade. Mr W. A. J. Prevost recently reported a story in circulation at Moffat describing how Mr Kenneth Ross when living there, being a very keen botanist, found on Whitecoomb "a flower which only grows on hollow ground." A dig was carried out and a grave, many centuries old, was uncovered. The grave was identified as that of a chieftain, as proved by the position of the body when the grave was opened.

Verification of this rumour was sought from Mr K. W. Ross, now residing at Braeside, St Abbs, Berwickshire. He replied on 7th July, 1959, as follows:

"Some years ago in the Department of Psychology I witnessed a demonstration on the spread of rumour and quite remarkable it was. Prof. Driver also told us of the development of the

story of the signing of the National Covenant in Greyfriars' in Edinburgh; a story which had been investigated by the Historical Society and found to be quite inaccurate having gathered innumerable untrue accretions down the centuries. Well, sir, it does not take centuries to render a tale quite untrue and who has spun the fairy tale that you have recounted I can't tell, but most certainly it has not stemmed from my lips. I am a scientist and hedge in most of my comments with reservations.

"Last year I carried out a survey of the White Coomb, Loch Skene area. One day while resting near the summit cairn on White Coomb I noticed a distinct vegetational difference between the area immediately surrounding the cairn and that of the rest of the summit. That night on my return home I examined aerial photographs of the region and noted that in the area of the cairn there was a perfect circle which suggested that the vegetational difference was unlikely to be due to selective grazing. I also noticed another circle on my photographs some distance (a few hundred feet) away. The following day on examining this latter area I found that it, too, showed, a vegetational difference. Closer examination of both areas then revealed that there was a slight vertical difference in height between the circle and the rest of the summit . . . very little . . . about 18 in. I think but am not quite sure.

"I took measurements of both areas and sent them to the Royal Commission, Ancient Monuments, who tentatively ascribe them to the Bronze Age and think that they are possibly burial cairns. Neither site nor cairn are mentioned in the R.C.A.M.'s Inventory. That is as far as they or I go. Any additional (facts?) are flights of someone's imagination.

"I'm afraid I can't give you accurate measurements of the cairn offhand but if you care to go to the lab. of the Royal Botanic Gardens in Edinburgh I'm sure Dr Dodds would allow you to see my notes and the aerial photographs."

Review.

York Metropolitan Jurisdiction and Papal Judges Delegate, 1279-96.

By Robert Brentano, 1959, pp. 239.

This learned volume, representing an enormous amount of research, is published by the University of California (History Publications, vol. 58). The author, a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, is not unknown to this Society to whose Transactions he has been a contributor. We must therefore welcome the completion of his task, for though it is mainly concerned with the gradual development of the Jurisdiction of the Archbishops of York and the difficulties encountered with their Suffragans, it contains much new material relating to Galloway which had the distinction of being a Scottish diocese that owed obedience to York. For long the Bishops of Galloway were suffragans of York, where they were consecrated and when a vacancy occurred the diocese was administered by a nominee of the Archbishop. Indeed, Bishop Christian of Galloway in 1177 refused to attend the legate Vivian's Council of Scottish Bishops at Edinburgh because he claimed subjection to the Archbishop of York, and Whithorn was not, as were the other Scottish sees, placed under the direct jurisdiction of Rome which occurred a few years later.

It was not till the very end of the 13th century that Whithorn's bonds with York began to weaken during the long period of Border warfare. The breach was widened by the Great Schism and was legalised in 1472 when Whithorn was included in the new province of St. Andrews. Full details are given as to the vacancy at Whithorn in 1293-4 being an extended account of what the author had already contributed to the Innes Review. The new bishop was known in Scotland as Thomas de Kirkcudbright but when he had to seek refuge in England he was known there as Thomas de Dalton, a name taken perhaps from his residence in Dalton (Yorks.). One wonders what authority Mr Brentano has for describing him as Thomas Dalton of Kirkcudbright. The chapter on Whithorn is of primary importance for the history of Galloway, though the bulk of the book deals with the dispute with Durham which claimed to be outwith the jurisdiction of its metropolitan at York. Some 70 pages are covered by appendices of unpublished documents some of which are reproduced and there is a remarkably full Bibliography which is in strange contrast with the poverty of the index.

R. C. R.

Proceedings, 1958-59.

10th October, 1958.—The Annual General Meeting was held in the Ewart Library at 7.30 p.m., 45 members and friends being present. The accounts of the Hon. Treasurer were adopted and the list of Office-Bearers recommended by the Council was confirmed. There were elected 12 new members and one Junior. Dr R. C. Reid delivered an address on the "Origins of our Parishes." (See "Standard," 22nd Oct.)

24th October, 1958.—Mr Roy Ritchie of the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments spoke on "Recent Finds at Whithorn," dealing with the chance discovery of some graves in the Priory choir, two of which were excavated, one being that of a Bishop with chalice, rings and other ornaments. (See "Standard," 1st Nov.)

7th November, 1958.—At this meeting Dr MacLagan Gorrie, late of the Indian Forest Service, delivered a running commentary on his own films and coloured transparencies, on the subject of "Soil Erosion and its Control in the Middle East." (See "Standard," 12th Nov.)

21st November, 1958.—Mr James Robertson, County Surveyor, chose as his subject some unpublished notes by the late G. W. Shirley on the "Roads and Boundaries of Dumfries," which will appear in a later volume of these "Transactions," (See "Standard," 23rd Nov.)

5th December, 1958.—The subject of the illustrated talk by Mr T. Huxley, Regional Officer of the Nature Conservancy, was "Close-Up Nature Photography," mainly of bees, spiders and smaller creatures taken at a distance of a few inches. (See "Standard," 13th Dec.)

16th January, 1959.—Dr Werner Kissling, of the School of Scottish Studies, provided the Society with a very variegated address beginning with comments on a film of "Wool-Working in Eriskay," with notes on the method of fishing in the Solway and other points of local interest. (See "Standard," 2nd Jan., 1959.)

29th January, 1959.—This evening Mr A. Truckell, Curator of the Burgh Museum, gave a talk on "Burns's Dumfries," with frequent references to original documents and a wealth of often amusing detail. (See "Standard," 4th February, 1959.)

13th February, 1959.—Mr Alfred A. Slack, Principal of Glasgow Tutorial College, at short notice deputised for Miss E. P. Beattie, who was unable to lecture to the Society, and spoke on "Lightfoot's Botanical Journey in Scotland" (1772), from Wanlockhead to Dunkeld, and showed colour photographs of plants

still extant in the localities named by Lightfoot. (See "Standard," 18th Feb., 1959.)

27th February, 1959.—A valuable study on the working of the "Scottish Exchequer in the 15th-17th Century," was the topic chosen by Mr Athol Murray, LL.B., of the Record Office, the Register House, Edinburgh, special reference was made to the Crown Lands of Galloway. (See "Standard," 11th Mar., 1959.)

13th March, 1959.—Mr Brian Blake, M.A., in an address on "Hadrian's Wall and the Natives," followed the movements of the Ninth Legion from the South of England to the Wall—narrated the results of a number of excavations of Roman and Romano-British sites. (See "Standard," 18th Mar., 1959.)

Field Meetings, 1958-59.

1st May, 1959.—The first field meeting of the season was to the Motte at Kirkclaugh, between Gatehouse and Creetown, where Mr Truckell spoke on the significance of this apparently early coastal site and of the rusticated cross pillar found on its outer rampart. A picnic tea was consumed on the grassy, cliff-top summit of the Motte. Following this the party called at Logan farm and admired a magnificent cup and ring marked slab and then visited the Bronze Age circle and cup-marks on High Auch-enlarie. (See "Standard," 27th May.)

30th May, 1959.—This ornithological excursion to Munches derived great enjoyment and instruction from the variety of bird, insect and plant life in the woods of the Munches estate.

15th June, 1959.—This was a geological meeting at Brighthouse Bay where the sequence of rock exposures afforded much of interest for the party whilst the rich, coastal flora had much to offer to the botanists in the party.

27th June, 1959.—The last field meeting was at the Meteorological Observatory on Eskdalemuir, where the staff went to great pains to explain in detail every aspect of the Observatory's varied and important work. Returning, the party followed the gorge of the Esk before turning off along the Water of Milk road where a halt was made for a picnic tea on the fringe of Bailie Hill nucleated fort. Mr Truckell gave a talk on the site and on the general significance of the known distribution of courtyard forts of the Early Dark Ages in the south-western counties. On the way down the Water of Milk road a particularly fine view was had of the hitherto unrecorded mediæval field systems above Capelfoot.

OBITUARY.

There is not an active member of the Society who did not feel a sense of personal loss when he learned last August of the death of James Irvine, B.Sc. (Aberdeen), President Designate for the present session. A member of Council in 1945, he became a Vice-President in 1950 and Excursions Secretary in 1956. On occasion he took the chair with great acceptance at both Ordinary and Council meetings and his friendly organisation of the summer excursions will be long remembered. His progress towards the highest office in the Society was abundantly evident to all save himself, for he was the most modest of men.

His long and successful career as student and teacher had made him the well-nigh perfect field naturalist. For very many of us he will always be the patient practitioner, ever ready to identify our modest discoveries by wood, field and sea shore. Further, he had the rare merit of admitting uncertainty and the scholar's skill in knowing where the answer was to be sought. But let no one imagine that his was a narrow specialisation. Much of his study had perforce to be carried out in the laboratory but its results had ever been tested in the field.

To the Society he devoted the experience gained in many and varied spheres. That his main activity should be in the field of Natural History was to be expected but those who were privileged to enjoy his friendship knew that other matters, too, engaged his interest. The language and literature of his native North-East were very near to his heart and it was a joy to hear the Angus speech on his lips. Nor could any—and this may surprise those who were unaware of the breadth of his reading in this field—display more understanding of military strategy in the last two centuries. His was a personal knowledge of the terrain over which many of its most important battles had been fought. This was but another use to which he put his naturalist's powers of observation.

Clarity of thought and accuracy of vision can be unavailing if they are not kindled to life by warmth of heart, and of James Irvine it might truthfully be said, adapting the words of Terence: "*Humani nihil a se alienum putavit.*"

J. W.

Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

Membership List, 1st March, 1960.

Fellows of the Society under Rule 10 are indicated thus *

LIFE MEMBERS.

*Balfour-Browne, Professor W. A. F., M.A., F.R.S.E., Brocklehurst, Dumfries (President, 1949-50)	1941
Bell, Robin M., M.B.E., Roundaway, Waipawa, Hawkes Bay, N.Z.	1950
Birley, Eric, M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot., Hatfield College, Durham (13 Bow Lane, Durham City)	1935
Blackwell, Philip, F.B., Lt.-Commander, R.N. (Ret.), The Ark, Warblington Road, Emsworth, Hants.	1946
Borthwick, Major W. S., T.D., 92 Guibal Road, Lee, London, S.E.12.	1943
Breay, Rev. J., The Vicarage, Shepreth, Cambridge	1950
Brown, J. Douglas, O.B.E., M.A., F.Z.S., Robertson, Borgue, Kirkcudbright	1946
Buccleuch and Queensberry, His Grace the Duke of, K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O., Drumlanrig Castle, Thornhill, Dumfries	—
Burnand, Miss K. E., F.Z.S.Scot., Brocklehurst, Dumfries (Ordinary Member, 1941)	1943
Carruthers, Dr. G. J. R., 4A Melville Street, Edinburgh, 3 (Ordinary Member, 1909)	1914
*Cunningham, David, M.A., 42 Rae Street, Dumfries (Presi- dent, 1953-56)	1945
Cunningham-Jardine, Mrs, Jardine Hall, Lockerbie (Ordinary Member, 1926)	1943
Ferguson, James A., Over Courance, by Lockerbie	1929
Ferguson, Mrs J. A., Over Courance, by Lockerbie	1929
Gladstone, Miss I. O. J., c/o National Provincial Bank, Ltd., 61 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Ordinary Member, 1938)	1943
Gladstone, John, Capenoch, Penpont, Dumfries	1935
Geddes, Nathan, Boghall, Buittle, Castle-Douglas	1955
Kennedy, Alexander, Ardvoulin, South Park Road, Ayr (Ordinary Member, 1934)	1943
Kennedy, Thomas H., Blackwood, Auldgirith, Dumfries	1946
M'Call, Major W., D.L., Caitloch, Moniaive, Dumfries	1929

LIST OF MEMBERS.

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M'Culloch, Walter, W.S., Ardwall, Gatehouse-of-Fleet ...	1946
*MacLean, A., B.Sc., Wayside, Edinburgh Road, Dumfries (President, 1950-53) (Ordinary Member, 1944) ...	1953
Mansfield, The Right Hon. the Earl of, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U., J.P., Comlongon Castle, Ruthwell, Dumfries ...	1939
Paterson, E. A., Lavender Bank, Curlew Green, Saxmund- ham, Suffolk ...	1945
Perkins, F. Russell, Duntisbourne House, Cirencester, Glos.	1946
Phinn, Mrs E. M., Imrie Bell, Castle-Douglas (Ordinary Member, 1938) ...	1943
Porteous, Miss M., 125 Broom's Road, Dumfries (Ordinary Member, 1953) ...	1954
Skinner, James S., M.A., The Corner House, Closeburn ...	1950
Spragge, Commander H. E., Pincod, Eaglesfield, Dumfries- shire (Ordinary Member, 1931) ...	1947
Stuart, Lord David, M.B.O.U., F.S.A.Scot., Old Place of Mochrum, Portwilliam, Wigtownshire ...	1948
Thomas, C. H., O.B.E., Southwick House, Southwick, by Dumfries ...	1950
Thomas, Mrs C. H., Southwick House, Southwick, by Dum- fries ...	1950

ORDINARY MEMBERS.

Adamson, D., Doonholm, Castle-Douglas Road, Dumfries ...	1958
Adamson, Mrs D., Doonholm, Castle-Douglas Road, Dum- fries ...	1958
Anderson, Miss Mosa, Charlton Cottage, Peaslake, Guild- ford, Surrey ...	1953
Angus, Rev. J. A. K., Manse of Hoddam ...	1956
Angus, Mrs, J. A. K., Manse of Hoddam ...	1956
Armstrong, Col. Robert A., Brieryhill, Langholm ...	1946
Armstrong, Mrs R. A. Brieryhill, Langholm ...	1946
Armstrong, William, Thirlmere, Edinburgh Road, Dum- fries ...	1946
Armstrong, Mrs W., Thirlmere, Edinburgh Road, Dum- fries ...	1946
Austin, W., Glaston, Albert Road, Dumfries ...	1948
Balfour-Browne, Miss E. M. C., Goldielea, Dumfries ...	1944
Balfour-Browne, V. R., J.P., Dalskaith, Dumfries ...	1944
Banks, James, "Scarknowe," St. Anne's Road, Dumfries	1960
Barr, J. Glen, F.S.M.C., F.B.O.A., F.I.O., 9 Irving Street, Dumfries ...	1946
Barr, Mrs J. Glen, 9 Irving Street, Dumfries ...	1951
Bartholomew, George, A.R.I.B.A., Drumclair, Johnstone Park, Dumfries ...	1945
Beattie, Miss Isobel H. K., A.R.I.B.A., Thrush Wood, Mouswald, Dumfries ...	1947

Begg, Miss R. E., Crichton Royal, Dumfries ...	1952
Bell-Macdonald, A., Rammerscales, Lockerbie ...	1958
Biggar, Miss, Corbieton, Castle-Douglas ...	1947
Biggar, Miss E. I., Corbieton, Castle-Douglas ...	1947
Birkinshaw, Dr E., Cairnyard, Lochfoot, Dumfries ...	1958
Black, Miss Amy G., Burton Old Hall, Burton, Westmoreland ...	1946
Blake, Brian, 97 Scotby Road, Carlisle ...	1953
Bone, Miss E., Stable Court, Castle-Douglas ...	1937
Boyes, Miss M., 34 Cardoness Street, Dumfries ...	1957
Brewis, Mrs F. D. D. M., Ardwell, Stranraer ...	—
Brown, Mrs M. G., Caerlochlan, Dumfries Road, Castle-Douglas ...	1946
Bunyan, David, Ibadan Grammar School, Nigeria ...	1955
Buchanan, John, Sunnysdene, Mainsriddle ...	1957
Bullan, R., 46 Vancouver Road, Easttriggs ...	1958
Byers, R., Munches Kennels, Dalbeattie ...	1951
Campbell, Alexander, Mid Park South, Bankend Road, Dumfries ...	1956
Campbell, Mrs Margaret, Mid Park South, Bankend Road, Dumfries ...	1956
Campbell, J. Keith, Low Arkland, Castle-Douglas ...	1959
Campbell, Mrs Keith, Low Arkland, Castle-Douglas ...	1953
Campbell, J. A., The Laurels, Victoria Road, Dumfries ...	1959
Cannon, D. V., 3 Kenwood Gardens, Ilford, Essex ...	1949
Carlyle, Miss E. M. L., Templehill, Waterbeck, Lockerbie	1946
Carmichael, Rev. J. A., The Manse, Lochmaben ...	1956
Carruthers, A. Stanley, 9 Beechwood Road, Sanderstead, Surrey ...	1954
Carruthers, Mrs L., 43 Castle Street, Dumfries ...	1946
Carruthers, Dr Wm., Catherine Street, Dumfries ...	1957
Cessford, G. A., Oaklands, Kippford, and Chapmanton, Castle-Douglas ...	1956
Charteris, Mrs N., Kirkland Bridge, Tinwald ...	1955
Clark, Miss E., White Lodge, Carsethorn ...	1958
Clarke, John, M.A., F.S.A.Scot., 95 Hyndland Road, Glasgow, W.I. ...	1947
Clavering, Miss M., Clover Cottage, Moffat ...	1948
Cluckie, James, Lochanlee, Ardwall Road, Dumfries ...	1955
Cochrane, Miss M., Glensone, Glencaple, Dumfries ...	1946
Coles, Francis E., Glebe House, Dumfries ...	1957
Cormack, David, LL.B., W.S., Royal Bank Buildings, Lockerbie ...	1913
Cormack, Wm., Starney, Lockerbie ...	1951
Coulthard, William, Wellholme, Scotby, by Carlisle ...	1959
Cowan, Mrs H., Oakfield, Chapel Hill, Glencaple ...	1958
Cowie, Dr Iain D. S., Glenmarge, New Abbey Road, Dumfries ...	1959

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Crabbe, Lt.-Col. Sir J. G., O.B.E., M.C., L.L., Duncow, Dumfries	1911
Crosthwaite, H. M., Crichton Hall, Crichton Royal Insti- tution, Dumfries	1943
Cumming, Ian, Moniak, Grantown-on-Spey	1956
Cunningham, Mrs David, 42 Rae Street, Dumfries	1948
Cunningham, John, 20 Queen Street, Lochmaben	1958
Cunnington, T. M., Glensone, New Abbey	1957
Dalziel, Miss Agnes, L.D.S., Glenlea, Georgetown Road, Dumfries	1945
Davidson, Dr. James, F.R.C.P.Ed., F.S.A.Scot., Linton Muir, West Linton, Peebles... ..	1938
Davidson, J. M., O.B.E., F.C.I.S., F.S.A.Scot., Griffin Lodge, Gartcosh, Glasgow	1934
Dickie, J. Wallace, Glenlee, 17 Palmerston Drive, Dumfries	1954
Dickie, Rev. J. W. T., 6 Hannay Street, Gatehouse-of-Fleet	1951
Dickson, Alex. Bruce, Solwayside, Auchencairn, Castle- Douglas	1955
Dickson, Miss A. M., Woodhouse, Dunscore, Dumfries ...	1930
Dinwiddie, N. A. W., M.A., B.Com., Newall Terrace, Dum- fries	1937
Dinwiddie, W., Craigelvin, 39 Moffat Road, Dumfries ...	1920
Dobie,, Mrs J. Edenbank, Laurieknowe, Dumfries ...	1959
Dobie, K. L., Stormont, Dalbeattie Road, Dumfries... ..	1950
Dobie, Percy, B.Eng., 122 Vicars Cross, Chester	1943
Dobie, W. G. M., LL.B., Conheath, Dumfries	1944
Dobie, Mrs W. G. M., Conheath, Dumfries	1944
Drew, Dr R. L., 32 Hospital Road, Annan	1959
Drummond, Gordon, Glenalva, Albert Road, Dumfries ...	1944
Drummond, Mrs Gordon, Glenalva, Albert Road, Dumfries	1944
Drysdale, Miss J. M., Edinmara, Glencaple, Dumfries ...	1946
*Duncan, Arthur B., B.A., Gilchristland, Closeburn, Dum- fries (President, 1944-1946)	1930
Duncan, Walter, Newlands, Dumfries	1926
Duncan, Mrs W., Newlands, Dumfries	1926
Dunlop, Mrs, C.B.E., D.Litt., 73 London Road, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire	1952
Eckford, R. S. C., Summerhill, Grange Road, Moffat ...	1956
Edwards, Frederick J., M.A., 113 Lockerbie Road, Dumfries	1953
Fairbairn, Miss M. L., Benedictine Convent, Dumfries ...	1952
Farries, T. C., 1 Irving Street, Dumfries	1948
Ferguson, Ronald, Woodlea House, High Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire	1953
Fitz Gibbon, Mrs, Woodhouse, Dunscore, Dumfries ...	1959
Flannigan, B., c/o The Academy, Dumfries	1958
Flett, David, A.I.A.A., A.R.I.A.S., Janefield House, Kirk- cudbright	1947

Flatt, James, A.I.A.A., F.S.A.Scot., Mount Vernon, New- ton-Stewart	1912
Flinn, Alan J. M., Clydesdale and North of Scotland Bank House, Castle-Douglas	1946
Flinn, Mrs A. J. M., Clydesdale and North of Scotland Bank House, Castle-Douglas	1953
Ford, D., C.A. Radio Station, Lowther Hill, Wanlockhead, Abington, Lanarkshire	1957
Forman, Rev. Adam, Dumcrieff, Moffat	1929
Forrest, J. H., Ashmount, Dalbeattie Road, Dumfries ...	1953
Forrest, Mrs J. H., Ashmount, Dalbeattie Road, Dumfries	1953
Francis, Major S. F. B., 12 de Marley Road, Morpeth ...	1957
Fraser, Brigadier S., M.C., 20 Abercromby Road, Castle- Douglas	1947
Gair, James C., Delvine, Amisfield	1946
Gair, John, Delvine, Amisfield	1945
Galbraith, Mrs, Murraythwaite, Ecclefechan	1949
Galloway, The Countess of, Cumloden, Newton-Stewart ...	1955
Gardiner, Rev. W. W. D., D.D., D.Litt., Whinnyknowe, Ruthwell, by Dumfries	1957
Gardiner, Mrs, Whinnyknowe, Ruthwell, by Dumfries ...	1957
Gass, Miss Janet I., Glenesk, Sherwood Park, Lockerbie ...	1958
Gass, R., "Santos," Mossel Bay, Cape, South Africa ...	1953
Gate, Miss Mary, Glenburn, Rotchell Park, Dumfries ...	1957
Gibson, Mrs R. M., Lochenelee, Ardwall Road, Dumfries ...	1957
Gillam, J. P., M.A., 5 St. Andrew's Terrace, Corbridge, Northumberland	1953
Gillan, Lt.-Col. Sir George V. B., K.C.I.E., Blackford, Haugh-of-Urr, Castle-Douglas	1946
Gillan, Lady, Blackford, Haugh-of-Urr, Castle-Douglas ...	1946
Glendinning, Mrs Mary, Glenburn, Rotchell Park, Dumfries	1957
Graham-Barnett, N., Blackhills Farm, Annan	1948
Graham, Mrs Fergus, Mossknowe, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Lockerbie	1947
Greeves, Lt.-Col. J. R., B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., Coolmashee, Crawfordsburn, Co. Down	1947
Grierson, Mrs Williamina, Marford, New Abbey Road, Dum- fries	1946
Haggas, Miss, Terraughtie, Dumfries	1944
Haggas, Miss E. M., Terraughtie, Dumfries	1944
Halliwell, Mrs, Twomerkland, Moniaive.	1950
Hannay, A., Lochend, Stranraer... ..	1926
Hannay, Miss Jean, Lochend, Stranraer	1951
*Harper, Dr J., M.B.E., Crichton House, Crichton Royal, Dumfries (President, 1956-1959)	1947
Harper, Mrs M., Crichton House, Crichton Royal, Dumfries	1952
Harris, Bernard F. D., Benmore, Pleasance Avenue, Dum- fries	1955

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Haslam, Oliver, Cairngill, Colvend, Dalbeattie	1927
Henderson, I. G., Beechwood, Lockerbie	1951
Henderson, Miss J. G., 6 Nellieville Terrace, Dumfries ...	1945
Henderson, Miss J. M., M.A., Ardgowan, 5 Lockerbie Road, Dumfries	1945
Henderson, John, M.A., F.E.I.S., Abbey Cottage, Beckton Road, Lockerbie	1933
Hendry, Miss H. W., Kildonan, Montague Street, Dumfries	1956
Henry, Mrs Janet, 153 Kingstown Road, Moorville, Car- lisle	1953
Hetherington, Mrs, Larkfield, Dumfries	1955
Hopkin, P. W., Sunnyside, Noblehill, Dumfries	1948
Hull, Christopher R., Denbie, Lockerbie	1956
Inglis, John A., Achadh nan Darach, Invergarry, Inverness- shire	1951
Irvine, Mrs James, 10 Langlands, Dumfries	1952
Irving, E. J. B., A.I.E.E., Balgownie, Bellevue Road, Kirkintilloch, Dunbartonshire	1959
Irving, J. W., Milnhead, Kirkmahoe	1957
Jameson, Mrs A. M., Ardmor, Gatehouse-of-Fleet	1946
Jardine, Mrs D. A. J., Cunningham, Fourmerkland, Loch- maben	
Jenkins, Miss Agnes, 2 Langholm Place, Dumfries	1946
Johnston, F. A., 11 Rutland Court, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1	1911
Johnston, Major F. J., 61 Chester Square, London, S.W.1.	1957
Johnston, Lt.-Col. Patrick, Bury Hall, Therfield, Royston	1956
Johnstone, Miss E. R., Cluden Bank, Moffat	—
Johnstone, J. E., Albany Bank, Dumfries.	1955
Johnstone, Major J. L., Amisfield Tower, Dumfries ...	1945
Kellett, Dr. J. R., Ferndene, Crossmichael Road, Castle- Douglas	1955
King, Norman, 9 Lathom Road, Southport	1954
Laidlaw, Miss Margaret, 84 High Street, Lockerbie	1953
Laidlaw, W., Hecklegirth, Annan	1958
Lamont, Mrs J., Lochpark, Kirkpatrick-Durham	1958
Landale, David, Dalswinton, Dumfries	1955
Lauder, Miss A., Craigiebank, Moffat Road, Dumfries ...	1932
Laurence, D. W., St. Albans, New Abbey Road, Dumfries...	1939
Leslie, Alan, B.Sc., 33 Canberra Road, Gretna	1949
McAdam, Dr. William, Maryfield, Bankend Road, Dum- fries	1952
McAdam, Mrs, Maryfield, Bankend Road, Dumfries ...	1953
McBurnie, James, Flat 6, 15 Baker Street, London, W.1.	1950
McCaig, Miss, 26 Royal Avenue, Stranraer	1953
MacCalman, D. A. Bank of Scotland, Braeside, Islesteps ...	1956
MacCalman, Mrs D. A., Braeside, Islesteps	1957

MacCartney, Dr A., M.B., Ch.B., F.S.A.Scot., 23 Crawford Road, Burnside, Rutherglen	1957
McClure, Miss J., Wellwood, New Galloway	1955
McConnel, Rev. E. W. J., M.A., 17 Horncap Lane, Kendal	1927
McConnel, T. W., Lettrick, Dunscore	1958
McCracken, Dr. Kenneth M., Inglestone, Kelso	1955
McCulloch, Lady, 37 Fleet Street, Gatehouse, Castle-Douglas	—
MacDonald, Rev. Fraser Ian, Manse of Tinwald	1956
MacDonald, J. A. B., 7 Langlands, Dumfries	1952
MacDonald, I. A., H.M.I.S., Clairmont, Dumfries Road, Lockerbie	1952
Macdonald, N. H., Hazelwood, Laurieknowe, Dumfries	1952
Macdonald, Mrs N. H., Hazelwood, Laurieknowe, Dumfries	1952
McDowall, Miss P., Meadowpark, Kirkmahoe	1957
McElroy, James, 7 Carlingwark Street, Castle-Douglas	1957
McGhie, Miss Mary, Fairleigh, Dunmuir Road, Castle-Douglas	1957
McKerrow, Henry George, Whiterne, Albert Road, Dumfries	1953
McKie, Joseph, 44 Terregles Street, Dumfries	1954
McKnight, Ian, 3 Langlands, Dumfries	1948
McKnight, Mrs I., 3 Langlands, Dumfries	1948
McLean, Mrs M. D., Ewart Library, Dumfries	1946
Macmillan, Miss S. M., Penshurst, Glasgow Road, Sanquhar	1959
MacMillan-Fox, Mrs M. M. G., Glencrosh, Moniaive	1950
MacMillan-Fox, Miss J. M. G., Glencrosh, Moniaive	1950
McQueen, Miss Flora, Ford View, Kippford, Dalbeattie	1954
MacQueen, John, M.A., The University, Edinburgh	1952
McRobert, Mrs F., 2 Stewartry Court, Lincluden	1948
Maitland, Mrs C. L., Cumstoun, Twynholm	1952
Mangles, Rev. J. L., B.Sc., Manse of Troqueer, Dumfries	1952
Marshall, Dr. Andrew, Burnock, English Street, Dumfries	1947
Marshall, Robert, Burnock, English Street, Dumfries	1955
Martin, J. D. Stuart, Old Bank House, Bruce Street, Lochmaben	1946
Martin, Mrs J. D. S., Old Bank House, Bruce Street, Lochmaben	1946
Maxwell, Major-General, Sir Aymer, C.B.E., M.C., R.A., Kirkennan, Dalbeattie	1946
Maxwell, G. A., Abbots Meadow, Wykeham, Scarborough	1937
Maxwell, Mrs Sheena, 15 Gordon Road, Edinburgh, 12	1954
Maxwell, Miss M., 1 Upper Millburn Avenue, Dumfries	1957
Menzies, Mr, Elderslie, Gatehouse-of-Fleet	1952
Menzies, Mrs, Elderslie, Gatehouse-of-Fleet	1952
Millar, James, M.A., B.Sc., The Rectory, Closeburn	1949
Millar, Mrs J., The Rectory, Closeburn	1949
Miller, Miss Jean, 9 Dumfries Road, Castle-Douglas	1951

LIST OF MEMBERS.

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Miller, R. Pairman, S.S.C., 13 Heriot Row, Edinburgh, 3 ...	1908
Mills, A. W. F., Milton Park Hotel, Dalry, Castle-Douglas	1957
Mills, Dr Edward, Lyndhurst, Kelton, Dumfries	1958
Mills, Miss S., Garfield, Glencaple	1959
Mitchell, Mrs E. J., 79 Great King Street, Edinburgh ...	1953
Mogerley, G. H., Friars' Vennel	1948
Moore, C. H., 6 Lonsdale Terrace, Edinburgh, 3	1958
Morton, Miss T. D., 35 George Street, Dumfries	1947
Mucha, Dr. Muriel, Crichton Royal	1955
Murray, A., M.A., 33 Inverleith Gardens, Edinburgh, 4 ...	1957
Murray, Col. G., Waterside House, Keir, Thornhill	1953
Murray, Captain Keith R., Parton House, Castle-Douglas	1950
Murray-Brown, G. A., Kinnelhook, Lockerbie	1953
Murray-Brown, Mrs, Kinnelhook, Lockerbie	1953
Murray-Usher, Mrs E. E., J.P., Cally, Murrayton, Gatehouse-of-Fleet	1946
Mushet, Andrew, M.A., Schoolhouse, Amisfield	1955
Nelson, Miss C., Peshurst, Glasgow Road, Sanquhar ...	1956
Newman, F. H., Auchenhay, Corsock	1959
Nielson, W. W., 33 Spen Road, West Park, Leeds, 16 ...	1957
Nodwell, Mrs, 66 King Street, Castle-Douglas	1957
Oatts, Mrs N. A., Ironmacannie Mill, Balmaclellan	1956
O'Reilly, Mrs N., c/o Messrs Coutts & Co., 44 Strand, London, W.C.2	1926
Park, Miss Dora, M.A., Gordon Villa, Annan Road, Dum- fries	1944
Park, Miss Mary, F.S.M.C., Gordon Villa, Annan Road, Dumfries	1944
Paulin, Mrs N. G., Holmlea, New-Galloway	1950
Payne, Mrs, Milnhead, Kirkmahoe	1953
Pigott, Lady, Closeburn Castle, Dumfries	1945
Prentice, Miss Barbara, Moray House, Edinburgh	1959
Prevost, W. A. J., 26 Coates Gardens, Edinburgh, 12 ...	1946
Pullen, O. J., B.Sc., Highfield, Motherby, by Penrith ...	1934
Rae, Mrs J. O., Quaintways, Arnmannoch Road, Loch- rutton, Dumfries	1958
Rainsford-Hannay, Mrs F., Cardoness, Gatehouse-of- Fleet	1946
Rantell, Mrs Kathleen, The Studio, Mill Street, Dalbeattie	1956
Raven, Mrs, Trees, Milehouse Crescent, Edinburgh Road, Dumfries	—
Readman, James, at Dunesslin, Dunscore	1946
Reid, Rev. Arnold, The Manse, Holywood, Dumfries ...	1952
*Reid, Dr R. C., F.S.A.Scot., Cleughbrae, Mouswald, Dum- fries (President, 1933-1944)	1917
Roberts, E. L., Tadorna, Caerlaverock	1960
Roberts, Mrs E. L., Tadorna, Caerlaverock	1960

Robertson, Alex., M.A., Kenyon, Albert Road, Dumfries ...	1957
Robertson, Mrs M. A. K., Albany, Dumfries	1933
Robertson, James, O.B.E., Laneshaw, Edinburgh Road, Dumfries	1936
Rodgers, Dr. James, Ladyfield Cottage, Glencaple Road, Dumfries	1952
Rodgers, Mrs Joyce, Ladyfield Cottage, Glencaple Road, Dumfries	1952
Rogers, D., Elanoy, Victoria Avenue, Dumfries	1954
Rogers, Mrs, Elanoy, Victoria Avenue, Dumfries	1954
Russell, Mrs E. W., Drumwalls, Gatehouse-of-Fleet	1946
Russell, H. M., Nara, Dalbeattie Road, Dumfries	1953
Russell, Mrs H. M., Nara, Dalbeattie Road, Dumfries	1954
Russell, I. R., M.A., F.S.A.Scot., Park House, Dumfries	1944
Sainty, D. L., M.A., LL.B., Waterside, Ringford	1956
Scott-Elliot, Maj.-Gen. J., Kirkconnel Lea, Glencaple	1957
Scruton, R., Dryfesdale House Hotel, Lockerbie	1959
Shiels, Miss, Balfraggan, Holywood Road, by Dumfries	1951
Simpson, A. J., The Academy, Lockerbie	1945
Smal, Miss Isabel, 11 Erlington Avenue, Old Trafford, Manchester	1952
Smith, C. D., Laight, Bowling Green Road, Stranraer	1944
Southern, Norman, Merse End, Rockcliffe	1953
Southern, Mrs, Merse End, Rockcliffe	1953
Stewart, James, Rigghead, Collin	1953
Stirling, A. McG., 6 Kilndale Terrace, Kirkcudbright	1959
Stone, J. C., The Cornish Arms, St. Tudy, nr. Bodmin, Cornwall	1958
Sutcliffe, Miss I. M., B.A., Borrowdale, Newton-Stewart	1958
Sydserff, Peter, The Grove, Dumfries	1950
Tallerman, Mrs, Myholm, Rotchell Park, Dumfries	1953
Taylor, James, M.A., B.Sc., Drumskeoch, Colvend, by Dal- beattie	1933
Taylor, Robert, St. Maura, Gartcows Crescent, Falkirk	1950
Thomson, Miss Mary, 7 Carlingwark St., Castle-Douglas	1959
Tinning, J., Albany House, Dumfries	1958
Todrick, Dr A., Windrush, Rotchell Park, Dumfries	1958
Truckell, A. E., F.S.A.Scot., 12 Summerville Avenue, Dum- fries	1947
Truckell, Mrs A. E., 12 Summerville Avenue, Dumfries	1958
Urquhart, James, M.A., 5 Braehead Terrace, Rosemount Street, Dumfries	1946
Vasconcellos, Miss, Crichton Royal, Dumfries	1954
Walker, Lieut.-Col. George G., D.L., Morrinton, Dumfries	1926
Walker, Peter E., B.T.O., S.O.C., R.S.P.B., 10 Delhi Road, Eastriggs, Annan	1954
Walker, R., Cairnvale, Morrinton, by Dumfries	1957

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Walls, Canon R. C., 393 Fulwood Road, Sheffield, 10	...	1957
Walmsley, Miss A. G. P., 4 Albany, Dumfries	...	1951
Walmsley, T. H., 16 St John's Road, Annan	...	1954
Watson, Miss Jessie, Woodland View, Glencaple	...	1956
Waugh, W., March House, Beattock	...	1924
Welsh, Adam, Greensleeves, Watery Lane, Weymouth, Dorset	...	1959
White, J. R., The Hostel, Crichton Royal, Dumfries	...	1958
Wilson, John, M.A., Kilcoole, Rae Street, Dumfries	...	1947
Wilson, Mrs J., Kilcoole, Rae Street, Dumfries	...	1957
Wishart, Eric, 3 Catherine Street, Dumfries	...	1959
Wishart, Mrs Jean, 3 Catherine Street, Dumfries	...	1959
Wolfe, A., 31 Fleet Street, Gatehouse-of-Fleet	...	1959
Wylie, Miss J. M., St. Cuthbert's Avenue, Dumfries	...	1951
Younie, Mrs A., Well View, Moffat	...	1953
Young, Arnold, Thornwood, Edinburgh Road, Dumfries	...	1946
Young, Mrs A., Thornwood, Edinburgh Road, Dumfries...	...	1946

JUNIOR MEMBERS.

Gair, Alan, Delvine, Amisfield	...	1954
Keenan, Marie, Maryville, Pleasance Avenue, Dumfries	...	1956
Lamont, John, Lochpark, Kirkpatrick-Durham	...	1958
MacCalman, C. D., Braeside, Islesteps	...	1957
Miller, Jean, Benbecula, Annan Road, Dumfries	...	1956
Murray-Usher, James N., Cally, Murrayton, Gatehouse-of- Fleet	...	1946
Ross, Colin, Clifton, Rosemount Street, Dumfries	...	1955
Scott, John, Glenkiln, 16 Lockerbie Road, Dumfries	...	1955
Whyte, Christopher, Granary Cottage, Gatehouse-of-Fleet	...	1959

SUBSCRIBERS.

Aberdeen University Library	...	...	...	...	...	1938
Belfast Library and Society for Promoting Knowledge, per Lieut.-Col. J. Greeves, Linen Hall Library, Belfast	...	...	...	...	...	1954
Birmingham University Library, Edmund Street, Birmingham	...	...	...	...	...	1953
Cleveland Public Library, 325 Superior Avenue, N.E., Cleveland, U.S.A. (per W. Heffner & Sons, Ltd., 3-4 Petty Cury, Cambridge)	...	...	...	...	...	1950
Dumfriesshire Education Committee, County Buildings, Dumfries (J. I. Moncrieff, M.A., Ed.B., Director of Education)	...	...	...	...	...	1944
Edinburgh Public Libraries, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh	...	...	...	...	...	1953
Glasgow Museums and Art Galleries (per Registrar)	...	...	...	...	...	1955
Glasgow University Library, per Jackson & Co. (Book- sellers), 73 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2	...	...	...	...	...	1947
H.M. Ordnance Survey (per Director of Establishment and Finance, Leatherhead Road, Chessington, Surrey)	...	...	...	...	...	1958
Institute of Archæology, University of London, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1	...	...	...	...	...	1953
Kirkcudbrightshire Education Committee, Education Offices, Castle-Douglas (John Laird, B.Sc., B.L., Director of Education)	...	...	...	...	...	1944
Mitchell Library, Hope Street, Glasgow	...	...	...	...	...	1925
New York Public Library, 5th Avenue and 42nd Street, New York City (B. F. Stevens & Brown, Ltd.), 77-79 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1	...	...	...	...	...	1938
Niedersächsische Staats-un Universtats Bibliothek, Prinzen- strasse 1, Gottingen, Germany	...	...	...	...	...	1953
Scottish Record Office, per H.M. Stationery Office, Edin- burgh	...	...	...	...	...	1955
St. Andrews University Library	...	...	...	...	...	1950
Society of Writers to H.M. Signet, The Signet Library, Edinburgh	...	...	...	...	...	1953
The Librarian, King's College, Library, Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	...	...	...	...	1953
The Librarian, University Library, South Bridge, Edin- burgh (per Jas. Thin & Co., 55 South Bridge, Edin- burgh, 1)	...	...	...	...	...	1955
The Library, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, 3	...	...	...	...	...	1954
Trinity College Library, Lyndoch Place, Glasgow, C.3	...	...	...	...	...	1953
Wigtownshire Education Committee, Education Offices, Stranraer (Hugh K. C. Mair, B.Sc., Education Officer)	...	...	...	...	...	1943

List of Exchanges, 1960.

- Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, Science House, 157-161 Gloucester Street, Sydney.
- Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
- Ayrshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, Carnegie Public Library, Ayr.
- Belfast: Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, The Museum College.
The Library of the Queen's University.
Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society.
- Berwick-on-Tweed: Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, 12 Castle Terrace, Berwick-on-Tweed.
- Caermarthen: The Caermarthen Antiquary.
- Cambridge: University Library.
- Cardiff: Cardiff Naturalists' Society, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.
- Carlisle: Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, Tullie House, Carlisle.
- Carlisle Natural History Society.
- The Council for Nature: Intelligence Unit, 41 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7.
- Durham: Durham and Northumberland Architectural and Archaeological Society, Prebends Gate, Durham.
- Edinburgh: Advocates' Library and National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh, 1.
Botanical Society of Edinburgh, Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, 4.
Edinburgh Geological Society, India Buildings, Victoria Street.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Queen Street.
- Essex: "The Essex Naturalist," c/o 14 Theydon Park Road, Theydon Bois, Essex.
- Glasgow: Andersonian Naturalists' Society, Technical College, George Street.
Archæological Society, 2 Ailsa Drive, Langside, Glasgow, S.2.
Geological Society, 207 Bath Street.
Natural History Society, 207 Bath Street.
- Halifax, Nova Scotia: Nova Scotian Institute of Science.
- Hawick: The Hawick Archæological Society, Wilton Lodge, Hawick.
- Isle of Man: Natural History and Antiquarian Society, c/o Manx Museum, Douglas, Isle of Man.
- London: British Association for the Advancement of Science, Burlington House.
Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House.
British Museum, Bloomsbury Square.
British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington.

Lund, Sweden: The University of Lund.

Oxford. Bodleian Library.

Stockholm ö, Sweden: Biblioteket K. Vitterhetsakademien, Storgatan 41.

Toronto: The Royal Canadian Institute, 198 College Street, Toronto.

Torquay: Torquay Natural History Society, The Museum.

Ulster: Journal of Archæology.

Upsala, Sweden: Universitets Biblioteket, Upsala.

U.S.A.—

American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, N.Y., 24.

Chaplehill, N.C.: Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society.

Cambridge, 38 Mass.: Harvard College of Comparative Zoology.

Chicago: Field Museum of Natural History.

Madison, Wis.: Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.

New York: New York Academy of Sciences.

Philadelphia: Academy of Natural Sciences.

Rochester, N.Y.: Rochester Academy of Sciences.

Washington: Smithsonian Institute, U.S. National Museum.

United States Bureau of Ethnology.

United States Department of Agriculture.

United States Geological Survey—Librarian: Room 1033, General Services Administration Building, Washington 25, D.C., U.S.A.

Yorkshire: Archæological Society, 10 Park Place, Leeds.

Cardiff: National Library of Wales, Aberystwith.

Dumfries: "Dumfries and Galloway Standard."

Glasgow: "The Glasgow Herald."

Edinburgh: "The Scotsman."

Balance Sheet as at 30th September, 1959.

LIABILITIES.

Surplus as at 1st October, 1958	£229	4	6
LESS: Deficit for year		0	11 10
			<u>£228 12 8</u>
Capital (Reserve) Account.			
Balance as at 1st October, 1959		615	3 3
			<u>£843 15 11</u>

ASSETS.

At Bank on Current Account	£100	7	6
At Bank on Savings Account		127	5 8
On Hand		0	19 6
			<u>£228 12 8</u>
Investments.			
£230 3½% War Stock (at cost)	£218	10	0
Dumfries Savings Bank		396	13 3
			<u>615 3 3</u>
			<u>£843 15 11</u>

ALLAN RAE, Treasurer.

Dumfries, 30th August, 1960.—We have examined the foregoing Abstract and to the best of our knowledge and belief, and in accordance with the books and vouchers produced and information given, we certify this to be a true and accurate extract.

W. C. GALLAN, Auditor.
J. H. KENNEDY, Auditor.

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