APPROPRIATION OF PARISH CHURCHES

IN

MEDIEVAL SCOTLAND

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VOLUME TWO

PART I
APPENDIX I

THE PARISHES OF MEDIEVAL SCOTLAND.

The following list consists of parishes in existence before 1560. Classification is alphabetical, and after the name of each parish is given first the name of the diocese and then the name of the deanery in which it lay. The original pre-Reformation name of the parish has normally been adhered to, while as far as possible, cross-references to alternative names have been supplied. Parishes not to be found in this list may be assumed to be of doubtful authenticity or of post-Reformation origin, in which latter instance, reference should be made to the Fasti Ecclesiae Scotici.

If the parsonage of a parish church was appropriated, evidence is supplied for the earliest possible date at which this could be adduced, while proof of continued annexation until the Reformation is supplied where applicable. Similar procedure is followed in the case of vicarage appropriations, and unless this is recorded, it can be assumed that the vicarage retained its independence, this in most instances being specifically noted.

Abbreviations have been standardised, as far as possible and a full list of these will be found in volume one of this thesis, while an analysis of the conclusions drawn from this appendix will be found in appendices two and three.
1. Abbey St. Bothans (St. A. Merse).

The church lay within the nunnery of the same to which both parsonage and vicarage revenues would accrue from its foundation in the thirteenth century (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 144; Rep. on State of Certain Parishes, 23).

2. Abbotrule (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

Originally Rule Hervey or Rule Abbatis, the church was probably granted to Jedburgh by David I (1124-53) (Morton, Monastic Annals, 58). Certainly held by 1220, when the abbey lost to the vicar all but five shillings per annum (REG, No. 114). The church subsequently resumed status of a parsonage with its patronage pertaining to Jedburgh (RS 401, 159v; Ib.1866, 194; Assumptions, 212v).

3. Abdie (St. A. Fife).

Known also as Lindores, it was granted to that abbey by David, earl of Huntingdon c.1138 and confirmed i.p.u. (1138 x 1202) (Lindores, No's II, CVII; Assumptions, 38v). Served by a chaplain in 1253, a monk held the vicarage portionary at the Reformation (Lindores No. LXIV; Assumptions, 344v; Reg. of Pres, II, 162).
4. Aberbrandely (Moray, Strathspey).

Appears only in taxation roll of Moray and is unidentified, although it might possibly be the church later known as Knockando (q.v.), which was dedicated to St. Brendan and was closely connected with Inveravon, as apparently was this church (REM, No's 229, 232, 278, 281).

Aberbreachy:— See Bona.

Aberbrothoc:— See St. Vigeans.

Aberbuthnott:— See Aberlethnott.

5. Aberchirder (Moray, Strathbogie).

Now known as Marnoch, the church was granted to Arbroath (1203 x 14) by William the Lion, Gilchrist, earl of Mar and Brice, bishop of Moray, the latter's successor confirming it to the uses of the abbey with whom the parsonage remained, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual as established 1223 x 42 (Aberbrothoc, l. No's 1, 33, 100, 205-6, 208; RS 295, 93; Assumptions, 330, 411).

6. Abercorn (Dk. South of Forth).

Freed from the patronage of John Aveneley by Richard, bishop of Dunkeld (1170-78), the church then apparently became mensal, since it was already a vicarage in 1275 as it was at the Reformation, when the parsonage/to the bishop's table (Myln, Vitae, 6; SHS Misc. VI, 48; Assumptions, 160, 316V).
4.

**Abercrombie (Dk. Fife and Strathearn):** See Crombie.

7. **Abercrombie (St. A. Fife).**

   Granted in 1319 by William de Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews to the Priory for the lighting of the High Altar, the cure was a vicarage perpetual (NLS. MS. 15.1.18, No. 19; Assumptions, 20, 80V).

   **Abercrossan:** See Applecross.

8. **Aberdalgie (Dk. Fife and Strathearn).**

   Apparently closely connected with the mensal church of Tibbermore, this church also pertained to the bishop of Dunkeld at the Reformation (*Rental Dunkeldense*, 135; Assumptions, 317).

9. **Aberdeen - St. Machar (Ab. Aberdeen).**

   The cathedral church which was "baptismal and parochial was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157 along with authority to institute a chapter, records of earlier grants being probably spurious (*REA* 1, 5-7, 28; 11. 50). The church which was that of the will of Old Aberdeen was also known as Kyrkton. By 1256 the church, both in parsonage and vicarage, had been assigned as the Dean's prebend, the cure being served by a pensionary vicar (*Ib. 11. 39, 48; CPL VII. 371; Fasti Aberd. No. 95).
10. Aberdeen - St. Nicholas (Ab. Aberdeen)

This the church of New Aberdeen was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157, along with authority to erect his chapter (REA 1. 5-7). By 1256, the church with all its fruits had become the bishop's prebend (Ib. 11. 40, 252). A perpetual vicarage was first erected in 1345, part of its fruits being diverted to two chaplains in 1427, while on the erection of the collegiate church in 1540, the vicarage was annexed to the Provostry with provision for six choir boys (Ib. 1. 226; 11. 108, 114; Cart. S. Nich. 11. 391; Reg. of Pres. I. 151).

11. Aberdeen - Snow (Ab. Aberdeen)

The parish, which was that of the New Town of Old Aberdeen, was erected by Bishop Elphinstone in 1498, following upon a Papal Bull of 1497 (Scottish Notes and Queries, June 1906, 182-3; Records of Old Aberdeen, II, 266). In 1499 the parish was annexed to the University, later King's College, while the vicar, later styled parson, as prebendary was to lecture in canon law. The cure was served by a curate (Fasti Aberd. No's 16, 17, 46, 63; RSS. V. No. 3089; Assumptions, 387).

12. Aberdeen - Spittal (Ab. Aberdeen)

The parish appears to owe its foundation to the suppression of the hospital of St. Peter in 1487, when
one of two chaplains founded on its revenues was to administer sacraments to the "parishioners" (REA 1, 226-227). Both parsonage and vicarage revenues pertained to the sub-chanter of Aberdeen, an office which first appears in 16th century (Ib. II. 112; Assumptions, 373v).

13. Aberdour (DK. Fife and Strathearn).

Granted to Inchcolm in the reign of Alexander I, probably by the family of Mortimer on the abbey's foundation c. 1123 (Inchcolm, No's II, V: Assumptions, 73). Vicarage served by canons, remained independent, but appears to have been portionary (Reg. Hon. de Morton, 11. 231; Assumptions, 100).


Henry Cheyne, bishop of Aberdeen is credited with the foundation of the church as a prebend in 1318, as it was in 1432. (REA 11. 252; CPL V11. 407). Both parsonage and vicarage were appropriated, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (RSS V. No. 617; Assumptions, 378v).

Aberelliot: – See Arbirlot.

15. Aberfoyle (Db.)

The parsonage was a prebend of Dunblane Cathedral by 1500, while cure was a vicarage perpetual (RSS 1. No. 595,

Aberihacyn:— See Bona.

Abergairn:— See Abergerny.

16. Abergermy (Ab. Mar)

The church known as Glengairn appears in origin to have been a chapel of Glenmuick and annexed as such to the Hospital of St. Germaine, passing with fruits of that hospital to the University of Aberdeen in 1497 (q.v. Glenmuick; Fasti Aberd. No's 4-9). The grant included both parsonage and vicarage teinds and became fully effective in 1505 (Ib. No. 46; Assumptions, 366v).

17. Aberlady (Dk. South of Forth)

The lands of Aberlady belonged to the bishops of Dunkeld from at least the mid-twelfth century (Dryburgh, 70), and the parsonage would appear to have likewise pertained, for only a vicarage appears in Bagimond (SHS Misc., Vi. 46, 72). Still a mensal church at the Reformation (Assumptions, 317). The vicarage was reputed to have been erected into a prebend of Dunkeld by Bishop Thomas Lauder (1452-81), and was certainly so by 1469 (Myln, Vitae, 24; RMS ii, 1056; RSE iv. 1034, v, 2314).
18. Aberlemno (St. A. Angus)

Granted to Jedburgh c. 1242 (RPSA XXVII No. 41), the parsonage revenues appear to have been devoted to the use of the dependent cell of Rostennet by at least 15th century (Warden, Angus, The Land and People, II, 288; Assumptions, 218).

19. Aberlethmott (St. A. Mearns)

Now known as Marykirk, the church was held by Hospital of St. Germain by 1418, but probably held since its foundation in early 13th century (SSR I, 13; RS.297, 32Y). The vicarage was served by one of brethren (CPL XII. 337). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits annexed to University of Aberdeen, later King’s College, in 1497, becoming fully effective in 1505 (Fasti Aberd. No’s 4-9, 46; GRH Chs. No. 2490).

20. Aberlour (Moray, Strathbogie)

Known in 16th century as Skirduston, the parsonage tithes were assigned for erection of prebend of Moray in 1224, and this was subsequently effected by conjunction with the parsonage of Botriphnie by 1238 (REM Nos. 31, 61, 67, 69). The prebend continued to be known as Aberlour, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (Assumptions, 301V, 415).
Abernethy (Db.)

Laurence, son ofOrm de Abernetny, apparently lay abbot of Abernetny, granted church and chapels to Arbroath with exception of tithes pertaining to Keledei (1189 x 99) (Aberbrothoc, I, No's 34, 35). In 1239, altarage was ceded to Bishop of Dunblane, and Abbot of Arbroath became a canon of his cathedral (Ib. No. 241). The parsonage continued with the abbey, although attempts were made to annul union in 15th century (CPL XIII. 42, 79, 593; Assumptions, 330v). It appears that the tithes reserved to the Culdees eventually fell to the Collegiate Church (cf. Aberbrothoc, I, No. 35; Assumptions, 302v).

The vicarage was united to the episcopal mensa c. 1435, but had become a prebend 1427 x 1465 (SSR II 100-101, 171-2; RS 587, 227v; GRH Chs. No. 1105).

Abernethy (Moray, Strathpey)

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

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

24. Abertarff (Moray, Inverness)

Known also as Kilchuirmin, the parsonage was granted to Beauly by William Byset and confirmed by Andrew, bishop of Moray 1330 x 48 (Beauly, 33, 38, 236-7). Vicarage retained identity though served by canon of Ardchatlan in 15th century (RS 269, 152V; Assumptions, 414V).

Aberuchil

Known also as Aberugle, a presentation to the parsonage occurs in 1571 on the death of the incumbent, but there is no evidence for a pre-Reformation existence for this parish which lay within the barony of Kinneil in Perthshire.

25. Aboyne (Ab, Mar)

The church also known as Oboyne was confirmed "ad usus proprios" by Bishop Randolph of Aberdeen c. 1240 to
Knights Templar at Culter, following upon grant by Walter Byset. (REA. II. 271-2). It passed c. 1314 to Knights of St. John at Torphichen with whom parsonage remained (Abstracts of chs. in Chartulary of Torphichen, 3; Assumptions, 381, 386).

Aberchuchan:— See Bona.

26. Abruthwen (Db)

Granted by Gilbert, earl of Strathearn to Inchaffray on its foundation c. 1200, and confirmed i.p.u. by Bishop Abraham c. 1211, the parsonage remained annexed while cure was a vicarage perpetual (Inchaffray, No's III, IX, XXX; App. No. XI; GRH Chs. No. 1901).

Adurnes:— See Durness.

27. Adwic (Moray, Strathspey)

In conjunction with church of Cromdale, the church of Adwyn was erected into a prebend of Elgin Cathedral in 1226, both parsonage and vicarage being annexed (REM Nos. 69, 81; Assumptions, 411).

Affleck:— See Auchinleck.

28. Airlie (St. A. Angus)

Leased to Coupar in 1220 by Robert de Haya, the church was granted c. 1226 by Alexander II, under proviso
of pension to Citeaux, which was compounded in 1448
(Coupar Angus, No's XXVI, XXVII, CXXXV). Both parsonage
and vicarage annexed, and cure served by vicar-pensioner
(Assumptions, 327-8; Coupar, 11, 87).

29. Airth (St. A. Linlithgow)

The church of Hereth was granted to Holyrood by
David I and confirmed to the abbey by Robert, bishop of
St. Andrews, c. 1130 (Lib. S. Crucis, Nos. 1-2). A
vicarage settlement took place in 1275, the parsonage
thereafter remaining with the abbey (Ib. No. 75;
Assumptions, 104V, 163-4; Airth Writs, Nos. 26, 49).

30. Aithsting in Shetland (Orkney)

United with Sandsting in 16th century, the bishop of
Orkney possessed half the corn teind of the parsonage,
the residual teinds being the vicars (PSSA Vol. XLIV. 306).

Aldbar:— See Auldbar.

31. Aldcambus (St. A. Merse)

The church was granted 1199 x 1200 by Roger, Bishop
of St. Andrews to monks of Durham i.p.u. (N. Durham, App,
No. CCCCLXXIX). Almost immediately corn tithes assigned
to monks of Farne Island, who still held church in 1298,
but not in 1357, when revenues again with Durham
13

(Ib. No. DCCXII; Priory of Coldingham, App. XCLX; N. Durham, App. p. 344). Revenues passed to Coldingham 1368 x 1444, in which latter year the Priory petitioned for appropriation of vicarage, although evidently without success (Priory of Coldingham, I; CPL IX. 471-2; Assumptions, 193v; Reg. of Presentations, II, 169v).

32. Aldhame (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated (SHS Misc. VI, 33; CPL II, 245; Assumptions, 184v).

Aldhamstocks:—See Oldhamstocks.

33. Alford (Ab. Mar)

Confirmed to Monymusk by John, Bishop of Aberdeen (1199 x 1207) as the grant of Gilchrist, earl of Mar, the church was regranted by Thomas Durward before 1228 (RPSA 365, 375-6). The parsonage remained annexed to the Priory while cure was a vicarage perpetual (Assumptions, 389, 391).

34. Alloa (St. A. Fothrie)

A chapel of Clackmannan, pertaining to Cambuskenneth as such, it was still a pendicle at the Reformation, although probably quasi-parochial (Cambuskenneth, No's 19,
35. Alloway (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

The church, which appears to have been a pendicle of Ayr, passed with certain fruits of that church to the Chapel Royal at Stirling in 1501, both parsonage and vicarage fruits being erected into the prebend known as Ayr Secundo (Reg. C.R. Striv., 14; RSS III No. 2013; Thirds of Benefices, 21; Reg. of Pres. I. 56).

36. Alness (Ross)

The parsonage was probably a prebend of Ross in 1226/7 and was certainly so by 1445 (REM No. 65; RS 402, 8LV; Munro of Foulis, No. 109). Three chaplainries of cathedral were also endowed from parsonage fruits (Assumptions, cited OP II. 11473). Alter - See Kilmorack

37. Altermunin (Glasgow, Lennox)

Granted by David, Earl of Huntingdon to Kelso 1165 x 1189 (Calmoun No's 15, 386), the church ceases to be a parish, becoming but a chapel of Campsie, passing with that church from Kelso to the Chancellory of Glasgow (q.v. Campsie; Duntreath Muniments, II, No. 102).

38. Altyre (Moray, Elgin)

Granted as a common church to the canons of Moray
by Bishop Andrew in 1239, it was granted by Bishop John in 1331 for the support of the chaplains of the cathedral (REM Nos. 41, 227; CPP I. 200). A vicars portion was reserved, but whole fruits appear to have been annexed (REM No. 227; Thirds of Benefices, 6).

39. **Alva (Dk. Fife and Strathearn)**

Grant ed to Cambuskenneth by Bishop Richard of Dunkeld 1170 x 1179, the church was confirmed by Celestine III in 1195, and i.p.w. with authority to serve by a chaplain by Bishop Hugh 1214 x 29, all fruits thus being annexed (Cambuskenneth, No's 15, 25; RMS VII. No. 1222).

40. **Alvah (Ab. Boyne)**

The patronage was granted by Marjory, Countess of Atholl c. 1308 to the abbey of Coupar, who obtained church i.p.w. in 1314, although this was not effective for about 50 years (Coupar, II, 286-8; Coupar Angus, No's Cl, CXV, CXVII; REA 1.41). All fruits were annexed and a perpetual vicar pensioner served the church (Coupar Angus Supp. No's CXVII, CLXIV; GRH/Ch 31 January, 1539/40; Coupar, II. 124).

41. **Alves (Moray, Elgin)**

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

Alveth:—See Alva.

42. Alvie (Moray, Strathspey)

Known also as Skeiralloway or Lochalvie, the church
was granted by Thomas Randolph, earl of Moray in 1331 to
support chaplains of cathedral of Moray with whom
parsonage remained while cure was a vicarage perpetual
(REM No. 225, 227; CPP I. 200; Thirds of Benefices, 6;
Reg. of Pres. I. 124Y).

43. Alyth (Dk. Angus)

A mensal church of Dunkeld probably from an early
date, as it does not appear in Bagismond, it was certainly
one in 1469, when the vicarage reputedly erected as a
prebend of Dunkeld by Bishop Thomas Lauder (1452-81)
appears as such, the cure henceforth being served by a
vicar-pensioner (Assumptions, 291, 359Y; Myln, Vitae, 24;
RMS II, No. 1056; RSS V. No. 3036).

44. Ancrum (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

Confirmed to the episcopal mensa of Glasgow in 1170,
the church had become a prebend of the cathedral by 1
as it continued, both parsonage and vicarage being annexed (REG No's 26, 111; Assumptions, 233V)

45. Annan (Glasgow, Annandale)

Granted to Guisborough by Robert de Brus c. 1170, and confirmed by his son William 1191 x 1215, the church was frequently in dispute between the canons and the bishops of Glasgow, to whom the patronage was ceded in 1223, while the "parsons" received increased emoluments (Gyseburne, 1, No's 1176, 1185, 1186, 1188). The church was still connected with the Priory in 1330, but thereafter resumed status of independent parsonage within the patronage of the bishop of Glasgow (Ib. No. 1188; RMS VII. No. 1600).

46. Anstruther (St. A. Fife)

The church belonged to the Priory of May alias Pittenweem by 1225 (RPSA 395-6; Dryburgh No. 192). Both parsonage and vicarage revenues were annexed, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (Assumptions, 29, 23V, 38).

Antermony:— See Altermunin.

47. Anwoth (Galloway, Desnes)

Confirmed i.p.u. by John, bishop of Galloway (1189 x 1206) to Holyrood as grant of David, son of Terrius,
the parsonage fruits appear to have been devoted to the use of the dependent cell of St. Mary's Isle from earliest times to the Reformation, while cure was a vicarage perpetual (Lib. S. Crucis, No. 49; GRH Chs. No. 1910; RMS, V. No. 1397; RSS, XLV, 5).

48. Applecross (Ross)

Known also as Abercossan and later as Comaraich, the church, both in parsonage and vicarage, became a common church of the cathedral of Ross shortly after 1255/6, it being one of the churches of "Argyll" so granted and thereafter remaining so annexed (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. CLXXXII; RSS, V. No. 3173).

49. Applegarth (Glasgow, Annandale)

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

50. Arasaig (Argyll, Morvern)

Also known as Kilmoroy in Arasaig, the church was united to that of St. Congan of Knoydart by the early sixteenth century, it apparently having been so before 1427 (RSS I. No. 1338; SSR II. 180-1). Attempts have been made to identify this church with that of Moidart (q.v.) since the lands of Modworth and Knodworth with
donation of the church were granted in the reign of Robert I to Roderick, son of Alan (OP II. 1.200; Robertsons, Index, 2, No. 53). Nevertheless, it is clear that this cannot be so, as at the Reformation, Moidart is to be clearly distinguished from the united church, whose patronage then lay with the crown and remained an independent parsonage, quarter of whose teinds pertained to the bishops of Argyll, while that of Moidart pertained to Iona (Coll. de Reb. Alb., 3-4; RSS, I. No. 2836; Argyle Inventory, cited, OP. II. 1. 200).

51. Arbirlot (St. A. Angus)

The church confirmed to Arbroath by William the Lion (1211 x 14) as the grant of Roger, Bishop of St. Andrews (1197 x 1202), continued as an annexed parsonage while cure was a vicarage perpetual (Aberbrothoc, I. No. 1; Assumptions, 331ˣ, 358ˣ).

Arbroath:— See St. Vigeans.

52. Arbuthnot (St. A. Mearns)

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

53. Ardchattan (Argyll, Lorn)

Known also as Ballibodan or Killbodan, the church belonged to the Priory of Ardchattan, probably from its foundation 1230-1, but certainly from 1420, when a monk was holding the vicarage (Basson, Medieval Religious Houses, 70; SSR I.175; Retours - Argyll, No's 40, 96).

54. Ardclach (Moray, Elgin)

The church also known as Fothervay or Ferences was assigned by Bishop Andrew of Moray to the subchanter of his cathedral, along with church of Rafford in 1286, with whom parsonage teinds continued (REM No's 69, 81; Assumptions, 404).

55. Ardeonaig (Dk. Athole and Drumalbane)

Unappropriated in Bagimond, the church remained an independent parsonage in the patronage of the Lairds of Merchiston and Gleneagles per vices (SHS Misc. VI, 73; RMS II. No. 2235; Rep. on State of Certain Parishes, 180).

56. Ardersier (Ross)

A canon of Ross was parson of this church in 1227, when it was confirmed as lying within the diocese of Ross (REM No. 65) In 1255/6, it was re-assigned to the Dean
with whom it continued, both parsonage and vicarage revenues being apparently thus annexed (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. ClXXXII; SHS Misc. Vl. 49; Lords Appeal Cases (1814) X.637; Assumptions, cited OP II.11.594-5).

Ardintullie:- See Arndilly.

57. Ardnamurchan (Argyll, Morvern)

An independent parsonage in lay patronage in the fifteenth century, the church, also known as Kilchoan in Ardnamurchan, remained unappropriated at the Reformation; it then apparently lying within crown patronage, although as customary one quarter of the revenues fell to the bishops of Argyll (CPL Vll.457; Vlll.10; RS 290, 114Y; RSS I.2670; Argyll Inventory, cited, OP II.1.194).

58. Ardrossan (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

The church pertained to Kilwinning in 1226, when a compromise was reached between bishop of Glasgow and the abbot, and the right to serve by a chaplain granted (REG No. 140). At Reformation, the parsonage and the majority of vicarage tithes remained annexed, while a vicar portioner served cure (MS Rental, 60, 65, cited Chalmers, Caledonia, Vl. 547; Thirds of Benefices, 109; RSS. 62, 146Y).

Ardurness:- See Durness
59. **Arndilly (Moray, Strathbogie)**

Known also as Ardintullie or Attyldale, William, son of William Freskyn, granted church as common to canons of Moray 1303 x 24, and this was confirmed with the exception of the chapel of Boharn, by Andrew, bishop of Moray in 1239, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the chapter, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (REM No's 23, 31, 41; Thirds of Benefices, 6; Reg. of Pres. II. 87Y).

60. **Arngask (St. A. Fothric)**

The whole fruits of the church were confirmed to Cambuskenneth, with whom they remained, by Bishop William Fraser of St. Andrews in 1281, following upon grant of patronage by Gilbert, Lord of Fourgy (Cambuskenneth, No's 1, 2, 3, 4; RMS VII. No. 1222).

61. **Ashkirk (Glasgow, Teviotdale)**

Confirmed to the episcopal mensa of Glasgow in 1170 by Pope Alexander III, similar confirmations continue to be made, throughout the twelfth century (REG No's 26, 32, 51, 57, 62). Before however, the parsonage was erected into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral, the cure then becoming a vicarage perpetual, this too being annexed to the prebend in 1448, the charge thereafter being served
by a vicar pensioner (Ib. No. 332; Assumptions, 312V; RSG IV. No's 612, 1739).

Asksheness:—See Hillswick.

62. Assynt (Caithness)

Not included in Bishop Gilbert's constitution of 1224 x 45, being probably part of Criech at that time, the church had become a prebend of Caithness by 1275, both parsonage and vicarage revenues apparently being annexed, while cure a vicarage pensionary. (Bannatyne Misc. Vol. III, 17-21; SHS Misc. VI.51,63; CPP.I.572; Assumptions, cited OP II.1.694; Sutherland Chs. cited OP II.11.693; Deeds, Vili, 186).

Athie:—See Eithie.

63. Athelstaneford (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

The church with all its teinds was confirmed to nuns of Haddington in 1353, as donation of Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163-78), but original donor may have been Countess Ada, who founded nunnery (BMS, II, No. 610; Assumptions, 166). Described as a 'chapel' in 1298 (Priory of Coldingham, CXII), possibly because the church was at that time served by removable chaplain. A vicarage appears to have been erected in the fifteenth century (CPL, XII, 114-6; SHR, XXXII, 93).
64. **Auchindair (Ab. Mar)**

The church of Davenchyndore was united to the prebend of Invernochy in 1361 by Bishop Alexander at the instance of Thomas, earl of Mar, and so continued until its disjunction in 1513/14, when it was erected, both in parsonage and vicarage, into a prebend of King's College, Aberdeen, the cure thereafter to be a vicarage pensionary (*REA* I.88; Fasti Aberd. No's 57, 68, 104, 110, 122; Assumptions, 386).

65. **Auchinleck (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)**

Known also as Affleck, the church was confirmed to Paisley by Walter (2) son of Alan, steward of Scotland c. 1238, but had probably been granted at the abbey's foundation (*Passelet*, 18). Confirmed to the uses of the abbey by William, bishop of Glasgow in 1239, provision was therein made for a vicarage perpetual, the parsonage thereafter remaining so annexed (*Ib. 225-6, 308; MS Rental, Fo. 28, cited, Chalmers, Caledonia VI. 524; RMS V. No. 2070).

66. **Auchterarder (Db)**

Granted by Gilbert, earl of Strathearn to Inchafray on its foundation c. 1200 and confirmed in 1203 by Pope Innocent III and i.p.u. by Abraham, bishop of Dunblane c. 1211 (*Inchafray, No's III, IX, XXXI*). A vicarage
settlement was confirmed in 1239, while in this same charter it is stated that certain garbal tithes of this church had been assigned for the erection of a prebend within the cathedral of Dunblane (Ib. No. LXVII). It is uncertain whether this erection ever took place, but the vicarage, which was apparently independent in 1275 was annexed before the Reformation to the common fund of the canons of the cathedral, the parsonage remaining with the abbey (SHS Misc. VI, 54; Assumptions, 318; Inchafray, App. No. XI).

67. Auchtermuchty (St. A., Fothric)

The church of Hurkydorath was granted to the Culdees of Loch Leven by Fothad, Bishop of Alban, 1059 x 33 (RPSA 117), but it does not appear to have passed to the Priory of St. Andrews. In the 15th century the patronage was in dispute between Livingstones of Drumry and Boswells of Balmuito, and was still so in 16th century, although latter evidently victorious (Boswell Writs, No's 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 18, 46).

68. Auchtergaven (Dk. Athol and Drumalbane)

A mensal church of the bishop of Dunkeld in the 16th century, it was probably so from an early date as it does not appear in Bagimond (Rentale Dunkeldense, 12; Assumptions, 316). The vicarage was united to the prebend
of Inchmagnachan at the Reformation, but there is no indication when this union took place, although prebend itself was in existence by 1275 (Ib. 296v; Thirds of Benefices, 14; SBS Misc. VI. 49). Within this parish lay the lands and church of Obney (q.v.), the latter being usually identified with Auchtergaven, but was in fact separate from, although possibly dependent upon, the mother church (Rental Dunkeldense, 76).

69. Auchterhouse (Dk. Angus)

According to Myln, the church was granted as a common church of Dunkeld by Bishop Geoffrey (1236-49), and it was certainly only a vicarage in 1275 (Myln, Vitae, 10; SBS Misc. VI. 48). Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed and cure served by vicar pensioner (Assumptions, 283v, 314v; Reg. of Pres. I. 15).

70. Auchterless (Ab. Garloch)

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

71. Auchtermuchty (St. A. Fothric)

    Granted to Lindores by Duncan, earl of Fife in 1350, the church was confirmed by William, bishop of St. Andrews in 1352, its parsonage remaining so annexed while cure was a vicarage/perpetual (CPL III. 533-540; GRH. Vat. Trans. I. No. 9; Assumptions, 39V, 89V, 100V).

72. Auchtertool (Dk. Fife and Strathearn)

    Confirmed to Inchcolm by Pope Alexander III in 1178, the church appears to have been granted by some unknown donor within the previous decade (Inchcolm, No's I, II). The church was confirmed i.p.u. with faculty to serve by chaplains or canons by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (c. 1251 x 72), one of these courses evidently having been followed, the entire fruits thereafter remaining with the abbey (Ib. No's XlV, XXII; Assumptions, 73V, 74).

73. Auldbar (St. A. Angus)

    Granted to the Collegiate Church of Methven on, or shortly after, its foundation in 1433 by Walter Stewart, earl of Athole and Strathearn, the whole revenues of the church were to be utilised by Provost and chaplains of the College with provision for a perpetual vicar pensioner (NLS.MS. 34.3.11., 12; Formulare, No. 129;
RS. 335, 49V). A refoundation of the college took place in 1516 but any effect which this had upon the revenues of this church must have been slight, as its parsonage revenues remained with the Provost of Methven at the Reformation, while the vicarage likewise appears to have remained annexed to the College (RSS, I. No's 2782, 2798; Assumptions, 287-8).

74. Auldcathy (St. A. Linlithgow)

In origin a private chapel allowed certain rights by the Priory of St. Andrews to whom its mother church of Linlithgow pertained from the early twelfth century, this church had attained parochial status before the fifteenth century (Great Register of St. Andrews, No. 50, cited RPSA, XXVIII; c.f. RPSA, 321-2; SSR II. 50-1).

As such the church was confirmed to the Priory in 1421 and 1471, but already by 1431 the patronage, which was all that the Priory had evidently exercised, was in dispute between the canons and Sir Robert Lauder of the Bass (RPSA, 413-4; RMS, II No. 1039; RS. 266, 132; CPL. Vlll, 376). The death of Lauder before 1436 meant his claim now rested with three grand-daughters and the next fifty years saw a series of conflicting claims to the patronage by the Priory, the Crown and James, Lord Hamilton until in 1483/4 Sir Robert Lauder of the Bass appears as rightful
patron, the church thereafter continuing as an independent parsonage in lay patronage (HMC, 13th Rep. App. VII, 103; Scottish Peerage, IV, 447; RMS, II, No. 1178; CPL XI, 41, 492, 649, 843; GRHS Chs. No. 949a).

75. Auldearn (Moray, Elgin)

The church with its chapel of Invernairn was granted 1189 x 99 to Richard, bishop of Moray by William the Lion, and assigned with its chapel as the prebend of the Dean by Bishop Price 1208 x 15 (REM No's 6, 42, 46). The altarage of the church was later, in 1226 assigned to the sub-dean, and the vicarage appears to have been thus appropriated, remaining so annexed at the Reformation, while the parsonage teinds of the church and Invernairn (q.v.) continued as the Dean's prebend, the cure itself being a vicarage pensionary. (Ib. No's 69, 81; Assumptions, 417; RMS, III, No. 393; VI No. 1714).

Auld Roxburgh:— See Old Roxburgh.

76. Avoch (Ross)

The church belonged to Kinloss by 1275 and in virtue of its possession the abbot was a canon in the cathedral of Ross by at least 1324/5 (SHS Misc. VI, 50; Kinloss, 120). The parsonage remained annexed at the Reformation, while a staller was maintained from the teinds and the
cure served by a vicar perpetual (Ib. 159; Retours, Ross and Cromarty, No. 25; Reg. of Pres. I. 29v).

Avondale:— See Strathaven.

77. Ayr (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

The parsonage had been erected into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral by 1327 and so continued, while cure was a vicarage perpetual (REG No. 276; Prot. Book of Gavin Ross, No. 870; Reg. of Pres. I. 104). In 1501, the prebend and its pendicles, which were apparently Alloway, Coylton, Dalmellington and Dalrymple were annexed to the Chapel Royal at Stirling, six prebends being subsequently created from their fruits, while the prebend within the Cathedral of Glasgow continued to be maintained from certain residual fruits (Reg. C. R. Striv. 60-66). The exact division of those fruits remains obscure. The teinds of Coylton (q.v.) were divided to provide revenues for the prebends of Ayr Primo and Ayr Sexto, while Alloway (q.v.) and Dalmellington (q.v.) provided the revenues of Ayr Secundo and Tertio respectively. Further than that we cannot go. Ayr Quarto and Quinto were maintained from certain fruits of Ayr itself and Dalrymple (q.v.), but no definite identification can be made between the two, while the actual relationship between the Cathedral prebend and that of the Chapel Royal is also obscure.
78. **Ayton (St. A. Merse)**

The lands of Ayton were granted to Durham at the beginning of 13th century, shortly after which a chapel was erected which was dependent on the church of Coldingham (N. Durham, App. No. II; Priory of Coldingham, No. LXXVII). As a pendicle of Coldingham, the church remained annexed to the Priory, which in turn was dependent upon Durham and then Dunfermline (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 49-50; Assumptions, 199Y - 200; RS 401, 257). The church would appear to have had no separate parochial existence before Reformation, although it may have possessed certain parochial rights.

**Badermanoch:** See Monkland.

**Balantradoch:** See Temple.

79. **Baldernock (Glasgow, Lennox)**

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

80. **Balfron (Glasgow, Lennox)**

Granted to Inchaffray by Sir Thomas de Cromennane c. 1303, the church was confirmed i.p.w. both in parsonage and vicarage fruits by the bishop of Glasgow in that year,
the charge to be served by canon or chaplain (Inchaffray, No. CXIX; Lib. Ins. Missarum, 136).

_Baile Mhaoidain:_ See Ardchattan.

81. _Ballasta (Orkney)_

One of the three parish churches of Unst, the church was united with Lund and Norwick in sixteenth century, the bishop of Orkney possessing half the corn teind of the parsonage, the residual teinds being the vicars (PSSA Vol. XLIV, 306).

_Ballantrae:_ See Kirkcudbright - Innertig.

_Ballibodan:_ See Ardchattan.

82. _Ballingry (St. A. Fothric)_

A chapel of Auchterderran in the 13th century, the church had become parochial by 1461 when it is designated as a prebend of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary on the Rock, St. Andrews (Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticannae, Vol., 416; RS 538, 166; Ib. 545, 172). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits appear to have continued as a prebend, the cure being served by a vicar-pensioner (GRH Chs. No. 2225; Assumptions, 90, 101).

83. _Ballumby (St. A. Angus)_

In origin a chapel of Lundie, and always closely associated with it, the church is designated a parish
church in 1470, while at the Reformation it appears both as a chapel and a parsonage (*CPL X_11, 795; Assumptions, 344, 360^V*). The revenues of the church were erected into a prebend of the collegiate church of Fouls Easter before 1538 and so continued, the incumbent probably also serving the cure (*Easson, Medieval Religious Houses*, 180; Prot. Bk. of Thomas Ireland, 7; Prot. Bk. of Duncan Gray, 3).

84. Balmaclellan (Galloway, Glenken/Desnes)

The church was appropriated to Dundrennan by Thomas, bishop of Whithorn 1450 x 54, but this appears to have been non-effective (*CPL X. 156*). In 1501, on the erection of Chapel Royal at Stirling, the church was annexed as a prebend, both parsonage and vicarage teinds being included, the parish being served by a vicar-pensioner (*Reg. C.R. Striv.,* 14-15; *RSS V. No's 1490, 2691*).

85. Balmaghie (Galloway, Glenken/Desnes)

Known also as Kirkandrews Balmaketh or simply Kirkandrews, it would appear to be this church rather than Kirkandrews in Desnes, which was granted to Holyrood by William the Lion as a church previously belonging to Iona, although a confirmation of John, bishop of Galloway (1189-1203) speaks of it as a grant of Uchtred, Prince of Galloway (1160 x 74) (*Lib. S. Crucis* No's 49, 51).
The church was entirely annexed in 1287, and while a vicarage appears to have been subsequently erected, it would seem to have been served at all times by a canon of Holyrood with which the parsonage fruits continued at the Reformation (Ib. No's 83, 120; CPL XII. 217-8, 735; Prot. Bk. of James Young, No. 859; Assumptions, 105; Acts and Dec., XXXIV, 382).

Balmakiel:— See Uig in Lewis.

86. Balmerino (St. A. Fife)

The right of patronage of this church was relinquished in 1225 to Ermengarde, mother of Alexander II, who founded the abbey of Balmerino c. 1227 (Balmorinach, No's 4-5; Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 62). The entire revenues of the church pertained to the abbey, one of whose members served the parish (Balmorinach, 78-9; Assumptions, 71; RSS. 62, 188).

87. Balnacross (Galloway, Desnes)

Granted by William the Lion to Holyrood, as a church previously belonging to Iona, a further confirmation by John, bishop of Galloway (1189-1209) designates it as a chapel of Kirkcormack and speaks of the original granter as Uchtred, Prince of Galloway (1160 x 74) (Lib. S. Crucis, No's 49, 51). Nevertheless, the church appears to have
attained separate parochial status before the fourteenth century, it being then granted as the "Kirk of Michies within the town of Bal-na-cros" to the abbey of Tongland by Robert I, while it is evidently this church, which as that of St. Michael of Stenagar was confirmed to the abbey in 1431 (Robertsons, Index, 3, No. 14; Scottish Benefices, 105). The church thereafter appears to have been merged into the parish of Tongland itself, its revenues being thus retained by the abbey, although the church had no separate parochial existence at the Reformation (APS, IV. 308).

88. Balquhidder (Db)

The parsonage was a prebend of Dunblane Cathedral by 1433 while cure was a vicarage perpetual (CPL VIII, 453, Assumptions, 306, 308, 366V). One quarter of fruits held by the bishop in accordance with an agreement of 1237 (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. XCI; Assumptions, 285V, 322).

89. Banchory - Devenick (Ab., Aberdeen)

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

30. **Banchory - Ternan (Ab. Aberdeen)**

Also known as Banchory Trinity, the church was granted to Arbroath by William the Lion, 1178 x 99, it being confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Mathew, bishop of Aberdeen between these years (Aberbrothoc, 1. No's. 1, 30, 197). A vicarage settlement was confirmed in 1257, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (REA, I. 22; Assumptions, 330\textsuperscript{V}; Reg. of Pres., II. 87).

**Banchory - Trinity:**— See Banchory - Ternan.

**Bandheath:**— See Kirkintilloch.

91. **Banff (Ab. Boyne)**

Confirmed to the uses of Arbroath by Mathew, bishop of Aberdeen (1178 - 99), the church was confirmed to the abbey (1211 x 14) by William the Lion, who was probably the original donor (Aberbrothoc, I. No's 1, 26, 137). A vicarage settlement was confirmed in 1257 by which a conjunction with the church of Inverboyndie was effected, a single vicarage henceforth existing, while parsonage revenues remained with the abbey (REA, I. 22; Assumptions, 330, 393).
Baraven:— See Braaven.

92. **Barra (St. A., Haddington/Lothian)**

Alexander St. Martin, the patron of the church granted 5s. from its revenues to the priory of St. Andrews 1178 x 1180 (RPSA 333-4). The patronage passed by marriage to family of De Morham, one of whom granted patronage to Holyrood before 1327 when church was granted thereto in proprios usus (Lib. S. Crucis, No. 90; Assumptions, 104). Vicarage served by canons in 15th century, retained its identity (CPL XII. 217-8; Prot. Book of John Robeson, 1558-63, 32).

**Barra (Isles):—** See Kilbarr.

93. **Barnwell (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)**

The Trinitarian house of Fall stood within this parish, and the entire parochial revenues which certainly pertained to that house in 1498 must have been annexed on its foundation before 1335 (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 91; Prot. Ek. of Cuthbert Simson, No. 85). The appropriation remained effective, while the church was served by a curate (MSS Rental Book, 46, 51-2, cited Chalmers Caledonia, VI, 516; Thirds of Benefices, 95).

94. **Barry (St. A., Angus)**

Known originally as Fethmures, the church was granted
to Arbroath by William the Lion (1178 x 80) (Aberbrothoc, l. No's 1, 21). Lands of Fethmures were granted however to Balmerino by Alexander II on that abbey's foundation c. 1227 and following upon this, Arbroath was induced in 1230 to lease the church to Balmerino for payment of forty marks (Balmorinach, No's 1, 9; SHS Misc. VIII, 5-6). The monks of Balmerino were relieved of this payment through a grant of land in Tarves made to Arbroath by Alexander II in 1235, but the latter continued to be responsible for repairs and episcopal dues, an imposition which caused a protest by Arbroath in 1461 (Aberbrothoc, l. No. 102; Balmorinach, No's 70 - 1; CPP 1, 235; RS. 544, 283). This resulted in a fresh agreement in 1464 by which the burden of repairs was lessened, but Arbroath continued to be responsible for certain dues, as well as the presentation and payment of a vicar pensioner, who served the cure, while Balmerino continued to enjoy both parsonage and vicarage fruits (Aberbrothoc, ll. No's 147, 152, 323, 783; Balmorinach, No's 75, 81; Assumptions, 70, 331).

95. Barvas (Islès)

One of the four parish churches of Lewis described by Archdeacon Monro in 1549, the parsonage appears to have remained independent (Monro, Western Isles, 61-2; RSS, ll. No. 2045; Dunvegan, 1, 34.)
36. Bass (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

The chapel on the Bass, consecrated as a parish church in 1543, was newly erected as such in 1493, having been disjoined from North Berwick in order to secure the laird of Bass in certain valuable teinds (Extracta e Variae Cronicis Scotiae, 255; GRH, Papal Bulls, No. 39). It continued as an independent parsonage (Reg. of Pres., II, 65v).

37. Bassendean (St. A. Merse)

The church was endowed by the family of Melville of Bassendean, one of whom, William, granted the church to the nunnery of Coldstream at the end of the twelfth century, it remaining so annexed and while only designated as a chapel in a confirmation of 1457/8, it appears to have regained full parochial status before the Reformation, the cure then being a vicarage perpetual although the duties were discharged by a pensioner (Coldstream, Nos. 43-7; GRH, Chs. No. 359; Assumptions, 189; RSS. lXVII, 128; lXXI, 236).

38. Bathgate (St. A. Linlithgow)

Confirmed to Holyrood by Bishop Robert of St. Andrews (1126-1159), a vicarage settlement took place in 1251 (Lib. S. Crucis, No. 75, Appendix II, No. 1). In 1316,
however, the church was transferred to Newbattle in lieu of a pension due to the monks by the canons of Holyrood, and this arrangement proved to be permanent, the parsonage remaining annexed to Newbattle (Neubattle, No. 161; Assumptions, 116v, 159).

99. Beath (Dk. Fife and Strathearn)

Although designated a parish church in 1429/30, the church appears to have been only a chapel of Dalgety, belonging as such to the abbey of Inchcolm from at least 1178 to the Reformation (Inchcolm, No's XXII, XLIX; RSS III, No. 2215; Assumptions, 73).

100. Bedrule (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

Unappropriated throughout, the patronage of the church was in dispute in the 16th century between the female descendants of Rutherford of that Ilk, who had held patronage in previous century (Rutherford of Edgerston Muniments, Bundle I, No. 4, Bundle II, No. 10, Bundle III, No. 8; GRM. Supp. Chs. 27 March, 1503; Newbattle Coll, Papal Bulls, No. 12; Ib. II, X (21) ).

101. Beith (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

The parsonage was appropriated to Kilwinning before 1286, in which year Robert, Bishop of Glasgow, granted the vicarage to the monks, a transaction which was confirmed
in 1333 and so continued (CPL II, 310-11, 383; Theiner, Vet. Mon. 248, 255; RSS 62, 147; MS Rental Book, 61, cited Chalmer's, Caledonia, VI. 557).

102. Belchies (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

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

103. Belhelvie (Ab. Aberdeen)

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

104. Bellie (Moray, Elgin)

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

105. Bell Kirk (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

The church here was apparently only a chapel of
Castletown, its revenues thus pertaining to Jedburgh
(Trans. Hawick Arch. Soc. 1931, 18-20).

106. Benbecula (Isles)

The church of St. Columba in Beandmyll or Buchagla
was one of the five parish churches of Uist described by
Archdeacon Monro in 1549 and appears to have been an
independent parsonage (Monro, Western Isles, 48-9,
RSS II. No's 1881, 4380).

107. Bendochy (Dk. Angus)

The church appears to have been confirmed to
Dunfermline by Hugh, bishop of Dunkeld (1214-29), but
subsequently a dispute appears to have arisen between
Coupar and Dunfermline c. 1520, this being resolved shortly
afterwards, part of the agreement being that Coupar should
hold the church from Dunfermline at rent of two and a half
marks (Dunfermelyn, No's 128, 217; Coupar Angus, No's
XXXII-111). Both parsonage and vicarage teinds thereafter
accrued to Coupar, while cure was a vicarage pensionary
(Assumptions, 327; Coupar, II. No. 127).
108. Benholm (St. A. Mearns)

Both parsonage and vicarage constituted a prebend in the Collegiate Church of St. Mary on the Rock, St. Andrews, at the period of the Reformation, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (Assumptions, 362; Benholm and Hedderwick Writs, No. 118).

109. Benvie (St. A. Gowrie)

A parsonage in Bagimond, the patronage of the church was held from 1293 by the Scrymgeours of Dundee, who in that year received a feu of the lands of Benvie and Balrudrie from William de Maule of Panmure, in whose family the superiority continued (Reg. Panmure, 152-165; Scrymgeour Inventory, No's 1, 16, 17, 21, 35, 36, 46, 50).

110. Bertramshotts (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

In spite of an attempt to erect this chapel into a parish church in 1476, it appears to have remained a pendicle of the parish church of Bothwell, the cure being served by a vicar maintained by the Provost of the Collegiate Church to whom both parsonage and vicarage revenues pertained (CPL XLII. 489; RMS II. No's 1784, 3635; Edin. Test., II, 108).

Bervie:— See Inverbervie.
III. Berwick - Holy Trinity (St. A. Merse)

This church, which can be regarded as Scottish until 1482, was the parish church of the town of Berwick by 1242 and was probably so even earlier (Lockhart, Church of Scotland in the 13th Century, 48). This would appear to be one of the churches of Berwick confirmed to Durham by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163-78), its revenues being utilised to uses of Coldingham (N. Durham, App. No. CCCCLVI; Priory of Coldingham, CXII). A vicarage settlement took place in 1368 and was maintained in the 15th century (Hodgson, History of Northumberland, II, 145; RS 596, 127). During this period the parsonage revenues, which seem to have now included those of the other churches of Berwick, accrued to either Coldingham or Durham dependent upon actual possession of town itself, these falling permanently to the latter after 1482 (Valor Ecclesiasticus, V. 301).

112. Berwick - St. Laurence (St. A. Merse)

Granted to Kelso by Robert, son of William before 1147-50, and confirmed to the abbey by Malcolm IV and Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163 x 1173), the church was ceded by the monks to Durham (1173 x 78), the latter being confirmed in their title by Bishop Richard (N. Durham, App. No's CCCCLIII - VI, DXLIII; Calchou, No's 439, 445).
Thereafter the church, in conjunction with that of Berwick - St. Mary's, appears to have formed the parish of Bondington (q.v.), which in turn appears to have merged into that of Holy Trinity in the 14th century, the revenues throughout remaining with Durham and Coldingham. (See Bondington).

113. Berwick - St. Mary's (St. A. Merse)

Granted to Durham by David I (1130 x 33) in exchange for the church of Melrose, it was one of the churches of Berwick confirmed to Durham by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163 - 78) (N. Durham, App. No's XVIII, CCCCLVI). Thereafter the church, in conjunction with that of Berwick-St. Laurence, appears to have formed the parish of Bondington (q.v.), which in turn appears to have merged into that of Holy Trinity in the 14th century, the revenues throughout remaining with Durham and Coldingham. (See Bondington).

114. Bethelney (Ab. Buchan)

Granted to Arbroath by William Comyn in 1221, the church was confirmed i.p.m. by Gilbert, bishop of Aberdeen, (1228 x 39) (Aberbrothoc, l. No's 130-1). A vicarage settlement was confirmed in 1257, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey, while the union of the vicarage
to the Chancellorship of Aberdeen Cathedral at the
Reformation was purely personal (REA. I. 22-3; Assumptions,
331V, 382V; RSS. I. No's 1164; V. 1975).

115. Biggar (Glasgow, Lanark)

An independent parsonage in the 15th century, when
a patronage dispute was resolved in favour of Robert, Lord
Fleming, the church was made collegiate in 1545/6 at the
instance of Malcolm, Lord Fleming (CPL. XII. 319, 633, 663,
812; Yester Writs, No's 139-140, 146-8, 155-7; Charter
Chest of Earldom of Wigtown, No. 417; Spalding Club Misc.
V. 296-308). Both rectory and vicarage fruits were
divided among prebendaries of college, one of whom was
to be vicar-pensioner of Biggar (Ib. V. 296-308; Charter
Chest of Earldom of Wigtown, No. 390; Prot. Book of Thomas
Johnsoun, No. 342).

116. Binning (St. A. Linlitgow)

Known also as Binny, the church in origin was a chapel
of Linlithgow, and as such belonged, by the gift of David I
(1124-53) to the Priory of St. Andrews, to which it was
confirmed by name in 1266 (RPSA 29, 38, 169, 185).
Before 1548, the church had become parochial, with a vicar
perpetual, although the parsonage teinds which continued
with the Priory were still uplifted with those of Linlithgow
117. Birnie (Moray, Elgin)

Granted to Kelso in 1203 x 22 by Bruce, bishop of Moray and confirmed to that abbey by Innocent IV 1243 x 54, the gift was nevertheless ineffective by that date, the church having been granted in common to the canons of Elgin Cathedral in 1239 (Calchou, No's 371, 460; REM No. 41). Nevertheless, it was as a mensal church that it was granted in 1331 for the support of cathedral chaplains with reservation of a vicar's portion (Ib. No. 227, CPP I. 200). This arrangement persisted till the Reformation, the vicar's pension being met from the parsonage and vicarage revenues (Assumptions, 413v; Thirds of Benefices, 32.)

118. Birsay (Orkney)

United to Harrow by at least 1535, the parsonage teinds pertained to the mensa of the bishop of Orkney at the Reformation, as they had before the re-constitution in of the cathedral chapter/1544 (Records of the Earldom of Orkney, 141; Peterkin, Rentals - Bishopric Docs, 37). In this re-erection, the ancient archdiaconal rights, which had apparently included the united vicarage, were
now confirmed to the archdeacon, who had possessed such rights since at least 1448, the cure itself remaining a vicarage pensionary (*RMS*.III. No. 3102; *CPL*. X. 194; *Thirds of Benefices*, 1; *Reg. of Ministers*, 55).

119. **Birse (Ab. Mar)**

The church of Brasso was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157, along with authority to erect his chapter (*REA* 1. 5-7). By 1256 the church with all its fruits had been annexed to the prebend of the chancellor of Aberdeen, as it remained, the vicar's fee being met from the parsonage and vicarage revenues (*Ib. II. 39; Assumptions*, 362, 382v).

120. **Blair in Atholl (Dk. Athole and Drumalbane)**

Unappropriated in Bagimond, the church, though frequently held by canons of Dunkeld, one of whom appears to have erected a vicarage pensionary in the early 16th century, seems to have remained an independent parsonage in lay patronage of Earl of Atholl (*SHS Misc.* VI. 47, 73; *RS* 549, 276V; *Myln, Vitae*, 63-4; *Assumptions*, 301; *Letters of James V*, 6).

121. **Blairgowrie (St. A. Gowrie)**

A pension of 100s. from this church was confirmed by Innocent III in 1207 to Cambuskenneth, the grant
apparently having been made after 1195, since it does not appear in a confirmation of that year (Cambuskenneth, No's 25, 26, 46-48). In 1356/7 the church was annexed to Scone in lieu of the church of Carrington (q.v.), Blair itself to be henceforth served by a vicar pensioner while the pension to Cambuskenneth was to continue. (Scon, No's 174-6, 185, 193). These arrangements were maintained at the Reformation (GRH Chs. No. 287; Assumptions 309, 303v).

Blaket (Glasgow, Dessenes/Withsdale):— See Kirkbide.

122. Blantyre (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

There is little to distinguish this church from the Priory founded here in the mid 13th century, and which had bestowed upon it the revenues of the original parish church (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 74; OP. I, 59-60). Both parsonage and vicarage revenues continued to be annexed to the Priory at the Reformation, the church then being served by a curate (Assumptions, cited OP. I. 60; Glasgow Protocols, No. 248).

Blaranynich:— See Fodderty.

123. Boharm (Moray, Strathbogie)

A chapel of Arndilly throughout the pre-Reformation period, certain tithes of which were reserved to its own
chaplain (REM No's 23, 41, 64). The church of Arndilly latterly stood at Boharm, the parish acquiring this name.

124. Boleskine (Moray, Inverness)

Although lands within this parish were held by the bishops of Moray in 1226, the church itself appears to have been a late erection (REM No's 73-4). It does not appear in Bagmond's Roll and it is not found as a parish until the early sixteenth century, as it continues at the Reformation, it then lying within the patronage of the bishops of Moray (RSS, I. No. 2416; Thirds of Benefices, 5, 214; RMS, V. No. 2280).

125. Bolside (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

Although a church or chapel undoubtedly stood on this site, there seems to be little justification for the assumption that it ever formed a separate parish later united with that of Lindean, to which on the contrary it always appears to have remained conjoined (Chalmers, Caledonia, IV. 1001; Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae, II, 176; OP, I, 277-8).

126. Bolton (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

Probably William de Vipont or his wife Lady Emma of St. Hilary granted this church to Holyrood to which it was confirmed by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163 x 1178),
Pope Alexander III (1159-1181) and William de Vipont, son of original donor (c. 1200) (Lib. S. Crucis, No's 32-3, App. I, No. 2; Assumptions, 104). A vicarage settlement took place in 1251, which thereafter remained independent (Lib. S. Crucis, No. 75; Assumptions, 179v).

127. **Bona (Moray, Inverness)**

The church stood at Killionan of Abriachan, being known until the 15th century, when the name Bona was adopted, by the forms Abirihacyn, Abrioch or Aberbreachy (RS. 330, 245; CPL XI, 286; Erskine Beveridge, Abers and Invers of Scotland, 15). It was granted as a common church to canons of Elgin Cathedral in 1289 by Bishop Andrew, but this appears to have been ineffective, it remaining instead an independent parsonage within the patronage of the bishops of Moray, although cure evidently served by vicar portioner (REM No. 41; Archivio di Stato - Formatario, Alexander VI (1492), 24Y; Ib - Diversorurn, Julius II (1509-10), 162v; Acts and Decrees, 135, 310).

128. **Bondington (St. A. Merse)**

The churches of St. Laurence and St. Mary of Berwick (q.v.) appear to have constituted this parish, which served the area adjoining Berwick upon Tweed. (Chalmers, Caledonia III, 350; Calchou, 467; Mackinlay, Ancient Church Dedications, Non-Scriptural, 334).
teinds belonged to Durham by its right to the two constituent churches, these being devoted to the uses of Coldingham (N. Durham, App. No. DCL1, Priory of Coldingham, CX). The parish ceases to appear after 13th century, and it was probably absorbed into that of Berwick-Holy Trinity (q.v.)

129. Bonhill (Glasgow, Lennox)

The parsonage tithes formed at the Reformation part of the provostry of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton to which they had presumably been annexed at its foundation c. 1454, while the parish itself was served by a perpetual vicar (MS Rental Book, 36-7, cited Chalmers, Caledonia, VI, 906; NLS. MS. 31.3.13, 12; RSS. LV1, 10X).

130. Borgue (Galloway, Desnes)

The church of Vorgis was granted to Dryburgh by Hugh de Morville c. 1150 (Dryburgh, No. 68). This grant is probably spurious and original granter appears to have been Sir Ralph de Campania c. 1170, although it was not until a series of confirmations c. 1230 - c. 1254, which included two i.p.u. by Gilbert and Henry, bishops of Galloway, that the grant appears to have become effective, corporal possession being obtained by the abbey c. 1267 and a perpetual vicarage thereafter erected (Ib. No's 64-7,
68-70). By 1427 however the revenues of the church had been transferred to the Priory of Whithorn, who were then serving the vicarage by one of their own canons, as they had evidently done since the beginning of the fourteenth century, this evidence tending to prove that the transfer must have taken place about the same period as that of Sorbie (q.v.) which took place in 1282 (Ib. No. 238; SSR II. 170; RS. 268, 130v). The parsonage thereafter remained with the Priory, who continued to serve vicarage by one of their number, one of whom in 1539 gave his consent to the erection from certain of the vicarage fruits of a prebend within the Collegiate Church of Biggar (Acts and Decrees, XVIII, 29, 440; XIX, 218, 375; Deeds XL. 205; Testament of Mathew Fleming; Letters of James V. 368-9).

131. Borthwick (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

Known earlier as Lochorworth or Locharquhart, the church was confirmed to Scone by Malcolm IV in 1163 x 64 as a donation of David I (1124-53) (Scon, No's 5, 18, 44). The church is confirmed to Scone as late as 1283, although an attempt was made to grant it to the bishop of Glasgow c. 1150 and Papal confirmations to the mensa of that bishop appear between 1174 and 1181, when they cease (Ib. No. 117; REG. No's 11, 32, 51, 57). It may be Glasgow grant
precedes that to Scone, and subsequent confirmations are
common form.

Scone itself may simply have held patronage,
confirmations cease in 1283, and shortly after parsons
appear on record (Chalmers, Caledonia, IV. 321(c); CPL. II.
385). At all events the church remained independent
until 1449 when on the foundation of the Collegiate Church
of Crichton by William, Lord Crichton, the parsonage and
certain of the vicarage teinds were annexed and utilised,
amongst other things, for the maintenance of three, later
four prebends in the College, while the cure was a vicarage
portionary (CCM, 304-12; CPL, XI; 22-3, 283-90; RMS, VI.
No. 425; APS. IV, 327; Rep. on State of Certain Parishes,
33-4; Assumptions, 124Y).

132. Botarrie (Moray, Strathbogie)

The church in conjunction with that of Elchies was
erected into a prebend of Elgin Cathedral by Bishop Brice
1203 x 22, and this was subsequently confirmed by Bishop
Andrew in 1226 (REM No's 69, 81). The conjunct
parsonages henceforth continued as a prebend, while at some period
before the Reformation the vicarage perpetual appears to have
been linked with that of Botriphnie to form a single cure
(Assumptions, 410, 412Y, 414Y; RSS V. No. 2942; Ib. XLII,
67Y).
133. **Bothans (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)**

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

134. **Bothkennar (St. A. Linlithgow)**

Both parsonage and vicarage fruits pertained to the nunnery of Eccles at the Reformation period, and it is possibly this church which was granted or confirmed to the nuns by Bishop David of St. Andrews in 1250 x 65, when it appears as the church of Bucham (*HMC, 12th Reg.*, App., Pt. VIII, No's. 132, 146; *RPSA XXIX* – Great Register of St. Andrews, No. 60).

135. **Bothwell (Glasgow, Rutherglen)**

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

The parsonage tithes were assigned for erection of a prebend of Moray in 1224, and this was subsequently effected by conjunction with the parsonage of Aberlour by 1226, the prebend itself being known by this latter name, while the vicarage perpetual appears at some period before the Reformation to have been linked with that of Botarie to form a single cure (REM, No's 31, 61, 67, 69; Assumptions, 301v, 410; RSS, XL11, 67v).

137. Bourtie (Ab. Garioch)

Granted to the Priory of St. Andrews by William de Lamberton, the church was confirmed to the uses of the Priory by Matthew, bishop of Aberdeen (1172-99) (RPSA. 266-7, 299). In spite of many further confirmations at the beginning of the thirteenth century, it was not until a further confirmation i.p.u. by Randolph, bishop of Aberdeen in 1240 that the annexation became finally effective, a vicarage settlement taking place in 1244, while the parsonage remained thereafter with the Priory, the identification of this church with a prebend of Aberdeen being an evident mistake (Ib. 303-6; NLS. MS. 15,1,18, No. 34; Assumptions, 20; RSS, XXXIV, 37; Scottish Benefices, 200).
138. Bowden (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

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

139. Bower (Caithness)

Assigned along with the church of Watten as the prebend of the Archdeacon in the constitution of Bishop Gilbert 1224 x 45 (Bannatyne Misc., III. 19). Both parsonage and vicarage teinds were annexed, the parish being served by a vicar pensioner (Assumptions cited OP. II. 11. 626; Mey Papers, No. 255; RSS. II. No. 4517).

Boyndie:— See Inverboyndie.
140. Braaven (Moray, Inverness)

Now known as Cawdor, the church of Evein was confirmed to Scone in 1225, but this appears to have been ineffective, and the church was granted by Bishop Andrew in 1239 as a common church of Elgin Cathedral to which the parsonage pertained at the Reformation while cure was a vicarage perpetual (Scom. No. 103; REM. No. 41; Thirds of Benefices, 6; Reg. of Pres. I. 413).

141. Bracadale (Isles)

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

142. Brachlie (Moray, Inverness)

Erected in conjunction with the parish church of Petty into a prebend of Elgin Cathedral c. 1224 by Bishop Andrew with assent of Walter de Moravia, the patron (REM. No's 61, 67, 81). The parsonage fruits formed prebend, while the cure was served by a united vicarage (Ib. No. 61; RS. 264, 126Y); RSS. LXV11, 163). The residual fruits of the prebend were annexed in 1501 to the Chapel Royal at Stirling, but it is doubtful
whether this was effective, the prebend itself remaining with a canon of the Cathedral (Reg. C. R. Striv. 14, 64-66, 71, CXXXIV; REM, XXIV).

Brasemar:— See Kindrochit.

Brass:— See Birse.

143. Brechin (Brechin)

The cathedral church was also parochial, the parsonage revenues of which accrued to the bishop, who held the church as his prebend in 1435, although evidently not in 1372 (REP. No's 15, XXIV; CPL, IX, 247). Revenues had no doubt pertained from early date and so continued. (Ib. No. 274; Assumptions, 352). The vicarage fruits also supported a prebend, this apparently being the one referred to in 1372 as the vicarage, while it is likewise evident that the prebend called the pensionary was so named because it was maintained furth of the vicarage fruits, while as both these prebends were evidently without cure, it would appear that the parochial altar within the cathedral must have been served by a chaplain (REP, No. 15, CCLXXIX; CPL, V11. 242; ADC, 121-2; Assumptions, 340V, 342, 344V, 361, 361V).

144. Bressa (Orkney)

United in the 16th century with Quarff and Burra,
the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn teind of the parsonage, the residual teinds being the vicars (PSSA Vol. XLIV. 306).

Bren:— See Urray.

145. Broughton (Glasgow, Peebles)

A chapel dependent upon the mother church of Stobo (q.v.) from at least 1175 x 1180 till the late 16th century, when it is described as one of the pertinents of that prebend (REG. No. 48; Charter Chest of Earldom of Wigtown, No. 399).

146. Brydekirk (Glasgow, Annandale)

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

Buchanan:— See Inchcailoch.

Buchenull:— See Bonhill.
147. Buittle (Galloway, Desnes)

Annexed to Sweetheart Abbey by Bishop Simon of Galloway in 1347 at request of Edward III and Baliol, the grant, though confirmed in 1351, was not immediately effective due to disputes between Baliols and Douglas's (CPL. III, 356). The church was regranted to Sweetheart Abbey by Archibald Douglas with consent of Earl William in 1369, but in spite of confirmation by Bishop Adam, it was not fully effective until 1381, when both parsonage and vicarage teinds were annexed to the abbey, who were to appoint a vicar-pensioner, as they continued so to do. (GRH Vat. Trans. I. No's 18, 47; Book of Caerlaverock, II. 427; CPP. I. 556; RMS. V. No. 1266; VIII. No. 572).

148. Dunkle (Dk. South of Forth)

The parsonage was a mensal church of the bishopric of Dunkeld by 1275 and had probably been so from at least the early 13th century, while cure was a vicarage perpetual (SHS. Misc. VI. 72; Assumptions, 194V, 290V).

Burness:— See Sanday.

Burntisland:— See Kinghorn Wester.

149. Burra (Orkney)

United in the 16th century with Quarff and Bressa,
the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn teind of the parsonage, the residual teinds being the vicars (PSSA. Vol. XLIV, 306).

150. Burray (Orkney)

United by 1440 to the two churches of South Ronaldsay (q.v.), the parson of which appears as a canon in 1489, the united charge may have been an original prebend of Kirkwall Cathedral, although it was not one of the six prebends referred to in the re-constitution of 1544 (RS. 368, 115v; Records of Earldom of Orkney, 138, 363; PSSA. XVI, 135).

In the re-constitution of the chapter in 1544, the vicarage of Ronaldsay was assigned to the Provost with the maintenance of church of Barwik, and the prebend of the Holy Trinity, which appears to have consisted of the parsonage teinds of the united parishes, although part of the corn teind pertained to the bishop, while the charge itself was served by a vicar pensioner (Records of Earldom of Orkney, 364; Peterkin, Rentals - Bishopric Documents, 56, 84-5; Reg. of Pres. II, 30; Thirds of Benefices, 42, 151).

151. Futtergill (Brechin).

Both parsonage and vicarage were erected as a prebend of Brechin Cathedral before 1372, this annexation so
continuing at the Reformation, while charge was evidently served by a curate (REE. No. 15; RS. 302, 84; 389, 192v; RSS. V. No. 649; Assumptions, 356).

152, Cabrach (Ab. Mar)

Known also as Cloveth or Strathdeveron, the church figures in a spurious grant to the bishopric of Mortlach in 1063, while that monastery itself with five churches, of which this was undoubtedly one, was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157 (REA. l. 3, 5-7). The original charter though spurious may thus embody fact. The church appears to have remained mensal until 1266, when the grant by Bishop Richard of this church as a common possession of the cathedral was confirmed (Ib. l. 29). The church was united to Kildrummy (q.v.) in 1362/3, following upon which both parsonage and vicarage fruits continued to belong in common, while the united cure was served by a vicar pensioner (Ib. l. 102, ll. 85-7, 384; Assumptions, 385).

153, Cadder (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

The lands of "Cader" and "Badermonoc" were granted to the see of Glasgow by Malcolm IV (1153-64) and shortly after the churches of these two places were similarly confirmed by Pope Alexander III in 1170 (REG, No's 26, 29). These two churches formed the prebend of the sub-dean of
Glasgow by 1350 and probably had since at least 1266 when office first appears (Ib. No's 218, 320; CPL, III. 381). The vicarage of the two churches was annexed to the College of the University of Glasgow by Archbishop Blackader in 1506 and again by Archbishop Gavin Dunbar in 1537, but while both Cadder and its pendicle of Monkland (q.v.) were served by curates at the Reformation, this is of earlier standing than either appropriation of the vicarage teinds, neither apparently being successful (Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg. I. No. 21, P. 439-5; Prot. Book of Cuthbert Simson, No's 180, 248; REG, No. 469; Assumptions, cited, OP. I. 50).

Cadonel:— See Alvie in Cadonel.

Cadzow:— See Hamilton.

154. Caerlaverock (Glasgow, Nithsdale)

Annexed to the Provostry of Lincluden Collegiate Church at the Reformation, it was already a vicarage in 1427 and may have been possessed originally by the nunnery of Lincluden (SSR, II. 161; McDowall, Chronicles of Lincluden, 114). Certain revenues of the church also accrued to the sacristan and eight chaplains, while the vicarage was apparently pensionary (Ib. 114; Thirds of Benefices, 24).
155. **Calder - Clere (St. A. Linlithgow)**

Now known as East Calder, the church was granted to Kelso by Ralph de Clere c. 1170, while subsequent confirmations include one in the 12th century (Calchou, No's 83, 345, 430). The parsonage was set by the abbey at the Reformation, while a separate vicarage continued (Assumptions, 233Y; RSS V. No. 2819).

156. **Calder - Comitis (St. A. Linlithgow)**

The ancient parish of Calder - Comitis, which is now composed of Mid-Calder and West Calder, neither of which had any separate identity before the Reformation, although the church does appear as that of West Calder during the twelfth century (Dunfermline, No's 94, 59). The designation of Earl's Calder arose from that of its possessors who were earls of Fife and one of whom Duncan granted the church of Huchtercaledour to Dunfermline (1154 x 59), this being confirmed by Ela, his countess, who may have been the original heiress of the barony, and by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (1154 x 59) (Ib. No's 47, 91, 153). Further confirmations were made in 1163 and by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163 x 78), but nevertheless the annexation appears to have been ineffective, the church remaining a free parsonage within lay patronage of
earls of Fife until the fourteenth century when it passed from the Douglases, who were holding the barony from the earls, to the family of Sandilands, with whom it remained in spite of an unsuccessful attempt to unite the church to the proposed Collegiate Church of Linlithgow in 1430 (Ib. No's 94, 237; Douglas Book, III. No's 18, 318-21; RMS, IV. No. 1738)

157. **Callander (Db.)**

Walter Comyn, earl of Menteith, surrendered his rights in this church in 1238 to Bishop Clement of Dunblane, whose successors continued to hold parsonage as mensal church, while cure was a vicarage perpetual (Lib. Ins. Missarum, XXXI; Menteith,II, No. 74; Assumptions, 285, 312v, 321v).

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158. **Cambuslang** (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

Both parsonage and vicarage erected into prebend of Glasgow in 1429, following upon grant of Archibald, 3rd earl of Douglas, while a vicarage pensionary was created in 1458, and so continued (REG. No's 335, 382; Assumptions cited OP. I. 61; Reg. of Pres. I. 55v, 80; RSS. LXI, 24v).

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159. **Cambusmichael** (St. A. Gowrie)

Confirmed by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1165 x 1178), with all its pertinents, which would appear to have
been granted by David I (1124 - 53), the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Hugh, bishop of St. Andrews (1178 - 88), both parsonage and vicarage apparently being annexed from then until the Reformation, while cure was probably served by a canon or a chaplain (Scon. No's 18, 48, 50, 193; Assumptions, 311Y).

160. Cambusnethan (Glasgow, Rutherfden)

Granted to Kelso by William de Finemund, and confirmed by Malcolm IV in 1159, the church was re-granted to monks by Ralph de Clere at end of 13th century, and i.p.u. by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow in 1180 (Calchou, VI, No's 12, 272, 279, 413). By c. 1300, however, church had been lost to Kelso and had evidently become a mensal church of the bishopric of Glasgow to which the parsonage pertained at the Reformation (Ib. 470-3; Assumptions, cited OP. I. 57; RSC. LXIII, 107; Thirds of Benefices, 18).

161. Campsie (Glasgow, Lennox)

 Granted by David, Earl of Huntingdon to Kelso, along with church of Altermunin 1165 x 1189, and confirmed by William the Lion and Bishop Joceline of Glasgow, the grant was however challenged by Alwyn, earl of Lennox, who in 1208 x 14 granted the church to the bishopric of Glasgow (REG No's 101-3; Calchou, No's 226, 366, 413). A composition took place in 1221, by which abbot quitclaimed
his rights in the church, which had been already confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow by Pope Honorius III in 1216, its revenues, both parsonage and part vicarage, being annexed to the Chancellorship before 1266, while the cure was a vicarage portionary (REG No's 111, 116; Calchou, No's 229-30; Duntreath Muniments, II. No. 134; RSS. V. No. 1469; Ib. LX, 20).

162. Canna (Isles)

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

163. Cannisbay (Caithness)

Assigned as a prebend of Dornoch cathedral by Bishop Gilbert in his constitution of 1224 x 45, both parsonage and vicarage continued to support a prebendary, while cure was served by a vicar pensioner (Bannatyne Misc. III. 13; Assumptions cited UP. II. 11. 793; RSS. III. No. 2485; Reg. of Pres. I. 76v, 79v; Mey Papers, No. 67).
164. Canonbie (Glasgow, Eskdale/Annandale).

The church of Liddel, as it was originally known as, should not be confused with the similarly named church of Castletown (q.v.). It is first mentioned in 1220 when a prior is recorded, as is a chaplain serving the church, which is evidently the religious house of Liddel granted previous to this date to Jedburgh by Turgot de Rossendale (REG. No. 114; RMS I App. 1. No. 94). The priory, which would thus appear to have possessed a parochial aisle, remained a cell of Jedburgh, though not until the 17th century is it clearly established that parish and priory were interdependent. (Asson, Medieval Religious Houses, 75; Assumptions, 221; RMS. VIII. No. 290).

165. Canongate (St. A. Linlithgow)

The parochial aisle at which one of the canons would serve, lay within the nave of the abbey of Holyrood to which all revenues would accrue from its foundation in 1128 (Prot. Bk. of James Young, No. 55; Prot. Bk. of John Robeson (1551-57) 145V; Assumptions, 106V; RMS. VIII. No. 2225).

166. Caputh (Dk. Angus)

According to Myln, the parish church was erected from that of Little Dunkeld by Bishop George Brown of Dunkeld
(1464 - 1505/06), while a small vicarage annexed to the bishopric was assigned to the vicar (Myln, Vitae, 48; Rentale Dunkeldense, 17). On its erection, the parsonage revenues which had hitherto belonged to the bishop as part of the mensal church of Little Dunkeld continued with the bishopric (Assumptions, 280, 291). Similarly, the vicarage revenues of Little Dunkeld (q.v.) appear to have previously been annexed to the Treasurership of Dunkeld, and the vicarage of Caputh continued likewise while cure served by vicar pensioner (Reg. of Pres. I. 106v). The prebend of Caputh appears to have been founded on lands and not teinds (CPP. I. 584; Assumptions, 300v).

Carbuddo:— See Kirkbuddo.

167. Cardross (Glasgow, Lennox)

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

168. Cargill (Dk. Angus)

A mensal church of the bishopric of Dunkeld by 1505/6, it was already a vicarage in 1425, and it is probable
that the parsonage pertained from early times, as it continued to do at the Reformation (Rentale Dunkeldense, 17; SSR. I. 88; Assumptions, 290V; Thirds of Benefices, 15).

169. Carluke (Glasgow, Lanark)

Known also as Eglismalesoch or Forest Kirk, the church was granted by Robert I to Kelso and confirmed by chapter of Glasgow and i.p.u. by Bishop John of Glasgow in 1321, both in parsonage and vicarage (REG No. 268; Robertson's Index 3,3; Calchou, No's 366, 477). The church continued with Kelso at the Reformation, though revenues were devoted to uses of the cell of Lesmahagow, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (Assumptions, 238V, 236, 248; RSS. V. No. 871).

170. Carmichael (Glasgow, Lanark)

Also known as Kirkmichael, attempts have been made to identify the lands of Carmichael with those of Planmichel held by the see of Glasgow in the Inquest of c. 1180, but this identification appears doubtful (REG No. 1; Lawrie, ESC, 302). The church of "Chermiedh" confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow by Pope Alexander III (1164 x 74) has similarly been associated with this church, but definite identification cannot be made until the confirmation to
Joceline, bishop of Glasgow in 1179 (REG, No's 24, 51). Confirmations continue until 1186 but the church had become independent by 1296 and the patronage was subsequently granted by Robert I to Sir James Douglas, one of whose descendants attempted to unite the parsonage to the proposed collegiate church of Douglas (REG, No's 57, 62; Ragman Rolls, 159; Rot. Scot. 1. 25; SSR. II. 16). This attempt proved abortive, and the church remained independent within lay patronage (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 186; CPH. XI. 460-1; Assumptions cited OP. I. 151.

171. Carmunnock (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

Henry, son of Anselm, granted the church of Carmunnock to Paisley c. 1180, and confirmed i.p.u. by Bishop Joceline of Glasgow (1174-99) (Fasselet, 105-6, 103). A vicarage settlement took place in 1227 and a perpetual vicarage thereafter continued (Ib. 321; Reg. of Pres. I. 9). In 1552, an attempt was made by Archbishop Hamilton of St. Andrews as Abbot of Paisley to unite the parish church to the collegiate church of Hamilton, while the vicarage patronage was to pass to the Duke of Chatelherault (HMC Xlth Rep., App, Pt. VI, 49). This was ineffective and parsonage remained with Paisley (Assumptions, cited OP. I. 64; RMS. V. No. 2070; Reg. of Pres. I. 9).
172. **Carmyllie (St. A.,)**

Spoken of as a church pertaining to Arbroath in the early seventeenth century, this was only a chapel, which may have possessed quasi parochial rights, erected in 1503/1 and did not become fully parochial until 1609 when it was disjoined from Panbridge, St. Vigean's, and Inverkeilor, all of which had belonged to Arbroath (Assumptions, 330^V; RMS. II. No. 3684; VI. No. 2705).

173. **Carnbee (St. A. Fife)**

Known until the 13th century as Kellin, the alternative name of Carnbee was in use by the early 15th century (*Dunfermelyn*, No. 40; SSR. II. 192). The church was confirmed to Dunfermline by Malcolm IV (1153-65) and Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163-78), and continued to be held in parsonage at the Reformation (*Dunfermelyn*, No's 40, 94, 99, 237; Assumptions, 44^V, 80).

**Carnesmoole:** See Kirkinner.

174. **Carnock (St. A. Fothric)**

The church of "Kerneth" was granted to Hospital of Loch Leven by William de Malvoisin, bishop of St. Andrews (1202-38), and passed with that hospital to Scotlandwell in 1250/1 by grant of Bishop David de Bernham (*RPSA* 175-6; GRH, Chs. No. 48). Both parsonage and vicarage appear to
have been annexed as they were at the Reformation, while
cure would be served by one of the brethren (Assumptions,
63).

175. Carnwath (Glasgow, Lanark)

Built originally within the bounds of Liberton parish, the church was granted by its founder, William of
Sumerville to Ingelram, bishop of Glasgow, (1164-74), this
being confirmed to the bishop and his successor by Pope
Alexander III (c. 1165, 1174 and 1179), while the original
donor re-confirmed his grant (1180 x 89) (REG. No's 24, 32,
51-2). In virtue of this grant, the church was erected
into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral, this being confirmed
by Pope Urban III (1185 x 87) who further affirmed its
independence of Liberton as stipulated by Pope Lucius III
in his confirmation of the church to the dean and chapter
of Glasgow in 1181 (Ib. No's 53, 57). The prebend had
been annexed to the Treasurership of the Cathedral by 1438,
but this probably dates from the erection of that
dignitary before 1196 (CPL. IX, 2; RS. 352, 54;
Chron. Mailros. 102). Both parsonage and vicarage teinds
appear to have been annexed to the prebend, the cure being
a vicarage pensionary, there being no evident connection
between the teinds of the parish and those of the Collegiate
Church of Carnwath (RSS IV. No. 1441; V. No. 2791;
Assumptions, cited OP. 136-7; MS Rental Book, Fo. 12, 16, cited Chalmers, Caledonia, 719-20; Glasgow Protocols, XI, No. 3413).

Carra

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

176. Carnden (St. A. Linlithgow)

Granted to Holyrood by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews 1147-53, a vicarage settlement took place in 1251, while the parsonage remained with the abbey (Lit. S. Crucis, No's 9, 75; Assumptions, 104V, 162V; Prot. Rk. of Thomas Johnstone, No. 759).

177. Carrington (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

The church of Kerintun was confirmed to Scone by Malcolm IV (1163 x 64) as the grant of David I, while Richard, bishop of St. Andrews confirmed the church as granted in days of Alexander I and Malcolm IV (Scon, No's 5, 48). Further confirmations, including one by Pope Alexander III in 1164, followed but its revenues do not appear to have been annexed until a confirmation made i.p.u. by Cardinal James in 1220 and ratified by Pope Honorius III in 1225 (Ib. No's 18, 23, 102, 103); Theiner, Vet. Mon. 20). Both parsonage and vicarage revenues were thus annexed, the cure being served by a
chaplain, but annexation was not permanent and in 1356/7 the revenues of the church were exchanged for those of Blairgowrie (q.v.), this being ratified in 1373/4 (Scon. No's 48, 174-6, 185; Neubotle, No. 35). With this exchange, Carrington again became a free parsonage, the patronage being henceforth exercised, not by the lord of the manor, but by the bishops of St. Andrews, with whom it continued at the Reformation (GFP. I. 506; RSS. III. No's 2603, 2607; Reg. of Pres. I. 44v, 118).

178. Carruthers (Glasgow, Annandale)

An independent parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated, its patronage being granted to Adam Hepburn, earl of Bothwell in 1511 (SHS Misc. V. 98; RMS II. No. 3635; RSS, XXXVII, 49).

179. Carstairs (Glasgow, Lanark)

The church of "Castletarras" was confirmed to the bishopric of Glasgow in 1170 by Pope Alexander III (REG No. 26). Subsequent confirmations of the church to the bishopric appear up to 1216, but by 1401 it had become a prebend, as it so continued, while a vicar perpetual served the cure (Ib. No's 32, 51, 57, 62, 111, 320, 542; Assumptions, cited OP. I. 124; Thirds of Benefices, 267).
Casteltarras:— See Carstairs.

180. **Castlemilk (Glasgow, Annandale)**

Also known as Abermilk and latterly as St. Mungo, the Glasgow Inquest c. 1120 recorded "Abermilk" as one of the possessions of the see, while in 1170 the church of "Casthelmilc" was confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow (REG No's 1, 26). Disputes, however, between bishops and family of Bruce took place over certain churches in Annandale, and at settlement c. 1187 x 89, the donation of this church was confirmed to the bishops of Glasgow with whom patronage henceforth remained, the church itself remaining an independent parsonage. (Ib. No's 73, 111; CPL. II. 53; RSS. IV. No. 437; Reg. of Pres. I. 124).  

181. **Castletown (Glasgow, Teviotdale)**

The church of St. Martin of the Valley of the Liddel was granted by Ranulf de Soulis to Jedburgh 1147 x 53 (Crown Writs, No's 1, 2; Trans. Dumfries and Galloway, XXVI, 153-4). This church, later known as Castletown, was that of the Scottish barony of Liddell held by the family of De Soulis, which should not be confused with the English barony of Liddell near Canonbie, whose church of
Liddel, afterwards known as Priory of Canombie, was gifted to Jedburgh by Turgot de Rossedale before 1220 (Ib. 191, RPR. No. 114; RMS. I. App. I, No. 54). The revenues of the parsonage of Castletown were devoted by Jedburgh to the uses of their cell of Canombie at the Reformation, while a perpetual vicar served the cure (Assumptions, 221; Newbattle Collection, II. XI. No. 25).

182. Caterline (Brechin)

Confirmed to Arbroath by Turpin, bishop of Brechin (1178-98), royal confirmations were granted in c. 1200 and 1211 x 14 (Aberbrothoc, I. No's 1, 30, 177). Confirmations of this church continued to be made by successive bishops of Brechin until episcopate of Bishop Albin when controversy broke out over this and five other churches, which the bishop claimed as pertaining to his mensa; this being resolved in 1248 when the bishop renounced all right in these churches and a vicarage settlement followed (Ib. I. No's 185-7, 239-40, 243; RS. 544, 95V). The controversy still continued however and eventually William de Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews, who had been appointed as arbitrator between the bishop and the abbey, decided in 1304 that of the six churches in dispute that those of Caterline and Maryton should belong to the bishops of Brechin while those of Panbride, Kingoldrum, Monikie and
Dunnichen should pertain to Arbroath (Aberbrothoc, I. No. 244; RS. 544, 33v). The suits were renewed in 1461, 1467 and 1517, when the bishops of Brechin attempted to regain all the churches, but the agreement of 1304 appears to have been maintained, the parsonage of Caterline remaining with the Bishops of Brechin as a mensal church until the Reformation, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (RS. 615, 272; Aberbrothoc, II. No's 135-6; Assumptions, 351, 359).

183. Cathcart (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

Granted by Walter Fitz-Alan to Paisley 1165 x 73, the church was confirmed i.p.u. by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow 1175 x 99 (Passelet, 5, 109). A vicarage settlement took place in 1327, the parsonage remaining with the abbey at the Reformation (Ib. 321, Assumptions, cited OP. I. 65; RMS. V. No. 2070; Reg. of Pres. I. 143v).

184. Cavers (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

(a) Magna Cavers

Granted by William, earl of Douglas to Melrose in 1358, this was confirmed by Thomas, earl of Mar, David II and William, bishop of Glasgow, who made provision for a vicar-pensioner (Melros, 429-30, 432-3, 436). It was not however effective at this time, and though frequent attempts
were made to implement the union both by anti-Popes Clement VII and Benedict XIII, it does not appear to have been successful until 1419 (Dep. Mun. Book - Brown Charters, No. 3; GRH Papal Bulls, No. 47; CPL. VII, 127; XII, 277). Both parsonage and part of the vicarage continued with the abbey, while cure appears to have been a vicarage portionary (Assumptions, 207X).

185. (b) Parva Cavers

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church, which was apparently in the patronage of the family of Lovel, appears until the end of the 13th century, when it disappears probably to re-appear in the 16th century as the prish of Kirktown (q.v.) (Trans. Hawick Arch. Soc. 1946, 7; SHS Misc. V. 88; Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scotland, I. 322).

186. Ceres (St. A. Fife)

The church, both in parsonage and vicarage, was annexed to the Provostry of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary on the Rock, St. Andrews by 1275, as it so continued, the cure being served by a vicar-pensioner (SHS, Misc. VI. 36n; CPL. I. 391, 576; Assumptions, 67; GRH. Chs. No's 1258, 2105).

187. Channel Kirk (St. A. Merse)

Granted by Hugh and Robert de Morville to Dryburgh
1150 x 1161, the church was confirmed i.p.u. c. 1280, while a vicarage settlement took place in 1368 (Dryburgh, No's 6, 40, 234, 237, 255). The parsonage remained with the abbey at the Reformation (Assumptions, 193; SHR. XXXII, 94).

Chantry:— See Fortrose.

Chapel-of-Garioch:— See Logie-Durno.

188. Chirnside (St. A. Merse)

The parsonage and vicarage were erected into a prebend of Dunbar Collegiate Church in 1342, with a vicarage pensionary (SHS. Misc. VI. 93; Assumptions, 188V; RMS. VI. No. 1778; Reg. of Pres. I. 143-143X). The prebend of this name within the Collegiate Church of Dunglass was founded upon land within the parish (HMC. XIIth Rep., App., Pt. VIII, 126; GRH. Chns. No. 496; Reg. of Pres. I. 144).

Cill Chriosd:— See Kilchrist.

Cill Mo Charmaig:— See Kilmachormik.

Clachan:— See Dalry.

Clachandysart:— See Glenorchy.
189. Clackmannan (St. A. Fothric)

Granted to Cambuskenneth by David I 1147 x 53, a vicarage being thereafter erected, which in turn was annexed to the abbey by Pope Clement V in 1306, although this was not effected until 1350, following upon confirmation by William, bishop of St. Andrews (Cambuskenneth, No's. 22, 56-8, 62-3; SHS Misc. VI. 62; CPL. IV. 236, 240). Attempts were made to revoke union, but parsonage and vicarage remained with abbey, while cure was served by a canon or chaplain, who also served the annexed chapel of Alloa (q.v.) (SSR. I. 218; Cambuskenneth, No. 21; RMS. VII. No. 1222).

190. Clayshant (Galloway, Rhinns)

The parsonage was annexed to the Priory of Whithorn, by Alexander, bishop of Galloway c. 1427, and so continued, while vicarage appears to have been served from time to time by canons of Whithorn (CPL. VII. 526; Scottish Benefices, 95; RSS. II. No. 4316, V. No. 1872; Testament, Matthew Fleming).

191. Clatt (Ab. Mar)

The church was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157, along with authority to erect his chapter (REA. I. 5-7). By 1256 the church with all its fruits had been erected into a prebend of Aberdeen, with which
both parsonage and vicarage teinds remained, while a vicar pensioner served the parish (Ib. I. 443-9; II. 40, 373; Assumptions, 364).

192. Cleish (St. A. Fothric)

Malcolm, earl of Fife, quitclaimed his rights in the chapel of Cleish to Dunfermline (1304 x 26), and thereafter, the church achieved parochial status with a perpetual vicarage, which was in existence by 1375 (Dunfermelyn, No. 145; SHS. Misc. VI. 61) The parsonage remained with the abbey at the Reformation, its revenues pertaining to the sacristan, while the cure continued as a vicarage (Assumptions, 84; Dunfermelyn, No. 518; RSS. XLII. 135v).

193. Clerkington (Lothian/Haddington)

Granted by Dame Christian Byseth to Newbattle c. 1338, and confirmed by her in 1357, it was nevertheless ineffective, remaining independent until 1444 when it was assigned with all its fruits to the Provostry of the Collegiate Church of Corstorphine by James Kennedy, bishop of St. Andrews, both parsonage and vicarage remaining so annexed while cure was served by a vicar pensioner (Newbattle, App. No's VIII, IX; Newbattle Collection, No. 55; HMC. 6th Rep. App., 690; CCM. 298-304;
Assumptions, 113; Rep. on State. of Certain Parishes, 93; APS. V. 433).

194. **Closeburn (Glasgow, Nithsdale)**

Granted to Kelso by Edgar, son of Dovenald c. 1200, it was confirmed i.p.u. by Walter, bishop of Glasgow in 1232, a controversy between the abbey and the family of Kirkpatrick resulted in favour of the monks, who in 1281 set both parsonage and vicarage revenues (Calchou, No's 279, 340-43). These revenues continued with the abbey, though revenues devoted to uses of the cell of Lesmahagow, while curate apparently served cure (Assumptions, 241, 247Y; RSS. V. No. 871).

195. **Clova (St. A. Angus)**

The church here remained a chapel of Glamis (q.v.) until after the Reformation (Aberbrothoc, II. No. 296; Assumptions, 330Y, 356Y; HMS. VI. No. 2075).

**Cloveth:** See Cabrach.

196. **Clunie (Dk. Angus)**

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

137. Cluny (Ab. Mar)

A pendicle of the parsonage of Kincardine O'Neil, the church appears to have passed to the hospital of that name by the grant of Alan Durward in 1233-4 of the church of Kyncardin in Marr with its pertinents (RE A. II. 266, 274). Cluny was certainly only a vicarage in 1275, while the hospital master was taxed "pro omnibus ecclesiis" (SHS, Misc. VI. 41-2).

In 1330 the hospital with its annexed chapels was erected, with the consent of Duncan, earl of Fife, into a prebend of Aberdeen Cathedral by Bishop Alexander de Kyninmund (RE A. I. 51, 64, 65, 83; II. 252). The patronage of the church of Cluny nevertheless passed to William, earl of Sutherland and his wife in 1346, although in the 16th century this was undoubtedly exercised by the prebendary with consent of the crown, who held the patronage of Kincardine O'Neil (Maitland Club Misc. I. 361; RGS. I. No. 2885, V. No. 827).

Both parsonage and vicarage teinds pertained to the prebend of Kincardine at the Reformation, the charge apparently being served by a curate, although a vicarage
appears to have existed in 1516/17 (Assumptions, 366; CRH. Chs. No's 1721, 1825; RSR. I. No. 28885; Prot. Book of Sir John Cristisone, 19, 65).

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

198. Clyne (Caithness)

Assigned as part of the prebend of the Dean of Caithness in the constitution of Bishop Gilbert 1224 x 45 (Bannatyne Misc. III. 18). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits were annexed, while cure was served by a vicar pensioner (Sutherland Chs. cited, OP. II. 1. 617, 725; REM. Nos. 322, 371).

Cockburspath

A chapel of Oldhamstocks (q.v.) (Reg. on State of Certain Parishes, 103)

199. Cockpen (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

Also known as Dalwolsy, the church was granted to Newbattle by Patrick de Ramsay, Lord of Dalwolsy in 1356, this being confirmed by David II and William, bishop of
St. Andrews in 1357 (Neubotle, App. Nos. XXII-XXIV; Newbattle Collection, No. 56). Both parsonage and vicarage were thus annexed, provision being made for a vicar pensioner who henceforth served the cure, the fruits of which remained with the abbey (Ib. II. XI (33); Assumptions, 116V).

200. Coldingham (St. A. Merse)

The lands of Coldingham were granted c. 1098 to the monks of Durham by King Edgar and a church, not yet monastic, built c. 1100, though priory itself in existence by 1139, the parochial revenues being annexed from this point (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 49; N. Durham, App. No's IV, IX, XX). The church, which possessed several dependent chapels including Ayton (q.v.), remained annexed at the Reformation, though the revenues of the priory itself were finally united to those of Dunfermline after long struggle with Durham and an abortive attempt to found a collegiate church on its revenues (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 49-50; CEL. XIV. 44-50; Assumptions, 199-199V). By 1298 the vicarage was annexed to the sacristanship of the priory, the holder serving the cure (Priory of Coldingham, App. CXIII; RS. 263, 134V; RSS. LXIV, 21).
Coldstone:— See Colstone.

Coldstream:— See Lennel.

Colington:— See Hailes.

201. Coll (Isles)

The parsonage of this church which possibly stood at Crossapolli, belonged to the nunnery of Iona in 1433, the vicarage also being annexed to the Priory in or about that year by John, bishop of the Isles (Highland Papers, I. 84; CPL. VIII, 463; IX. 337-8). The vicarage annexation did not pass unchallenged however, and appears to have been revoked, but the parsonage evidently remained with the nunnery, while the bishops of the Isles would likewise appear to have enjoyed their customary third of the revenues, as confirmed to them in 1331 (CPL. IX. 337-8; X. 501-2; SHR. VIII. 258-63).

202. Collace (St. A. Gowrie)

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated within the patronage of the Archbishops of St. Andrews (SHS. Misc. VI, 38, 63; CPL. VIII, 141, 630; RSS. III, No. 2442; Assumptions, 302; Reg. of Pres. I. 969).
203. **Collessie (St. A. Fife)**

   Granted to Lindores by Roger de Quincy in 1262, the parsonage was confirmed i.p.u. by Bishop Gamelin of St. Andrews in same year with provision for perpetual vicarage (*Lindores, No's CXL1-CXLVI; Assumptions, 39, 97, 103*).

   **Colwalie:** See Kilwalie.

   **Colmonell (Argyll):** See Kilcalmonell.

204. **Colmonell (Glasgow, Carrick)**

   Also known as Kilcalmonell, the church was confirmed to the bishopric of Glasgow in 1179 and 1218, becoming a common church of the chapter to whom parsonage pertained at Reformation (*REG. No's 51, 111; Thirds of Benefices, 21*). The vicarage was annexed to support six boys in choir of Glasgow in 1506, a vicar pensioner being appointed (*Prot. Book of Cuthbert Simson, No. 175*). The vicarage was re-annexed to the College of Glasgow in 1537, though this was apparently unsuccessful and yet another grant in 1557/8 was required before this became operative (*Mun. Almæ Univ. Glasg. I. 493; Univ. Comm. Rep. II. 236, 244; RSS.IV. No. 1649; Dalquharron Writs, No. 20*).

205. **Colmonell (Glasgow, Deasenes/Nithsdale)**

   Granted with its chapel of St. Constantine to
Holyrood by Uchtred, Prince of Galloway (1160 x 74), the church was confirmed by Engelram, bishop of Glasgow (1164-1173/4) (Lib. S. Crucis, No's 23, 52). In the 13th century the abbey was confirmed in possession by members of the Baliol Family, by which time the church was known as that of "Kircostintyn" (Ib. No's 70-1, 80-1). Evidence drawn from comparative sources, as well as that of dedication, proves undoubtedly that this is the church later known as Urr, the revenues of which pertained to Holyrood at the Reformation (See: - Urr).

306. Colonsay (Isles)

Later known as Kilchattan, the parish included the islands of Colonsay and Oransay (Monro, Western Isles, 29). The church was confirmed to Iona in 1203, but was subsequently lost by that abbey apparently having passed to the Priory of Oransay, which certainly held both parsonage and vicarage teinds in the parish, while a canon presumably served the cure (Highland Papers, I. 83; Argyll Inventory cited OP. II, I. 281-2; RSS, 64, 20). One third of the revenues of the church did however pertain, as was customary, to the bishops of the Isles, this having been confirmed to them in 1231 (CHR.VIII. 258-63).
207. Colstone (Ab. Mar)

Granted to Lindores in 1402 by Isabella de Douglas, Lady of Mar, but apparently ineffective, since parsonage was erected into a prebend of Aberdeen by Bishop Henry de Lychtone in 1434, appearing definitely as such in 1430 and so continuing, while cure was a vicarage perpetual (Liber Sancte Marie de Lundorís, 49; REA, 11. 255, 255; CPL, VIII. 150; RSS, V. No. 2759).

208. Colvend (Glasgow, Dessenes/Nithsdale)

Annexed to the Provostry of Lincluden at the Reformation, the church was already a vicarage in 1275 and it thus appears that the parsonage had originally pertained to the nunnery of Lincluden, thence passing to the college in 1389 and so remaining (SHE, Misc. V. 105; CPL, XIII. 118; McDowall, Chronicles of Lincluden, 114; Reg. of Pres. II. 30).

209. Comar (Moray, Inverness)

Although treated as parochial at the Reformation, the church appears to have been only a pendicle of Conveth, its revenues belonging as such to the Priory of Beaulv, while a chaplain served the cure (Assumptions, cited Beaulv, 236-7; Auchmagairn Papers, cited Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae, VI. 471).
Coiraraich:—See Applecross.

210. Comrie (Db)

The parsonage was a prebend of Dunblane Cathedral by 1534/5, while the bishop apparently held one quarter of its fruits in accordance with an agreement of 1287 (GRH Chs. No. 1105; RSS IV. No. 2914; Deposited Monuments Book, No. 25; Assumptions, 297; Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. XCI). The vicarage at the Reformation was held with the Provostry of Innerpeffray, but as far as can be seen this was a purely personal union (Assumptions, 312; Thirds of Benefices, 15; RSS. LXX, 5).

211. Contin (Ross)

Probably a prebend of Ross by 1287, when its holder may have been one of the undesignated canons subscribing an episcopal agreement, it was certainly one in 1344 and so continued at the Reformation when both parsonage and vicarage fruits appear to have been annexed to the prebend (REM No. 65; CPL. III. 183; Assumptions cited OP II. 11. 505; RSS. IV. No. 846; Ib. IV, 89).

212. Conveth (Moray, Inverness)

Also known as Conway or Glenconvinth, the patronage of the church was ceded, after a composition with Brice, bishop of Moray, to John Byseth (1203 x 21) and apparently
granted by him shortly after this to the Priory of Beauly, as the church appears as a vicarage in 1275 (REM Nos 21, 51; SNS Misc. VI. 46, 76). The vicarage was united to that of Wardlaw c. 1330 and was still so in 1430, but appears to have been disjoined thereafter, the vicarage retaining its independence, while the parsonage continued with the Priory (RS. 251, 274V; Fraser Charters, No. 64; Assumptions, 417).

213. Conveth (Moray, Strathbogie)

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

214. Conveth (St. A. Mearns)

Now known as Laurence Kirk, the church was granted to the Priory of St. Andrews by Umfridus de BerMei in the reign of William the Lion, and confirmed in 1206 by Pope Innocent III (RPSA. 72, 151). The patronage was alone exercised by the Priory and church remained independent until Archbishop Hamilton annexed both parsonage and vicarage to the college of St. Mary's at St. Andrews in 1550, it so remaining with cure served by a vicar pensioner (Univ. Comm. Rep., St. And., 359-60; Assumptions, 75; RSP. IV. No. 187).
215. Cockston (Brechin)

In origin probably a chapel of Farnell, this church had become parochial by 1440 (RS 364 - 16th January). At the Reformation, both parsonage and vicarage teinds formed the prebend of the sub-dean of Brechin, while the charge was served by a curate (RMS, No. 1730; APS, IV. 358; RSS, III. No. 1865; Ib. LXX, 113; Assumptions, 346v). After the Reformation, the church, which was "ruynous and decayit" was rebuilt by Carnegie of Kinnaird and became parish of Kinnaird (APS, IV. 358).

216. Corrie (Glasgow, Annandale)


217. Corstorphine (St. A. Linlithgow)

In origin a chapel of St. Cuthberts, it passed with the mother church to Holyrood by the grant of David I (1128 x 36) while a further grant by Norman, sheriff of Berwick appears c. 1142 (Lib. S. Crucis, No's 1, 8). Considered to have become parochial in reign of Alexander II, it was still considered as a chapel of St. Cuthbert in 1446, being served by a canon from the abbey, and this
probably continued at the Reformation when the revenues of the church, by now parochial, were still held by the canons (Lawrie, ESC, 383; RS. 441, 156Y; c.f. ER IV. 425; Assumptions, 104Y; RSS. LXVI, 46).

218. Cortachy (Brechin)

Granted to Inchaffray by Malise, earl of Strathearn in 1257, it appears to have been non-effective, the church continuing as an independent parsonage, the patronage of which in 1363 passed by marriage to Sir Archibald Douglas, whose son in turn resigned the same in 1403 in favour of Walter, earl of Atholl, who in 1429 granted the church to the chapter of Brechin Cathedral (Inchaffray, No. LXXXVI; Scottish Peerage, VIII. 257-8; REB, No's 19, 32). This was confirmed to the uses of the chapter by John, bishop of Brechin in that same year, both parsonage and vicarage being annexed, and this they continued to hold, in spite of a crown claim in 1443, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (Ib. No's 35, 54, XVIII, CCXCVIII; Assumptions, 356; Thirds of Benefices, 11; Comps. Sub Coll. of Thirds, Forfar).

219. Coul (Ab. Mar)

Granted to Arbroath by William the Lion (1180 x 88), the church was confirmed i.p.u. by John, bishop of Aberdeen
(1199 x 1207), the cure becoming a vicarage perpetual, the parsonage remaining with abbey (Aberbrothoc, I. No's I, 29, 198; RMS. Misc. VI. 65; Assumptions, 330, 373).

Coupar (Dk. Angus)

The abbey church lay within the parish of Bendochy and was not disjoined from it until 1618 (RMS, VII. No. 1966).

Covington (Glasgow, Lanark)

The church remained, from its foundation in the 16th century, an independent parsonage in the patronage of the lords of the manor, who from the early fifteenth century were the Livingstones of Covington (Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scotland, I, No. 3676; RMS. I. App. II. No. 893; Scotts of Buccleuch, II. 35; RSS, II. No. 1371).

Coygach (Ross)

There is no indication that this district of Lochbroom ever formed a separate parish (OP. II. 11. 407).

Coylton (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

In origin a pendicle of Ayr, the revenues of this church passed with those of the other annexed chapels of that parsonage to the Chapel Royal at Stirling in 1501 (Reg. C. R. Striv. 14-15, 60-66). Two prebends of the
Chapel Royal were erected from the parsonage and vicarage fruits of this church, these prebends being designated as "Coylton Primo and Secundo" or alternatively as "Ayr Primo and Sexto" (RSS. I. No. 2668, III. No. 476; Prot. B.Bok of Gavin Ros, No's 683, 1328; Reg. C. R. Striv. CXXXII).

Craig:— See Inchbrayock.

Craigem (Ab)

Although described as a parish united to that of Kenmay c. 1500 in the Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae, no reference to such a parish has been found, nor is it recorded in any known taxation roll of this diocese (Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae, VI, 165).

Craigie (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

Granted to Paisley by Walter Hose of Cragyn (c. 1177) and confirmed by Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow (1175 x 99), only the patronage appears to have pertained to the monks until its grant, following a dispute between Paisley and heirs of grantee, by Pope Clement IV i.p.u. in 1267, corporal possession being finally obtained in 1276 (Passelet, 114, 231-36, 303). A vicarage settlement had already been made in 1226 and this was no doubt implemented, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (Ib. 321;
RGS. III. Nos. 2756, 3026; MS Rental Book, 27, cited Chalmers, Caledonia, VI. 512-3; RMS. V. No. 2070).

223. Craignish (Argyll, Lorn or Glassary).

Known also as Craiginch and Kilmore in Craignish, the church appears to have always remained in an independent parsonage (CPP. I. 504; RMS. II. No. 346; Argyll Chs. cited OP. II. 1. 96; Deeds, II. 127).

224. Crail (St. A. Fife).

Although the church of Crelyn was confirmed to Cambuskenneth 1207, this appears to have been in error, since the parsonage appears to have been held by the nunnery of Haddington from an early period, possibly from grant of the founder, Countess Ada, although definite proof of annexation is not forthcoming until 13th century (Cambuskenneth, No. 26; RPSA 162, 382; RMS. II. No. 610; Assumptions, 1662). A vicarage existed until 1517 when it was erected as the provostry of the Collegiate Church of Crail, while provision was also made for a vicar pensioner, who likewise was to be a canon of the College (Reg. Coll. Ch. of Crail, No’s 101-3; Smythe of Methven Writs, No. 49; Assumptions, 96; Reg. of Pres. 552).

225. Crailing (Glasgow, Teviotdale).

A chapel of Jedburgh parish, the teinds of which
were granted to the abbey of that name by David I, and was served by a chaplain at the Reformation (Robertson's Index, 22, No's 1-3; Assumptions, 317Y, 319; RMS, VII. No. 290).

Craill (St. A., Merse):—See Traverlen.

226. Cramond (Dk. South of Forth)

The church and part of the lands of Cramond are stated to have passed to the bishops of Dunkeld through the grant of Robert Avenel, who died in 1185 (Chalmers Caledonia, IV. 792). The church certainly pertained to the episcopal mensa during the episcopate of Geoffrey (1236-49), who assigned a pension from its fruits, this being eventually levied from the perpetual vicarage, while parsonage remained with the bishops (Inchcolm, No's XXII, XXIII, XXXI, XLII, XLVI; RS. 458, 253Y; Assumptions, 137, 290Y, 316Y).

227. Craneshaws (St. A., Merse)

An independent parsonage in the patronage of the family of Swynton in 15th century, the church was annexed, apparently without the patron's consent, to the Chapel Royal at Stirling in 1501, the crown presumably claiming by virtue of its superiority of the barony the right to alienate its revenues (GRH. Chs. No. 209; Swinton Chs. No's 16, 26). Thereafter, the patronage of the church
is omitted from confirmations of the barony to the Swyntons until in 1598 it was restored by the crown to Robert Swynton of that Ilk "although in divers retours ...... the same was negligently omitted" (Ib. No's 78, 158, 163, 168 RMS, V. No. 737). Following upon this action, the church appears as one of the lost endowments of the Chapel Royal in early seventeenth century, and while definite proof is wanting, it may be that both parsonage and vicarage fruits did in fact form a prebend of the Chapel Royal between its annexation in 1501, in which provision was made for a vicar pensioner to serve the cure, and its restoration to the Swyntons in 1598 (Reg. C. R. Striv. 14-15, CXXXIV; Assumptions, 198).

228. Cranston (Haddington/Lothian)

Granted to Kelso by Hugh Riddel, Lord of Cranston, the church was confirmed by William the Lion (1165 x 73) and i.p.u. by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (1188 x 1200), while vicarage settlement took place in 1240 (Calchou, No's 13, 33, 316, 419). In 1316, however, the abbey exchanged this church for that of Nenthorn and its chapel of Newton, which had hitherto pertained to the bishopric of St. Andrews, with which the parsonage of Cranston now remained (Ib. No's 310-12; Assumptions, 4). The vicarage remained independent until after the foundation
of St. Salvator's College in 1450, it was conjoined with the parsonage of Kinnell to support two chaplains within the college, these revenues in turn being utilised for the erection of a prebend of the college before 1464 (RSS, LV11. 81; *Scottish Benefices*, 173). This union had evidently been altered before 1473 by the disjunction of Kinnell, but the vicarage of Cranston continued as a prebend of St. Salvators, while the cure was served by a vicar pensioner (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, No. DCCCLIV; RSS, I. No. 1025; III. No. 1716; V. No. 3113; Assumptions, 125V).

229. **Crathie (Ab. Mar)**

Apparently independent in Bagimond, the parsonage had been annexed to Cambuskenneth by 1347, when the abbey was allowed to convert both parsonage and vicarage fruits to own uses, the cure to be served by a removable chaplain (Cambuskenneth, No. 67; RMS, V11. No. 1222).

230. **Crawford – Douglas (Glasgow, Lanark)**

Also known as Crawford – Lindsay, the church was confirmed to Holyrood by Pope Alexander III in 1164, William the Lion (1165 x 71) and Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow c. 1175 (*Lib. S. Crucis*, No's 27, 53, p. 163). Various vicarage disputes took place between abbey and diocesan, and it appears that abbey only received pension from church
until 1351, when the abbey succeeded in annexing both parsonage and vicarage to their uses, a vicar pensioner henceforth serving church (REG. No. 145; Lib. S. Crucis, No. 69, App. I. No. 12, App. II. No. 25; CPL. II, 358; III, 393; Assumptions, 104v, 106v; Reg. of Pres. I. 29).

231. Crawford – John (Glasgow, Lanark)

Granted to Kelso by Wice, Lord of Wiston as a dependent chapel of his church of Wiston (c. 1160), the chapel of the vill of John continued to be confirmed as a pendicle as late as 1232, probably not becoming parochial until c. 1279 (Calchou, No. 336-7, 409, 413, 433). The parsonage remained with Kelso c. 1300, but in mid-14th century passed from the monks' becoming a free parsonage in the patronage of Earls of Douglas, one of whom attempted to annex church in 1423 to his proposed Collegiate Church (ib. P. 471; SSR. II. 16). The church thereafter remained independent, eventually lying within the patronage of a branch of the family of Hamilton (FR. IX, 681; APS. II, 360, 405; RMS. III, No. 383; V. No. 1636).

Crawford – Lindsay; – See Crawford – Douglas.

232. Crichton (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

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

233. Creich (Caithness)

Assigned as part of the prebend of the chanter of Caithness in the constitution of Bishop Gilbert (1234 x 45), both parsonage and vicarage were thus annexed, the church itself being served by a curate (Bannatyne Misc. III. 18; Sutherland Charters, cited OP. II. 11. 618, 684).

234. Creich (St. A. Fife)

Annexed to Lindores in 1414 by Benedict XIII, the patronage previously having been granted to that abbey by William de Lyndesay, Lord of Rossy, David de Lyndessay, earl of Crawford and James I, the appropriation did not become effective until 1437, following upon further grant i.p.u. by Henry, bishop of St. Andrews, a perpetual vicarage being reserved and so continuing (CPP. I. 601; CEL. VIII. 143; XII. 63-3; RS, 352, 286; GRH. Vat. Trans. II. No. 63; Assumptions, 49, 93).

235. Crieff (Dk. Fife and Strathearn)

According to Myln, the church was erected into a prebend of Dunkeld Cathedral by Bishop Geoffrey (1236-49) (Myln, Vitae, 10). It certainly was so by 1275, part of
its revenues apparently having been granted to the common fund of the Cathedral (SHS Misc. V1. 49; Rolmeon of Courtis, II. 20). In 1501, the prebend was annexed to the Chapel Royal at Stirling, two prebends known as Crieff primo and secundo being founded upon its revenues, while certain fruits were allocated to the holder of the prebend in Dunkeld Cathedral, who continued to pay ten marks to the common fund, while the vicar pensioner who served the cure received his stipend from the two prebendaries of the Chapel Royal (Reg. C. R. Striv. 14-15, 42-43, 89-93, LV1-Vll, CXXXII11; Assumptions, 239v, 302v).

236. Crimond (Ab. Buchan)

The parsonage was apparently erected into a prebend of Aberdeen Cathedral by Bishop Richard de Polton in 1362 and definitely appears as such in 1437 (REA. 11. 65, 252). Both parsonage and vicarage appear to have been originally annexed, but a vicarage had been erected before 1505, the parsonage remaining with the prebendary (Ib. I. 351; Assumptions, 381v, 386v; Reg. of Pres. I. 96v).

237. Cromarty (Ross)

The parsonage revenues were quartered in 1355/6 between the Dean, Chanter, Chancellor and Treasurer of Ross, following upon re-erection of the chapter in the previous
year (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No's LXXX, CLXXXII). The sub-division continued at the Reformation, the cure being served by a vicar perpetual (Assumptions, cited OP. II. 11. 553; RSS, XLIX, 69; LII, 105).

**238. Crombie (Dk. Fife and Strathearn)**

Granted to Dunfermline as a chapel of Killin by Malcolm IV 1153 x 63, the church, then known as Abercrombie, was confirmed by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews within whose diocese it then lay, but with the achievement of parochial status, the parish was evidently deemed to lie within Dunkeld and was confirmed i.p.u. by Hugh, bishop of Dunkeld (1214 x 27), while a vicarage was to be erected (Dunfermelyn, No's 49, 53, 94, 139, 144). Although church confirmed to Dunfermline by Malcolm, earl of Fife (1203 x 14), the lands of Abercrombie were granted to Culross in 1217, and this led to a composition over the teinds between the two abbeys in 1237, as the result of which the church itself, both in parsonage and vicarage, passed shortly after into the hands of Culross, who possibly served it by one of their brethren (Ib. No's 116, 144, 214; Thirds of Benefices, 95; RMS. V. No. 1589).

**239. Cromdale (Moray, Strathspey)**

Granted by Malcolm, earl of Fife to Andrew, bishop of
Moray and his successors 1224 x 26, the church, in conjunction with that of Advie, was erected into a prebend of Elgin Cathedral in 1226, both parsonage and vicarage being annexed (REM. No's 62, 3, 69, 81; Assumptions, 411).

Crossapolli: See Coll.

240. Crossmichael (Galloway, Desnes)

Granted to Sweetheart by its founder, Lady Devorgilla (1273 x 93), leave to appropriate church was granted by Simon, bishop of Whithorn in 1351, this being confirmed in 1381 (Book of Caerlaverock, II. 407; GRH. Vat. Trans. I. No. 48). Both parsonage and vicarage remained annexed, while vicar pensioner served cure (GRH. Chs. No. 2108; RMS. VIII, No. 572).

241. Croy (Moray, Inverness)

Following upon an agreement of 1226 between Andrew, bishop of Moray, and Walter of Moravia, by which the patronage of this church was ceded to the bishop, the church in conjunction with that of Lunan, was erected into a prebend of Elgin Cathedral in that same year (REM. No's 31, 68, 81). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits appear to have been annexed, while Lunan (q.v.) appears to have been incorporated into the parish of Croy itself, by which name the prebend, which was united to that of Moy
about the Reformation period, continued to be known, while cure was a vicarage pensionary (Ib. No. 209, 340; RSS. V. No. 3353; Ib. LIX, 140).}

242. Cruden (Ab. Buchan)

The church was confirmed, as that of Invercadow, to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157, along with authority to erect his chapter (REA I. 5-7). By 1256, the church with all its fruits had been erected as a prebend of Aberdeen Cathedral, as it so remained, both parsonage and vicarage fruits being thus annexed and cure served by a vicar pensioner (Ib. II. 40, 379; NLS, MS. 15.1.19. No. 24; Diversorum (Tertius), Paul III (1535), 208; RSS. II. No. 1254). The identification made between this church and the chantership of Aberdeen (Scottish Benefices, 155) is manifestly wrong (See Auchterless; Patrick, Statutes, 131).

243. Cruggleton (Galloway, Farines)

The parsonage was annexed to the Priory of Whithorn by Alexander, bishop of Galloway, c. 1437, and so continued, while vicarage appears to have normally been served by canons of Whithorn (CPL. VII. 536; Scottish Benefices, 95; RS. 446, 51; 468, 218; RSS. XLIX, 64; Acts and Decrees, XLIX, 49).
Culbin (Ab)

Although described as parochial in the Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticaeæ, no reference to such a parish has been found in any known taxation roll (Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticaeæ, VI, 415).

Culbingsburgh (Orkney)

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

244. Cullen (Ab, Boyne)

In origin a chapel of Fordyce, the church, then known as Invercullen, was petitioning for parochial status in 1236, and while this was thereafter conceded, both parsonage and vicarage tithes continued with those of the mother church of Fordyce to belong to the common fund of the canons of Aberdeen Cathedral, the cure being served by a chaplain until 1543, when with the foundation of the Collegiate Church of Cullen, which possessed neither parsonage nor vicarage teinds of the church, the parochial duties were allocated to the Prebendary of St. Mary the Virgin (REH. No. 88; REA. I. 29-30, 74-5, 82; II. 384; Crandon, Church and Churchyard of Cullen, pp. 34 ff; Assumptions, 385, 385v).

245. Cullicudden (Ross)

The parsonage was apparently one of the prebends of
the Cathedral of Ross erected c. 1355/6, and although no definite proof of this exists until 1440, both parsonage and vicarage appear in Bagimond as separate assessments, as they continue to do after certain proof of the prebends continuance is available (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No's LXXX, CLXXXII; c.f. REM No. 65; SHS. Misc. VI. 50-1; RS. 368, 44; 461, 154v; RSS. XLVII, 2v).

Culmalin (Caithness): See Kilmalie.

246. Culross (Db)

Granted to the newly founded abbey of Culross by its founder, Malcolm, earl of Fife, in 1217, the church, which pertained both in parsonage and vicarage, was further confirmed during the 13th and 14th centuries by kings and successive earls of Fife (PSSA. Vol. LX, 69-71, 73-5; GRH. Supp. Chs. 17th Sept. 1450; Thirds of Benefices, 95; RMS. V. No. 1539).

247. Culsalmond (Ab. Garioch)

Granted to Lindores by its founder, David, earl of Huntingdon (1131 x 95), the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey in 1195 by Pope Celestine III (Lindores, No's III, XCIII). A perpetual vicarage was ratified in 1257, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (REA. I. 85; Assumptions, 38; Thirds of Benefices, 225).
248. Culter (Glasgow, Lanark)

Unappropriated in the reign of William the Lion, the patronage of the church lay with the lords of the barony, one of whom, William, Earl of Douglas, attempted to annex the church to his proposed Collegiate Church of Douglas in 1448, but this proved abortive, and on forfeiture of Douglases, the patronage passed to the Livingstones, who still held it at the Reformation (REG No. 100; GRH Supp. Chs. 13th April, 1315; CPL. X. 423; ADC. 123; RSS. IV. No. 955; V. No. 2823).

249. Cultrine (St. A. Fife)

On the grant of the church of Abernethy to Arbroath by Laurence, son ofOrm of Abernethy (c. 1173), the tithes reserved to this church were explicitly excepted (Aberbrothoc, I. No's 34-5). Nothing more is heard of the church but c. 1233/4 the lands are quitclaimed by Laurence to Balmerino of which this "parish" would now appear to have become a part (Balmorinach, No's 2-4, 7).

250. Cults (St. A. Fothric)

Also known as Quylt, the parsonage was annexed to the provostry of the Collegiate Church of St. Salvator's on its foundation in 1450 by James Kennedy, bishop of St. Andrews, the whole vicarage being assigned to the parochial priest, with whom it continued (Cant, Coll. of St. Salvator,
54-60; Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. DCCLIX; BUK. I. 31-2; Laing Charters, No. 1303).

251. Cumbræ (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

Granted as a chapel of Largs to Paisley by Walter, the High Steward, c. 1316, it was confirmed to the abbey by the chapter of Glasgow in 1318/19 and John, bishop of Glasgow (1323-35), who allowed the mother church to be served by a removeable priest (Fasselet, 237-44). The chapel also known as Meikle Cumbræ, appears to have attained parochial status before the Reformation, both parsonage and vicarage teinds remaining with Paisley (Assumptions, cited OP. I. 90; RMS. V. No. 2070).

252. Cummertrees (Glasgow, Annandale)

Granted to Guisborough by Robert de Brus c. 1170 and confirmed by his son William 1191 x 1215, the church was frequently in dispute between the canons and the bishops of Glasgow to whom the patronage was ceded in 1223, while the "parsons" received increased emoluments (Gyseburne, No's 1176, 1185, 1186, 1188). The church was still connected with the Priory in 1330, but thereafter resumed status of independent parsonage within patronage of bishop of Glasgow (Ib. No. 1188; Prot. Bk. of Cuthbert Simson, No. 645; RMS. III. No. 2842; Assumptions, 261-v).
253. Cumnock (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

Both parsonage and vicarage were erected into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral, 1401 x 35, the patronage remaining with the Dunbars of Cumnock, while cure was served by a vicar pensioner (REG No's 320, 342; RMS. II. No's 90, 1064; Deeds, IV. 300; Reg. of Pres. II. 166).

254. Cunningsburgh (Orkney)

United to Fair Isle, Sandwick and Dunrossness in the 16th century, the bishop of Orkney possessed one third of the corn teind of the parsonage, the residual teinds being the vicars (PESA. Vol. XLIV. 305).

255. Cuper (St. A. Fife)

Granted to the Priory of St. Andrews by Duncan, earl of Fife (1154 x 1178), this was confirmed by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews and i.p.w., the patronage alone having been exercised, by Bishop David de Bernham in 1340, the parsonage teinds thereafter remaining with the canons, the cure being a perpetual vicarage (RPSA 59, 92, 137, 152, 166, 241-2; Assumptions, 16, 102; Reg. of Pres. I. 52V).

256. Currie (St. A. Linlithgow)

Originally known as Kinleith, the church was annexed to the archdeaconry of Lothian by 1396 (Rymer, Foedera,
II. 724). Both parsonage and vicarage teinds appear to have been included in this benefice until 1484, when it was proposed to erect a perpetual vicarage pensionary, which nevertheless appears to have materialised as a vicarage portionary, the archdeacons retaining the residual teinds (RS 391, 149v; CPL XIII, 644, 857; Assumptions, 120, 124, 130; RMS V. No. 668).

257. Cushnie (Ab. Mar)

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated within the patronage of the earls of Rothes in the 16th century (SHS, Misc. VI. 41; RMS, III. No. 148; Prot. Bk. of Sir John Cristisone, No. 86; Assumptions, 386).

258. Dailly (Glasgow, Carrick)

Granted before 1314 x 16 by Duncan, son of Gilbert, earl of Carrick to Paisley, evidently on condition that monks should found a monastery in Carrick to which church and other gifts should be transferred, this stipulation led to much litigation, the outcome of which was a judgement in 1344 that a house should be built at Crossraguel to which this church and others should pass (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 56; Crossraguel, I. No's 2-4). Both parsonage and vicarage thereafter
annexed, the charge being served by a curate (Aisla Muniments, No's 26, 676; MS Rental Book, cited Chalmers, Caledonia, V1, 537).

259. Dairsie (St. A. Fife)

Granted to the Priory of St. Andrews by AErnald, bishop of St. Andrews (1160 x 62), the church of Deruisin was confirmed by Pope Alexander III in 1163 (RPSA, 55, 128). The patronage alone was exercised however and not until 1300 was the church ceded to the uses of the Priory by Bishop William de Lamberton, corporal possession being granted in 1304, the cure thereafter becoming a perpetual vicarage, and the parsonage remaining with the Priory (RPSA, 92, 120, 306; NLS. MS. 15.1.18, No. 23; Assumptions, 15v-16, 94).

260. Dalarossie (Moray, Inverness)

Also known as Talaracie, the church of Dulergussyn, then apparently mensal, was granted by Andrew, bishop of Moray (1224 x 42) for the cathedral lights (1224 x 42) (REM. No. 66). The revenues thus reserved were administered by the bishop, being, at one time in the 16th century, utilised as the means of maintaining an additional canon in his cathedral, although at the Reformation both parsonage and vicarage fruits appear as annexed to the
episcopal mensa, the charge being apparently served by a curate (Ib. XXIII, No. 459; Assumptions, 400; Rss. LXIII, 147).

261. Dalcross (Moray, Inverness)

Known also as Dealg an Rois, the parsonage pertained to Urquhart in 1343, when an agreement took place over chapel of Kilravock with which Dalcross was conjoined by 1275 (Family of Kilravock, 117-18; SHS Misc. VI. 40). The parsonage passed to Pluscardin on its union with Urquhart in 1453/4, thereafter remaining with that house, while cure served by a vicar perpetual (CPL X. 253-4; Assumptions, 405; Rss. XLIII, 94).

262. Dalgarno (Glasgow, Nithsdale)

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

Although described as a parish in the Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae, no reference to such a parish has been found, nor is it recorded in Chalmers Caledonia, or any similar work. (Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae, III, 116).

263. Dalgety (Dk. Fife and Strathearn)

Granted to Inchcolm by William the Lion 1165 x 79, the personage, and its annexed chapel of Beaith (q.v.), remained with the abbey at the Reformation, while the vicarage, though normally served by canons, remained independent (Inchcolm, no's II, XXII; SSR. I. 195; CPL. VII, 144; Assumptions, 73, 74v; RMS. IV. No. 2467).

264. Dalkeith (St. A. Linlithgow)

In origin a chapel of Lasswade, the church, by then collegiate, attained parochial status in 1467, the personage teinds nevertheless remaining with the holders of the fruits of Lasswade (q.v.), who from 1467 onwards were Deans of the Collegiate Church of Restalrig (CCM CXVI; GRH. Chs. No's 1390, 2342). An independent vicarage was erected in 1467, but it would appear to have had no connection apart from personal, with the organisation of the Collegiate Church, although services were conducted at altar of the Blessed Virgin within the College (Reg. Hon. de Morton, II,
265. **Dallas (Moray, Elgin)**

Known also as "Dolays Mychet", the church, with all its pertinents was with the vicarage of Auldearn, annexed as the prebend of the sub-dean of Elgin Cathedral by Bishop Andrew (1284 x 28) (REM. No's 69, 81). A vicarage appears to have been subsequently erected, the parsonage and other revenues remaining thereafter with the sub-deanery (Assumptions, 411V, 416, 416V; RSS. LVlll, 3; XLll, 80).

266. **Dalmyock (Ab. Garioch/Aberdeen)**

Known also as Drumoak, the church was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157, along with authority to erect his chapter (REA. 1. 5-7) It was not however erected into a prebend until 1368 when both parsonage and vicarage fruits were so annexed by Bishop Alexander de Kynninsmond (II), this thereafter continuing as such, the cure evidently being a vicarage pensionary (Ib. II. 255, 1,380; Assumptions, 390V).

267. **Dalmeath (Ab. Mar)**

The church appears in a spurious grant to the monastery of Mortlach in 1062, while monastery itself with five churches of which this was undoubtedly one, was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157 (REA. 1. 3, 5-7).
The original charter, though spurious, may thus embody fact. The church appears to have remained mensal until 1266, when the grant of Bishop Richard of this church as a common possession of the cathedral was confirmed (Ib. I. 20). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits remained annexed, the cure being served by a chaplain (Ib. II. 65, 384; Assumptions, 385Y).

268. Dalmellington (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

A pendicle of Ayr, the church was annexed to the Chapel Royal at Stirling by Pope Alexander VI in 1501, the parsonage fruits thereafter constituting the prebend of that College known as Ayr Tertio, while the cure itself was a vicarage perpetual (Reg. C. R. Striv. 14, CXXXI; RSC III. No. 513, Fraser Charters, No. 273; Reg. of Pres. I. 28).

269. Dalmeny (St. A. Linlithgow)

Granted to Jedburgh by Waldeve, son of Gospatrick (1180 x 1200), the church was confirmed by Roger de Moubray (1233 x 40) and remained annexed in parsonage while perpetual vicar served cure (GRH Chs. No. 34; RS 477, 87V; Assumptions, 216V; Reg. of Pres. II. 32V).

270. Dalry (Galloway, Glenken/Desnes)

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained
unappropriated within the successive patronage of the earls of March, Douglas and Bothwell (SHE Misc. VI. 74; CPL. II. 361; SSR. II. 206n; RMS. II. No. 3635; IV. No. 2763).

271. Dalry (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

Claimed by Kilwinning as a chapel of Ardrossan in 1226, the abbot quitclaimed his right to the church which was to remain in patronage of the bishop of Glasgow (REG. No. 140). The parsonage was annexed to Kilwinning shortly before 1471, in which year the abbey supplicated for the union of the vicarage also, although this latter annexation was evidently unsuccessful, the vicarage remaining independent until its erection into the provostry of Our Lady College, Glasgow (1532 x 42), the cure thereafter becoming a vicarage pensionary (RS. 671, 231; Lib. Coll. Nostre Domine, 6-13; MS Rental Book, 58, 60, cited Chalmers, Caledonia, VI. 560; RSS. LXII, 146).

272. Dalrymple (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

Apparently a pendicle of Ayr, the church was annexed to the Chapel Royal at Stirling by Pope Alexander VI in 1501, the fruits thereafter constituting the prebend of either Ayr Quarto or Quinto within the collegiate church, while parish was served by a curate (See - Ayr; REG. C. E.119.
Dalserf:— See Machanshire.

273. Dalton (Glasgow, Annandale)

(a) Dalton Magna

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church, also known as Meikle Dalton, remained unappropriated, its patronage passing in 1553 from Gilbert Greirson of Dalton to Lindsay of Barclay (SHS, Misc. V. 96; RMS. IV. No. 736).

(b) Parva Dalton

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated within the patronage of Carruthers of Holmains in 16th century (SHS, Misc. V. 97; RMS. III. No. 2633; GRH, Supp. Chs. 5 March, 1573/4).

Dalwolsy:— See Cockpen.

275. Dalziel (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

The parsonage pertained to Paisley before 1139 by the grant of true patron and Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow (1175-99), but passed to the chapter of Glasgow cathedral as a common church by a grant of the Abbot and convent (1225 x 32) (Passelet, 113, 411, 428; REG. No. 112). Certain revenues were annexed to a chaplaincy in 1568, but vicarage remained
independent until its annexation in 1556 by Archbishop Beaton to the vicars choral of Glasgow Cathedral, to whom it pertained at the Reformation, as did the tuck of the chapter's parsonage, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (Ib. No's 308, 525; Diversorum, Paul IV 1557-59, 15; Assumptions, cited OP. I. 58; RSS. V. No. 3551).

276. Daviot (Ab. Garloch)

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

277. Daviot (Moray, Inverness)

Granted by Brice, bishop of Moray, at instance of Freskin de Kerdale, for the fabric of Elgin Cathedral (1206 x 22), this was confirmed on the resignation of the incumbent both by Brice and Andrew, his successor (REMA. No's 55, 56, 59). The revenues thus reserved appear to have been administered by the bishop in whose hands the revenues, both parsonage and vicarage, rested at the Reformation (Ib. No's 459-460; Assumptions, 400; RSS. LXIII, 147).
278. **Dawick (Glasgow, Peebles)**

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

279. **Deer (Ab. Buchan)**

The church, which does not appear in Bagimond, would appear to have belonged to the abbey of Deer from its foundation in 1219, although no definite proof until 1256 when with consent of the abbot, twenty marks from the fruits of the church were assigned as a prebend of Aberdeen cathedral (REA. II. 40). Both parsonage and vicarage revenues continued with the abbey, while a parochial chaplain served church, the prebend likewise continuing to be maintained (Ib. II. 380; Assumptions, 394; Reg. of Pres. I. 138; Melros, II. 381-2).

280. **Deerness (Orkney)**

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

281. Delting (Orkney)

United with Olmalfirth and Laxavoe in the 16th century, the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn teind of the parsonage, the residual teinds being the vicars (PSSA. Vol. XLIV. 307)

282. Deskford (Ab. Boyne)

A pendicle of Fordyce, the entire revenues of this chapel, which was probably erected in 15th century and lay within the patronage of Ogilvie of that Ilk, accrued to the canons of Aberdeen Cathedral, who maintained a curate in this charge (Trans. Banff Field Club 73 ff; Assumptions, 385, 385v; Fraser Papers, 191-6).

Desnesmor:— See Kirkcudbright.

283. Dingwall (Ross)

Apparently unappropriated in Bagimond, the church had been annexed to Urquhart before its union with Pluscarden in 1453/4, a confirmation being received following upon that event (SHS, Misc. VI. 50; CEL. IX. 464; XI. 288). In 1463 however, the church was in dispute between Henry, bishop of Ross, and the Priory, and
although decision favoured the latter, the Priory had lost church by 1501 when the parsonage appears as a prebend of Ross, while the cure had become a perpetual vicarage (Dunfermline, No. 468; RMS. II. No. 3184; RSS. III. No. 2529; V. No. 2355).

284. **Dipple (Moray, Elgin)**

In conjunction with church of Ruthven, the church was erected into a prebend of Elgin Cathedral by Brice, bishop of Moray (1208 x 15), this being confirmed by Pope Innocent III in 1215 (REM. No's 46-7). The parsonages and the vicarage of Dipple continued thus annexed at the Reformation, when the cure was a vicarage pensionary (Assumptions, 407\textsuperscript{V} - 408; RSS LVIII, 136; Thirds, 5).

285. **Dollar (Dk. Fife and Strathearn)**

The church, which does not appear in Bagimond, would appear to have been annexed to Inchcolm at this date, although proof is not forthcoming until c. 1336 (Scotichronicon, XIII, cap. XXXVII; Inchcolm, No. XLIX) The vicarage was served by canons from time to time, but remained independent, while parsonage was retained by abbey (Ub. XXVI; Assumptions, 73\textsuperscript{V}, 102, 314-5; Reg. of Pres. I. 100\textsuperscript{V}).
286. Dolphinton (Glasgow, Lanark)

A parsonage in the thirteenth century, the church remained unappropriated within the patronage of the Earls of Bothwell in the sixteenth century (Passelet, 129, 134; RMS. II. No. 3635; Assumptions, cited OP. I. 130).

287. Dores (Moray, Inverness)

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

288. Dornoch (Caithness)

The revenues, both parsonage and vicarage, were quartered between the Dean, Chanter, Chancellor and Treasurer of Caithness by the constitution of Bishop Gilbert 1234 x 45, this arrangement thereafter being maintained, while cure was a vicarage pensionary (Bannatyne Misc. III. 18; Sutherland Chs. cited OP. II. 11. 617, 618, 623).

289. Dornock (Glasgow, Annandale)

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained
unappropriated, although an attempt, apparently ineffective, was made to unite the church to Holmcultram by virtue of a grant made by Edward Baliol, as King of Scots and confirmed to the abbey for twelve years by John, bishop of Glasgow (1333 x 35) (SHS, Misc. V. 97; APS. I. 542; REG. No. 286). The patronage of the church had passed to the earls of Douglas by the fifteenth century, this being granted in 1411 by Earl Archibald to Simon of Carruthers with whose family it remained until the early sixteenth century, when it passed, apparently by marriage, to the Carlyles of Torthorwald with whom it remained at the Reformation (HMC, 15th Rep., App., Pt. VIII, 56; RMS, III. No's 85, 868; V. No's 134, 136; RSS. IV. No. 1674).

290. Douglas (Glasgow, Lenark)

Although attempts were made in 1423 and 1448 to erect this church into a collegiate church, these proved to be ineffective (Passon, Medieval Religious Houses, 186). The parsonage was, however, erected into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral (1401 x 55), while a perpetual vicar thereafter served the cure (REG, No's 320, 342, 525; Assumptions, cited OP, I. 153).

Dow (Dk, Athole and Drumblane): - See Dull.
291. **Dowally (Dk. Athole and Drumalbene)**

According to Myln, the parish was erected from that of Caputh, itself lately erected from Little Dunkeld, by Bishop George Brown of Dunkeld (1434-1505/6) (Myln, Vitae, 43; *Rentale Dunkeldense*, 13). On its erection, the parsonage revenues, hitherto mensal as part of Little Dunkeld, continued with the bishopric (Assumptions, 291, 317). Similarly, the vicarage revenues, which as part of Little Dunkeld (q.v.) had been annexed to the Treasurership of Dunkeld, continued with that dignity, while cure itself was served by a chaplain (Reg. of Pres. I. 100v, *Rentale Dunkeldense*, 26).

**Drumie:** See Kinnedar.

292. **Dreghorn (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).**

Also known as Langdregarne, the parsonage was annexed to Kilwinning at the Reformation, it having been so since at least the early sixteenth century, the cure then being a vicarage perpetual (MS. Rental Book, 65, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, VI, 549; REG, LXIX; RSS. XLI, 38v; LXII, 146v).

**Drew.**

This was only a chapel within the parish of Haddington (RPSA, 322; CBL, VII, 444; Prot. Bk. of James Young, No. 384).
293. Dron (Db)

Granted to Arbroath as a chapel of Abernethy by Laurence, son ofOrm (1189 x 99), it was clearly still a pendicle of the same at the Reformation, although by the sixteenth century it apparently possessed parochial status and was served by a vicar perpetual (Aberbrothoc, I. No's 34-5; II. No's 331, 417, 506, 689, 780).

294. Drumblade (Ab. Garioch)

One of the six pendicles of Kinkell (q.v.), the revenues of which appear in part to have pertained to the Knights Hospitallers at Torphichen in the fourteenth century, but were lost to that house with the erection of Kinkell and its chapels into a prebend of Aberdeen Cathedral in 1420 (REA. II. 253). Both parsonage and vicarage continued so annexed at the Reformation, the cure no doubt being served as at Dyce (q.v.) by a vicar pensioner (RS. 606, 247, Assumptions, 388 - 389).

295. Drumdelgie (Moray, Strathbogie)

The patronage of this church had been quitclaimed by David of Strathbogie to Andrew, bishop of Moray in 1226, and it apparently became a mensal church shortly afterwards, as it does not appear in Bagimond's Roll in 1275, nor does the church of Grantslly which finally became mensal c. 1250 and with which this church became conjoined before the
Reformation, the joint cure being a vicarage perpetual, while the personage revenues remained with the bishops of Moray (REM, No. 30; CPL, I. 324; Diversorum, Clement VII, (1533-4) 219V; RSS. LXIII, 147; Prot. Book of Gilbert Grote, No. 275).

Drumgreich (Glasgow, Annandale):— See Dungree.

296. Drummelzier (Glasgow, Peebles)

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

Drumock:— See Dalmayock.

Drumsagart:— See Cambuslang.

297. Dryfesdale (Glasgow, Annandale)

Recorded as one of the possessions of the see of Glasgow in the Glasgow Inquest c. 1120, the church was confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow by Pope Alexander III in 1170 (REG, No's 1, 26). Disputes however, between bishops and family of Bruce took place over certain churches in Annandale, and at settlement c. 1187 x 89, the donation of this church was confirmed to the bishops of Glasgow, while in 1216 Pope Honorius III confirmed it to a prebend
the bishop of Glasgow (Ib. No's 59, 72, 111), the same Pope granting it in 1226 to the uses of the episcopal mensa of Glasgow with which, from 1230 the parsonage revenues remained, the cure being a vicarage perpetual (Ib. No's 151-4; Assumptions, 261v; RSS. LVII, 139; MS Rental Book, 2, cited Chalmers, Caledonia, V. 187).

296. **Drymen (Glasgow, Lennox)**

An independent parsonage in the early thirteenth century, both parsonage and vicarage teinds had been annexed to the archiepiscopal mensa of Glasgow before the Reformation, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (Reg. de Levenax, 30; Assumptions, cited OP I. 38; Reg. of Signatures in Comptrollery, XIII, 86v; GRH Chs. No. 2586). It may however have been this mensal church, which in 1487, the bishop of Glasgow unsuccessfully offered to erect into a cathedral prebend, if the prebend of Barlamark was assigned to the bishop and his successors in perpetuity (CPL. XIV. 172-4).

299. **Duddingston (St. A. Linlithgow)**

Originally known as Traverlen (q.v.), the church was confirmed to Kelso, i.p.u. by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (1188 x 1200), although no formal proof of its annexation as Duddingston is forthcoming until
the beginning of the fourteenth century, the parsonage revenues thereafter remaining with the abbey (SHS Misc. VI. 55; Calchou, 472, 493; No. 511; Assumptions, 112V, 241; RRS. V. No. 871).

300. Duffus (Moray, Elgin)

Erected as a prebend of Elgin Cathedral by Andrew, bishop of Moray (1224 x 38), following upon grant of Walter of Moravia, with whose successors the patronage was to remain (REM. No. 31). In 1294, however, the patronage of the prebend was granted to the bishop by Christina de Moravia and her spouse, William de Fedreth (Ib. No. 130). A vicarage had been erected by 1238, and to this the prebendary was presented in 1396, but this was apparently only "ad vitam" and the parsonage alone remained annexed to the prebend (Ib. No's 212, 251-2; Assumptions, 411V, 412, 413). Within this parish lay the chapel of Unthank (q.v.), which in 1542, was also created into a prebend of Elgin Cathedral, but never possessed a separate parochial existence (REM. No. 474; Assumptions, 408V)

301. Duirinish (Isles)

One of the twelve parishes of Skye (q.v.), the parsonage of St. Congan of Duirinish appears in the fifteenth century as an independent church within lay
patronage, while in 1564, it was apparently the fruits of this church, not to be confused with Kilmory in Waternnish, which were granted by the patron, Archibald, earl of Argyll (Monro, *Western Isles*, 37; *Highland Papers*, lv. 140-1; CPP. i. 631; CPL. VII, 23; XII, 60; RSS. v. No. 3246). Dulbatelauch:—See Wardlaw. Dulergusy:—See Dalarossie.

302. Dull (Dk. Athole and Drumalbane)

Also known as Dow, the church was granted to the Priory of St. Andrews by Malcolm, earl of Atholl (1159-89), this was confirmed by Richard, bishop of Dunkeld (1170-78), but patronage alone appears to have been involved, the incumbent paying a pension to the Priory, to whom in 1234 he set the revenues of the church (NLS. MS. 15.1.18, No. 31; RPSA. 245-6, 294-5, 297). The church was first granted with its chapel of Foss, but excepting that of Braemore in Glen Lyon, to the uses of the Priory by Hugh, bishop of Dunkeld (1214-29), but in spite of other confirmations, possession does not appear to have been gained before 1245 (Tb. 72, 88-9, 95-6, 295-6, 307-8). By Bishop Hugh's confirmation a vicarage was to be erected, and while this was effected, the vicars from 1260 to the Reformation invariably appear to have been canons of the Priory, with which parsonage remained (Macgregor Transcripts, 10th Feb.
1330; Reg. of Pres. I. 96; Assumptions, 18v, 20, 101v).

303. Dumbarton (Glasgow, Lennox)

Granted by Robert I to Kilwinning in 1330, the church was confirmed i.p.u. by John, bishop of Glasgow in 1335 and by the chapter of the same in 1330 (CPL. II. 311, 382) Papal confirmations followed in 1329 and 1333, provision being made in all these confirmations for the erection of a vicarage perpetual, but if such an erection did take place, this likewise was soon annexed, both parsonage and vicarage fruits pertaining to the abbey at the Reformation, while cure was served by a vicar pensioner (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No's CCCCLXXXVI, D11; Rss. IV. No. 1569; LXVII, 16; RMS. VI. No. 1838).

304. Dumfries (Glasgow, Nithsdale)

Granted by William the Lion to Kelso (1165 x 1214), the abbey's right was unsuccessfully contested by Ralph, Dean of Dumfries, at beginning of thirteenth century, the church being confirmed i.p.u. in 1282 (Culchou, No's 4, 11, 13, 279, 324). A vicarage was erected at this period, the parsonage remaining with the abbey, who devoted its revenues to the uses of the cell of Lesmahagow (SHS. Misc. V. 100; Assumptions, 245, 247v; Reg. of Pres. II. 20v).

Dumneth: – See Dalweth.
305. Dun (St. A. Angus)

A vicarage in Bagimond, the parsonage, which continued with Elcho at the Reformation, would appear to have been annexed by that date, although no confirmation of this appears before 1418 (SHS. Misc. VI. 40; REE. No. CCLXIX; Spalding Club Misc. IV. 35; GRH. Vat. Trans. II. No. 88; Assumptions, 345\textsuperscript{V}, 356\textsuperscript{V}, 358\textsuperscript{V}).

306. Dunbar (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

Erected into a collegiate church in 1342, teinds of the parish and its annexed chapels with the exception of those of Whittingham fell mainly to the archpriest, who was to exercise parochial duties through a curate (SHS. Misc. VI. 81-108; Assumptions, 177\textsuperscript{V}). Five prebendaries of the College were however maintained from the revenues of the townships of Dunbar, Pinkerton, Spott, Belton and Pitcox, and certain teinds were annexed thereto, while the residual teinds of the parish and its chapels were held in common, as allowed for by foundation charter (\textsuperscript{33}, 33-3; Assumptions, 173, 175, 176, 176\textsuperscript{V}, 181; RSS. LV, 185\textsuperscript{V}).

An attempt was made in 1501 to annex the archpriestship and the prebends within the parish, with the exception of Pitcox, to the Chapel Royal at Stirling, but this attempt, if not abortive, was certainly not lasting, and
presentations to these prebends continue to speak of them as lying within the College of Dunbar (Reg. C. R. Striv. 4, 14; RRS. II. No. 3755; III. No. 1649).

307. Dunbarney (St. A. Gowrie)

The interconnection between this church and its pendicles of Pottie and Moncrief is obscure. In 1467/8 it would appear that Pottie had originally been the name of the church then called Dunbarney, but if this is the case, it had already been known as such in 1291 (CPL, XII, 297; Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. CCCXLV). At all events, the parish church, with its pendicles of Pottie and Moncrief, was annexed to the capitular mensa of St. Giles Collegiate Church in 1467/8, both parsonage and vicarage being thus annexed, while cure was a vicarage pensionary (CPL, XII. 296-7; Reg. of Pres. I, 149; II. 28; Laing, Church of St. Giles, 269).

308. Dunbeath (Caithness)

The church, which does not appear in Bagimond, was united to Latheron (q.v.) by 1438, its parsonage revenues being thus annexed to the episcopal mensa of Caithness (Scottish Benefices, 95-6; CPL. VIII, 11; RS. 411, 154; Reg. of Pres. I. 77)
309. Dunbennan (Moray, Strathbogie)

The parsonage, in conjunction with that of Kinnoir, was erected into a prebend of Elgin Cathedral c. 1222, it being confirmed at that time by Pope Honorius III and in 1236 by Andrew, bishop of Moray (REM, No's 55, 60-1, 63, 81). In 1469 the prebend pertained to the sacristanship of the Cathedral, but proof of continuance of this annexation is wanting, the churches appearing as a simple prebend at the Reformation, while the two cures formed but one charge, the two parishes having been united since at least 1275 and possibly from 1232 (CPL, XII, 336; RS, 655, 195v; EMS Misc. VI, 46; RSS, XLIII, 46v; LII, 181; Assumptions, 412).

310. Dunblane (Db)

The parsonage pertained to the mensa of the bishop of Dunblane, while the vicarage was annexed to the prebend of the Dean of Dunblane Cathedral, both annexations undoubtedly being of early date, the cure itself being a vicarage pensionary (Assumptions, 285, 286v, 281v; RSS, LXIII, 108; Reg. of Pres. II, 157v).

311. Dunbog (St. A., Fife)

Laurence, son of Orm de Abernethy, granted church, as a chapel of Abernethy, to Arbroath c. 1173, it being
confirmed as such by William the Lion (1189 x 1199) (Aberbrothoc, I. No's 34-5). The church achieved parochial status shortly after this, it being confirmed to the uses of the abbey as such by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (c. 1188) (Ib. i. No's 147, 157). A vicar perpetual was to be presented by an early thirteenth century confirmation and a vicarage settlement took place in 1249, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (Ib. i. Nos. 167, 326; Assumptions, 80, 330v).

312. Dundee (Brechin)

Granted to Lindores by its founder, David, Earl of Huntingdon (1191 x 95), the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey in 1195 by Pope Celestine III (Lindores, No's III, XCll). A vicarage settlement took place in 1254 by which the revenues of the vicarage were to accrue to the abbey who were to maintain a stipendary vicar in the parish, but this was reversed by a new agreement in 1252 by which the abbey was to receive ten marks from vicarage in addition to parsonage revenues, and this continued to be the case at the Reformation (Liber Sancti Marie de Lundoris, No's 7, 15; Laing, Lindores Abbey, 413; Assumptions, 38, 357v; Thirds of Benefices, 167).
313. Dundonald (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

Granted to Dalmilling by Walter II, son of Alan, steward of Scotland c. 1221, the church had been resigned by the Gilbertines before November 1238 and re-granted to Paisley (Kasson, Medieval Religious Houses, 89; Passelet, 12, 18, 22, 25-7). A vicarage had been erected by 1239, this being confirmed by William, bishop of Glasgow in that year, the parsonage revenues thereafter remaining with the abbey (Ib. 226; MS. Rental Book, fo. 27-8, 49, cited Chalmers, Caledonia, vi. 509; RMS. V. No. 2070; Reg. of Pres. II. 175y).

Dundrennan:— See Rerrick.

314. Dundurcus (Moray, Elgin)

A vicarage in Bagimond, the parsonage would then appear to have been annexed to the Hospital of Rathven, which was founded 1224 x 6, its revenues being utilised with those of the hospital and its other annexes to found a prebend in Aberdeen Cathedral in 1445 (SHS. Misc. vi, 76; REM. No. 71; REA. II. 253; RS. 416, 213). At the Reformation, the parsonage remained annexed to the benefice of Rathven, its revenues being utilised to the support of a staller in Aberdeen Cathedral and six bedesmen of the hospital, which had continued to exist, while the abbey
of Kinloss also received certain revenues from the fruits of this church (Assumptions, 393v, 415)

315. Dundurn (Db)

Although described as a parish united to those of Comrie and Tullicheddill in the sixteenth century in the Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae, no reference to such a parish has been found, nor is it recorded in any known taxation roll of this diocese (Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae, IV. 268).

316. Dunfermline (St. A. Rothrie)

Granted to Dunfermline by David I (1124-53), the vicarage was annexed from 1300 onwards to the sacristanship of the abbey, which continued to hold the parsonage teinds, while cure was served by a chaplain (Dunfermlyn, No's 2, 131-2, 446, 594; Vat. Reg., 329, 327v; RS. 403, 97v; CCL, XIII, 577; Assumptions, 34v, 35, 36, 34).

317. Dungree (Glasgow, Annandale)

Also known as Drumgreich, the church was granted by Walter de Carnoto to Kelso c. 1180 and confirmed i.p.u. by Walter, bishop of Glasgow (Calhau, No's 13, 279, 344). A vicarage was erected thereafter, the parsonage teinds continuing with the abbey at the Reformation, although the revenues appear to have been mainly devoted to the use of the cell of Lesmahagow (Ib. p. 471; Assumptions, 236, 241,
318. Dunipace (St. A. Linlithgow)

In origin a chapel of Kirkton, Stirling, it passed with its mother church of Eglais Ninian to Cambuskenneth by the grant of Robert, bishop of St. Andrews 1140 x 58 (Cambuskenneth, No's 25, 109). In 1163 however, Pope Alexander III confirmed the chapel of the castle of Dunipace to Dunfermline, and this led to a controversy between Dunfermline and Cambuskenneth, which ultimately resulted in a decision for the latter, Dunipace continuing to be regarded as a chapel (Dunfermelyn, No's 215, 237, 239; Cambuskenneth, No. 118). Throughout the thirteenth century the church continued as a chapel of Kirkton but had achieved parochial status before 1426/7, both parsonage and vicarage teinds remaining with Cambuskenneth, while cure would be served by a curate (Ib. No's 85, 87-8, 117)

319. Dunino (St. A. Fife)

Both parsonage and vicarage were erected into a prebend for the Bachelor of Theology in St. Salvators College on its foundation in 1450 by James Kennedy, bishop of St. Andrews, this arrangement so continuing, a vicar
pensioner serving the cure (Cant, Coll. of St. Salvator, 54 ff; Theiner, Vet. Mon., No. DCCLIX; GRH. Chs. No. 1142; Reg. of Pres. I. 48; Assumptions, 103v).

320. Dunkeld (Dk) - Holy Trinity

The parish church of Holy Trinity, Dunkeld, was granted to Dunfermline by Andrew, bishop of Caithness c. 1150, this being confirmed by Malcolm IV and Richard, bishop of Dunkeld (1170 x 78) (Dunfermelyn, No's 36, 125-5, 419). It continues to be confirmed to the abbey until 1234, it thereafter disappearing from record, the likelihood being that the abbey failed to make good its claim to the church, the revenues of which appear to have been merged with those of Dunkeld - St. Columba (Ib. No's. 236, 272).

321. Dunkeld (Dk, Athole and Drumsalbane)

Also the cathedral church of Dunkeld, the erection of which possibly supplanted that of Holy Trinity as the parish church of Dunkeld, its parochial bounds were very restricted, while its revenues, which must have been very small, appear to have pertained to the Treasurer of Dunkeld Cathedral, at one of whose altars the services would be conducted by a chaplain (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 169; Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanae, IV. 153-4; Assumptions, 297).
322. Duniappie (St. A., Angus)

The parsonage which in the mid-fifteenth century lay within the patronage of the Earls of Angus, as Lords of Abernethy and the earls of Rothes, per vices, continued as an independent benefice in the patronage of the latter in the sixteenth century (RS. 665, 273; RMS. III. No. 315; Thirds of Benefices, 11).

323. Dunlichity (Moray, Inverness)

Also known as Lundie, the patronage of the church, which appears as an independent parsonage in Bagimond, was in dispute in 1428 between the earls of Moray and Crawford, the latter evidently being successful in his claim as the patronage of the still free parsonage is to be found in his hands in the sixteenth century (SHS Misc. VI. 46; SSR. II. 236; RMS. III. No's 494, 1535; V. No. 2280).

324. Dunlop (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

The parsonage was annexed to Kilwinning at the Reformation, it evidently having been so since at least the mid-fifteenth century, the cure then being a vicarage perpetual (MS. Rental Book, 64, cited Chalmers, Caledonia, 556; RMS. II. No. 1382; APS. II. 444; Archael. Collns. rel. to Ayrshire and Galloway, No. 28; Reg. of Pres. I. 33V).
325. Dunnett (Caithness)

Assigned as a prebend of Dornoch cathedral by Bishop Gilbert in his constitution of 1284 x 45, the parsonage continued to be so annexed, while the cure was apparently a vicarage perpetual (*Bannatyne Misc.* Vol. III, 19; RSC. II. No's 4946, 4972; Sutherland Chs. cited OP. II. 11. 789).

326. Dunnichen (Brechin)

Granted to the uses of Arbroath by Turpin, bishop of Brechin (1178-98), royal confirmations were granted (1178 x 82) and (1211 x 14) by William the Lion (*Aberbrothoc*, I. No's 1, 178-9, II. App. No. 1). Confirmations of this church continued to be made by successive bishops of Brechin until the episcopate of Bishop Albin when controversy broke out over this and other five churches, which the bishops claimed as pertaining to their mensa, this being resolved in 1248 when the bishop renounced all right in these churches and a vicarage settlement followed (Ib. I. No's 185-7, 189, 239-40, 243; RS. 544, 352). The controversy still continued however and eventually William de Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews, who had been appointed as arbitrator between the bishop and the abbey, decided in 1304 that of the six churches in dispute that those of Caterline and Maryton should belong to the bishops of Brechin, while
those of Panbride, Kingoldrum, Monikie and Dunnichen, under
 provision of a pension from the latter, should pertain to
Arbroath (Aberbrothoc, I, No. 244; RS. 544, 93Y). The
suits were renewed in 1461, 1467 and 1517 when the bishop
of Brechin attempted once more to regain all the churches,
but the agreement of 1304 appears to have been maintained,
the parsonage of Dunnichen remaining with Arbroath at the
Reformation, while cure was a vicarage perpetual (RS. 615, 272;
Assumptions, 331Y, 358Y; Aberbrothoc, II, No's
135-6, 543-4).

327. Dunninald (St. A. Angus)

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

328. Dunning (Db)

Granted to Inchaffray by Gilbert, earl of Strathearn
shortly after its foundation in 1200, the church was confirmed to the canons by Pope Innocent III in 1203 (Inchaffray, No's XXI, XXII) Corporal possession of the church had not been obtained in 1234, but must have been obtained shortly after as a vicarage settlement takes place in 1239 (Ib. No's LXI, LXVII). Both parsonage and vicarage continued with the abbey at the Reformation, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (Ib. App. No. XI; Reg. of Pres. I. 127V)

329. Dunnottar (St. A. Mearns)

Granted to Coupar by Ferneleith, countess of Athol and confirmed by her daughter Countess Ada, the grant appears to have been non-effective (Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae, VII, 518). In 1502, both parsonage and vicarage fruits were annexed to two prebends now erected by James Stewart, archbishop of St. Andrews in Trinity Collegiate Church, Edinburgh, one of these prebends to belong to the dean, while the other, as we learn from a papal confirmation of 1504, was assigned to the sub-dean, the cure thenceforward being a vicarage pensionary (Chs. Trin. Coll., No. VI; CCM. 126-7, 131, 139, 143; Assumptions, 362V; Reg. of Pres. I. 131V).
330. **Dunoon (Argyll, Glassary)**

Granted to the episcopal menusa of the bishop of Argyll by James II in 1453, attempts were made to revoke the union in the early years of James III, but these proved unsuccessful and the tithes, apparently both parsonage and vicarage, continued with the bishops, while a curate served the parish (RMS. II. No. 3136; Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. DCCCXIII; CPL. XI. 604-5; RS. 582, 118Y; Passelet, 153; Argyle Inventory, cited OP. II. 1. 64; RSS. LVII, 23Y).

331. **Dunrod (Galloway, Desnes)**

Granted to Holyrood by Fergus, Prince of Galloway (1128 x 61), the church was confirmed to the abbey by Pope Alexander III in 1164, and i.p.u. by John, bishop of Galloway (1189 x 1206) (Lib. S. Crucis, No's 25-6, 49, 73, App. I. No. 1) In 1555, the perpetual vicarage was annexed to the Collegiate Church of Biggar, the cure thereafter to be served by a vicar pensioner, while parsonage remained with Holyrood (Ib. App. II. No. 41; Charter Chest of Earldom of Wigtown, Nos. 540, 546; RSS. IV. No. 3240; RMS. V. No. 1989; Assumptions, 104Y).

332. **Dunrossness (Orkney)**

United to Fair Isle, Sandwick and Cunningsburgh in
the sixteenth century, the bishop of Orkney possessed one third of the corn teind of the parsonage, the residual teinds being the vicars (PSSA. Vol. XLIV, 305) There appears to have been no connection between the benefice and the Collegiate Church of Dunrossness (Thirds of Benefices, 2, 46).

333. Duns (St. A. Merse)

The church, which does not appear in Bagimond, may have originally been annexed to the Hospital of Duns, which does appear in that Roll (SHS. Misc. VI, 33). At all events the parish church, and possibly the hospital (q.v. Ellem), was erected, both in parsonage and vicarage, into a prebend of Dunbar Collegiate Church in 1342, with a vicar pensioner to serve the cure (Ib. 93). An attempt was made in 1501 to annex this prebend to the Chapel Royal at Stirling, but this attempt, if not abortive, was certainly not lasting, and the church continues to be regarded as a prebend of Dunbar with the cure a vicarage pensionary (Reg. C. R. Striv. CXXXIV, 4, 14; Assumptions, 188V; HMC Rep. Milne Home MSS, 36; RMS. VI. No. 1773).

334. Dunscore (Glasgow, Wigtown)

The church, which belonged to Holywood by 1257, was a source of contention between the canons and the monks of
Melrose, who were granted lands in this parish by Affrica, daughter of Edgar (1314 x 49) (Melros. No's 199-202, 320-1). The compositions which took place in 1257 and 1264 allowed certain tithes to Melrose, but church remained with Holywood (Ib. No's 320-1; SLS Misc. V. 100). At the Reformation, half the fruits of the parsonage pertained to Melrose, the residue apparently continuing with Holywood, one of whose canons served in the perpetual vicarage (Melrose Regality Records, III, 202-11; PESA. Vol. XL1, 333, No. 54; Assumptions, 205).

335. Dunsyre (Glasgow, Lanark)

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

336. Dupplin (Db)

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained
unappropriated in the sixteenth century within the patronage of the Lords of Oliphant, whose ancestors had possessed lands from at least early thirteenth century (SHS, Misc. VI. 54; Reg. of Pres. I. 30; Scottish Peerage, VI. 529).

337. Duriesdeer (Glasgow, Nithsdale)

Erected into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral by 1375, the prebend itself was erected into a sub-chantership by Andrew, bishop of Glasgow (1455 x 70/1), both parsonage and vicarage being annexed, while cure itself was served by a vicar pensioner (REF, No. 320; CRL. XLI, 800; XLI, 628; Prot. Bk. of Cuthbert Simson, No. 142; Assumptions, 267; RSC. LXIX, 265; Reg. of Pres. I. 33Y).


338. Durness (Caithness)

Known also as Adurnes, the church was assigned to provide light and incense for the Cathedral of Dornoch in Bishop Gilbert's constitution (1224 x 45) (Rannatyne Misc. III. 20). The revenues thus reserved were administered by the bishop to whom they pertained in 1275 and with whom the parsonage remained, the cure being served by a perpetual vicar (RSH. II. No. 4157, IV. No. 1372; Thirds of Benefices, 208; Reg. of Pres. I. 134Y).
Durris (Moray, Inverness):— See Dores.

339. Durris (St. A. Mearns)

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation, the patronage then apparently lying with the Archbishop of St. Andrews (SHS Misc. VI., 36, 60; Antiqs. Aberd. and Banff, III. 360-1; RSS, V. No. 2233; Ib. LXVIII, 21; Assumptions, 362V, 364V).

340. Duthil (Moray, Strathspey)

Erected as a prebend of Elgin Cathedral by Andrew, bishop of Moray (1224 x 42), following upon grant of Gilbert, son of late Gilbert, earl of Strathearn, to whom the patronage of the prebend was reserved (REM, No.81). Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed to the prebend, which in 1501, it then lying within crown patronage, was annexed to the newly erected Chapel Royal at Stirling (Reg. C. R. Striv. 14). This attempt was apparently unsuccessful and presentations to the prebend continue to speak of it as lying within the Cathedral of Moray, the cure remaining a vicarage pensionary (Ib. CXXXIV; RSS, II. No. 926; III. No. 1126; IV. No's 1997, 2007; Assumptions, 417V).

341. Dyce (Ab. Garioch)

One of the six pendicles of Kinkell (q.v.), the
revenues of which appear in part to have pertained to the Knights Hospitallers at Torphichen in the fourteenth century, but were lost to that house with the erection of Kinkell and its chapels into a prebend of Aberdeen Cathedral in 1420 by Henry de Lychtone, before his translation to that see (REA, II. 249, 253). Both parsonage and vicarage continued so annexed at the Reformation, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner maintained by the canon of Kinkell (RS. 606, 247; Prot. Book of Sir John Cristisene, No's 229, 415; Assumptions, 388Y - 389).

342. Dyke (Moray, Elgin)

Granted to Richard, bishop of Moray by William the Lion (1189 x 99), the church was confirmed to the uses of the episcopal mensa by Pope Honorius III in 1220 and 1222 (REM. No's 11-12, 24, 56). A vicarage perpetual was erected thereafter, the parsonage revenues remaining with the bishop of Moray at the Reformation (SHS Misc. VI. 45; REM. No. 248; Assumptions, 373Y, 400; RSS. LXIII, 147).

Dysart (Argyll):— See Glenorchy.

343. Dysart (Brechin)

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

344. Dysart (St. A. Pothis)

Both parsonage and vicarage were erected into a prebend of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary on the Rock, St. Andrews, in December, 1477, with a vicar pensioner to serve cure (CPL. XIll, 590, 599; Scottish Benefices, 191). Although vicarage pensionary was apparently erected into a perpetual vicarage by Archbishop Forman of St. Andrews (1514-30/1), this proved to be either abortive or transitory, as original erection was still adhered to at the Reformation (Formulare, No's 124-6; Assumptions, 83-83v; Reg. of Pres. I. 107).

345. Eaglesham (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

A proposed Collegiate Church of Eaglesham having failed to materialise, the church, both in parsonage and vicarage, was erected into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral by Bishop John Cameron c. 1430, the patronage remaining with the Lords of Montgomerie, as it did at the Reformation, while cure was a vicarage pensionary (SSR, II. 39; REG, No's 340, 525; CPL, XIl. 413; RMS, IV. No. 1674).

Eaglis Ninian:— See Kirkton.
346. **Earlston (St. A. Merse)**

Granted by Walter de Lyndesey to Kelso c. 1160, his right to do so was challenged by Durham, who claimed it as a chapel of Edrom, which had been granted to the Priory 1184 x 38 by Earl Gospatric (*N. Durham*, App. No's CXVII, CLXIV, CCCCLIX-LXI). With decision in favour of Durham, Lyndesey then reganted church to the Priory, who shortly after erected it into a parish with a vicarage (*Ib. App. No's CLXV, DXXXIIL; SHS, Misc. VI. 59*). The parsonage revenues thereafter followed the fluctuating fortunes of the Scottish possessions of Durham, these falling ultimately to the Priory of Coldingham, which was itself united to Dunfermline in the sixteenth century (*Easson, Medieval Religious Houses*, 49-50; *Priory of Coldingham*, CXIV; Assumptions, 201; *Reg. of Pres. I*, 102).

347. **Eassie (St. A. Angus)**

Granted to Newbattle by Robert I, the grant appears to have been ineffective, the parsonage remaining independent and evidently within the patronage of the crown (*Robertsons, Index, I, No. 9; RSS, III. No. 2415; Assumptions, 841*).

**East Calder:** See Calder-Clere.

**Easter Kinghorn:** See Kinghorn Easter.
East Kilbride:— See Kilbride (Glasgow, Lanark)

348. Eastwood (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

Confirmed to Paisley by Pope Clement IV in 1265, the parsonage, which appears to have incorporated that of Pollock, continued with the abbey at the Reformation, while cure was a vicarage perpetual (Passelet, 308; Assumptions, cited OP. I. 66, Thirds of Benefices, 19, 265; RMS. V. No. 2070).

Ebdie:— See Abdie.

349. Ecclefechan (Glasgow, Annandale)

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated in the sixteenth century within the patronage of Carruthers of Holmains (SHS Misc. V. 99; GRH. Supp. Chs. 5 March 1573/4).

Eccles (St. A. Linlithgow):— See Kirkton.

350. Eccles (St. A. Merse)

The church, which with its chapels of Birmham, Leitholm and Mersington, was confirmed to the nunnery of Eccles by David de Bernham of St. Andrews in 1250, was probably originally granted to the nuns by their founder, Gospatric, earl of Dunbar in 1156 (RPSA. XXIX. No. 59; Chalmers, Caledonia, III, 366). Both parsonage and
vicarage fruits were annexed, the church being evidently served by a chaplain (Assumptions, 187 and X).

351. Ecclesgreig (St. A. Mearns)

Also known as St. Cyrus, the church was granted to the Priory of St. Andrews (1165 x 78) by William the Lion and confirmed by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (RPSA. 138, 150, 218, 229). The patronage alone appears to have been held until 1240, the church in that year being granted i.p.u. by Bishop David de Bernham, with provision for a perpetual vicarage, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the Priory (Ib. 59, 92, 102, 155; Assumptions, 17v, 357; RSS, LXI, 38v).

352. Ecclesjohan (Brechin)

It is doubtful whether this church possessed full parochial status, it being "of sule ane chappel erectit for pilgrimage", although it is also referred to as a parish, which apparently remained independent at the Reformation (REP, II. No's CCCXVIII, CCCXLIV; Thirds of Benefices, 9; Assumptions, 340v; Reg. of Pres. II. 88v).

353. Ecclesmachan (St. A. Linlithgow)

A parsonage in Bagmond, the church, which was also known as Inchmachen, remained unappropriated within the patronage of the Archbishop of St. Andrews in the sixteenth
century (SHS Misc. VI. 55-6; RGG. V. No. 3617; Assumptions, 156).

Ecclesmoghridain:— See Exmagirdle.

354. Echt (Ab. Mar/Aberdeen)

Granted to Scone by Thomas, son of Malcolm de Lunden (1214 x 25), the church was confirmed by Pope Honorius III in 1225, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (SCOH, No's 91, 103; Formulare, No. 7; Assumptions, 309X, 383V).

355. Echford (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

The church belonged to Jedburgh by 1300, in which year a vicarage settlement took place between canons and bishop of Glasgow, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (REC. No. 114; Assumptions, 212, 215, 216V, 218V).

356. Eday (Orkney)

Also known as Ethay, the church with its chapel of Pharay appears to have been conjoined from an early date with the parish churches of Stronsay (q.v.), the parsonage of Eday and Pharay, along with those of Stronsay - Our Lady, and Stronsay - St. Peters pertaining to the mensa of the bishops of Orkney from of old, as they did at the Reformation (Peterkin, Rentals - Bishopric Docs, 96).
The united vicarage, which also included Stronsay - St. Nicholas (q.v.) was allocated along with the parsonage of the latter to the Treasurer of Orkney in the reconstitution of the chapter in 1544, but while the parsonage of St. Nicholas became so annexed, the vicarage appears to have retained its independence (RMS. III. No. 310; Peterkin, Rentals; Bishopric Docs, 95; RSS, II. No. 3904; c.f. Records of Earldom of Orkney, 295-6).

357. Edderton (Ross)

The parsonage, along with that of Tain, was assigned to the sub-dean of Ross in the re-constitution of the chapter of Ross, which was confirmed by Pope Alexander IV in 1255/6 (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. CLXXXII). A vicarage was erected by 1275 and remained independent of the sub-deanery which continued to hold garbal teinds of parish (Assumptions, cited OP. II. 11. 415; SRS Misc. VI. 50; RSS. V. No. 2038; Reg. of Pres. II. 32V).

358. Eddleston (Glasgow, Peebles)

In the Glasgow Inquest of c. 1120, among lands said to have pertained to the bishopric are those of Pereiiacob, later known as Gillemoreston and still later as Eddleston (REG. No. 1; Lawrie, ESC, 302-3). The church of the bishop's mensal town of Gillemoreston was confirmed to
Bishop Engelram by Pope Alexander III in 1170, as it was
by his successors until the end of the twelfth century
(REG, No's 26, 32, 44, 51, 57, 62). The church, both in
parsonage and vicarage, appears to have been erected into
a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral at the beginning of the
thirteenth century since it was apparently such in 1233,
although definite proof is not forthcoming until 1394, it
thereafter remaining as such, while a vicar pensioner served
the cure (Keith, Scottish Bishops, 238; CFE, I. 590;
REG, No. 320; Assumptions, 249; GRH, Misc. Chs. Vol. XII.
No. 108; RMS, V. No. 1640).

Eddyrddor:—See Killearnan.

Edinburgh:—See Canongate, St. Cuthberts and St. Giles.

Edindivach (Moray, Strathbogie)

Confirmed to the episcopal mensa of Moray by a Papal
Legate (1203 x 24), this was further confirmed by Pope
Honourius III in 1222 (REM, No's 23, 56). Both parsonage
and vicarage were annexed, but the church itself was soon
annexed to that of Keith (q.v.) the fruits of which
remained with the bishops of Moray (Assumptions, 400;
REM, No. 453).
360. Edinkillie (Moray, Elgin)

The parish was originally known as Logie Fythenach (q.v.) and under that name the church in conjunction with that of Forres was assigned by Brice, bishop of Moray as the prebend of the archdeacon, 1308 x 15 (REM. No. 46). Both parsonage and vicarage continued so annexed at the Reformation, while cure was apparently a pensionary vicarage (Assumptions, 414; Reg. of Pres. II. 81, Thirds of Benefices, 5.)

361. Ednam (St. A. Merse)

Granted to Durham by Thor Longus c. 1105, and confirmed by Earl David 1117 x 24, the revenues of the church and its chapels of Nenthorn, Newton and Stichil appear to have been devoted to the use of the cell of Coldingham by c. 1150, although subsequent confirmations still continue to be granted to the monks of Durham (N. Durham, App. CII, CLXI, CLXII, CCCCXLVII; Cal. of Docs rel. to Scotland, I, 360; Priory of Coldingham, CXLIV). A vicarage had been erected by 1275, by which date also Stichil and Nenthorn with Newton had attained parochial status (SHS Misc. VI, 59). The parsonage revenues thereafter followed the fluctuating fortunes of the Scottish possessions of Durham, those falling ultimately to Coldingham, which was itself
united to Dunfermline in sixteenth century (Basson, Medieval Religious Houses, 49-50; Assumptions, 201; Reg. of Pres. I. 132V).

362. Edrom (St. A. Merch)

Granted to Durham by Earl Gospatric (1128 x 38), whose charter was confirmed by David I and Robert, bishop of St. Andrews in 1150, the revenues of the church and its chapel of Nisbet appear to have been devoted to the uses of the cell of Coldingham by 1141, although in late thirteenth century revenues were halved between Durham and its cell, while confirmations still continue to be granted to Durham (N. Durham, App. No's XX, C111, CXL, CCCXLIX, CCCCLVII; Priory of Coldingham, CXI11-IV; Cal. of Docs rel. to Scotland, I. 360). In 1167 church had been claimed by the abbey of Croyland, but this was renounced by that house for an annual pension, and the parsonage thereafter, as indicated above, followed the fluctuating fortunes of Coldingham (q.v.) to which it remained annexed (N. Durham, App. No. DCXLIII; Assumptions, 200F).

A vicarage erected by 1275, was annexed in 1459 to the provostship of the Collegiate Church of Dunglass, a vicar pensioner henceforth serving the cure until the Reformation (Scottish Benefices, 138; CXL. XI. 327;
Smythe of Methven Writs, No. 7; Rentale Sancti Andree, 55).

363. Edzell (St. A. Angus)

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

364. Egilsay (Orkney)

United by 1429 to the parish of Rousay, the united church was then a vicarage, whose parsonage teinds would even then appear to have pertained to the bishopric, as they did at the Reformation (RS. 243, 31; Peterkin, Rentals - Bishopric Documents, 87). Both a vicarage and vicarage pensionary appear at the Reformation, but appear to have been unappropriated (Thirds of Benefices, 151). The teinds of the isle of Wyre within this parish pertained, not to the bishop, but to the prebend of St. Peter alias the Grammar School prebend, to which they pertained by 1503 (Records of Earldom of Orkney, 418).
Eglesbrich:- See Falkirk.

Eigg (Isles):- See Kildonan.

365. Elannfinan (Argyll, Morvern)

Also known as Swynwort, the patronage of the church was confirmed in 1392 to Reginald of Yle, thereafter passing to the Lords of the Isles, and on their forfeiture to the crown, which exercised this right in the sixteenth century, the parsonage throughout remaining independent, although one quarter of the teinds pertained, as was customary, to the bishop of Argyll (RMS. I. No. 530; Scottish Peerage, V. 39-41; RSS. I. No. 2670; CPl, VII, 624; Argyle Inventory, cited OP. II. 1. 188-9).

366. Elannmunde (Argyll, Morvern)

This, the church of Glancoan, remained an independent parsonage in crown patronage in the sixteenth century, although its fruits were in fact partially appropriated, one quarter of its teinds pertaining, as was customary, to the bishops of Argyll, while another quarter was annexed to the archdeaconry of Lismore, the remaining two fourths being known as the parson's teinds (RSS. I. No. 2045; V. No. 367; Argyle Inventory, cited OP. II. 1. 170).
367. Elchies (Moray, Elgin)

Erected in conjunction with the church of Botarie into a prebend of Elgin Cathedral by Bishop Brice 1203 x 82, this was subsequently confirmed by Bishop Andrew in 1226 (REM. No's 69, 81). The conjunct parsonages henceforth continued as a prebend, while cure was a vicarage perpetual, which likewise appears to have been linked to that of Botarie (Assumptions, 414v; Thirds of Benefices, 225).

368. Elgin (Moray, Elgin)

The church of St. Giles of Elgin, which should not be confused with Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, was granted, with its chapels of St. Andrews (q.v.) and Munben, to Richard, bishop of Moray by William the Lion 1187 x 89, the parsonage thereafter remaining annexed to the mensa of the bishopric (REM. No's 6, 18, 24, 42, 56; Assumptions, 400v). A vicarage was erected in the thirteenth century, from the revenues of which one hundred shillings was taken by Andrew, bishop of Moray to found a prebend (1288 x 42), but this proved so meagre that the whole vicarage, with certain exceptions, was added to the prebend (1399 x 1325) by Bishop David de Moravia, and continued thus annexed (REM. No's 81, 133; GRH. Chs. No. 1619; Reg. of Pres. I. 6; Assumptions, 412).
369. **Ellem (St. A. Merse)**

The church had been annexed to the Hospital of Duns by 1274/5 and remained so appropriated in 1394 (SHS Misc. V1. 33; CPP. I. 617). The hospital thereafter disappears and the church appears to have resumed status of an independent parsonage until its annexation in 1501 by Pope Alexander VI to the Chapel Royal at Stirling (RSC. I. No. 292; Reg. C. R. Striv. 14). It is doubtful however, whether the annexation to the Chapel Royal became immediately effective, as in 1510/11 the church was united to the prebend of Glenholm within the Collegiate Church, which thereupon was erected into the prebend of the archdean (RSC. I. No. 2207). This union had however not yet been effected in 1527, it and all previous unions then being dissolved by James V, who now annexed the church with all its fruits to the Collegiate Church of Restalrig, with which it remained as a common church, the cure evidently being a vicarage pensionary (CCM. 290-92; Assumptions, 197; Thirds of Benefices, 25).

370. **Ellon (Ab. Buchan)**

Granted to Kinloss by Robert I in 1310, the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Henry de Cheyne, bishop of Aberdeen, corporal possession being obtained following upon the resignation of rights by William Comyn,
earl of Buchan c. 1330 (Robertsons, Index, 2. No. 27; Ferrerii, Historia Abbatea de Kynlos, 27; CPL. IV. 225-6). A perpetual vicarage was erected thereafter, which in turn was annexed in 1328, by the same bishop, to the abbey with the proviso that from the fruits twenty-four marks were to be assigned for the erection of a prebend in the Cathedral of Aberdeen, while 100 shillings was to be allotted to a cathedral chaplain and twenty marks to a vicar pensioner (SSR, I. 48-9; REA, l. 48-50, 380; II. 150, 252). These provisions continued at the Reformation, although sums payable with exception of the vicars, had somewhat increased (Ib. II. 66, 95, 106; Assumptions, 397v, 398; RSS, LVIII, 173; Reg. of Pres. I. 124).

371. Errol (St. A. Angus)

Granted to Coupar by Gilbert de Naya (c. 1331 x 33), the church and its annexed chapel of Inchmartin (q.v.) were confirmed i.p.u. by Pope Clement VI in 1351 (Coupar-Angus, No's CXIII-IV). Neither grant appears to have been effective and the abbey was forced to cede its rights in the church to the Charterhouse at Perth in 1434/5, the latter already having received a grant of the church from James I in 1429 (Ib. No. CXXXI; CPP, I. 339, 592, 593; RMS, II. No. 137; Scottish Benefices, 101). In spite of
an attempt by the Hays to recover the patronage, they
finally receiving that of Turriff in recompense in 1450,
the parsonage remained with the Charterhouse at the
Reformation, while cure was a vicarage perpetual (Errol
Chs. No. 54; Antias. Aberd. and Banff, II. 342-3;
RMS, VI. No. 852; Reg. of Pres. I. 101Y).

378. Erskine (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

Probably one of the churches of Strathclyde granted
to Paisley by Walter Fitzallan (1165 x 73), the church was
confirmed by name by Florence, bishop elect of Glasgow
(1202 x 07) (Passelet, 7, 113). In 1227, the church was
transferred from Paisley to the bishop of Glasgow as part
of arrangements over procurations, the parsonage thereafter
being erected into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral, although
it does not appear as such until 1358 (RMS, No. 143;
CPP. I. 324). In that year the parsonage pertained to
the sacristan as it did in 1458, while at the Reformation
it at least continued as a simple prebend (Scottish
Benefices, 238; Reg. Abbrev. Feu Chs. of Church Lands, I.
15, 141). The cure was a vicarage perpetual, which in
1537 was annexed to the College of the University of
Glasgow by Archbishop Dunbar, but this was apparently
unsuccessful (Mun. Almain Univ. Glass., I. 493-5; RSS, LXIV,
9).
Eskdalemuir: - This formed part of Westerkirk (q.v.)

373. Essie (Moray, Strathbogie)

A parsonage in Bagimond, the patronage of the church had in 1326 been quitclaimed by Andrew, bishop of Moray to David of Strathbogie, son of Duncan, fifth earl of Fife, whose own son became Earl of Atholl by marriage (SHS Misc. VI. 44; REM. No. 30; Scottish Peerage, I. 424, IV. 8). With the forfeiture of that Earldom in 1314, the patronage passed first into the hands of Campbell, earl of Atholl, but c. 1319 was regnanted to the family of Gordon, later Earls of Huntly with whom it remained, as a free parsonage, at the Reformation (ib. I. 428, IV. 512; Robertson, Index, 26, No. 11; RMS. IV. No. 2814; Assumptions, 408Y).

374. Essil (Moray, Elgin)

Assigned in conjunction with church of Kinnedar as the prebend of the Treasurer of Moray in the constitution of Bishop Brice (1306 x 15), the parsonage revenues remained with that dignity at the Reformation, although during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries disputes over certain tindis within the parish were the cause of litigation between the Treasurer as parson and the Priory of Urquhart, the cure throughout remaining as a vicarage perpetual (REM, No's 46, 89; GRH. Vat. Trans. I. No. 16; RMS, VI. No. 1714; RSS, LVI, 19).
Ethay (Orkney):— See Eday.

375. Ethie (St. A. Angus)

Granted to Arbroath by William the Lion, the church was confirmed to that abbey by Hugh, bishop of St. Andrews (1178-88) and i.p.u. by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1219 x 26) (Aberbrothoc, I. No's 1, 145, 147, 151). A vicarage settlement took place in 1349, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (Ib. I. No. 236; II. No's 335, 800; Assumptions, 33LV).

376. Ettletown (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

An independent parsonage, the patronage of which would appear to have lain with the lords of Liddesdale (OP. I. 363; EMS, II. No's 2072-4, 2092).

377. Ettrick (Glasgow, Peebles)

There is no early mention of this church and it is almost certainly not one of the churches of the Blessed Virgin in Ettrick Forest, of which the patronage was granted to Dryburgh by David II (OP. I. 259-60; Robertsons, Index, 59, No. 3). It may perhaps be identified with the church of St. John the Baptist in Ettrick Forest, the vicarage of which appears in 1458, but no positive identification can be made until the early sixteenth century when both parsonage and vicarage teinds of the New Kirk of Ettrick
pertained to Melrose, as they did at the Reformation when
the charge was served by a curate, the possibility being
that the church had been built by the monks on the waste
of Ettrick granted to them by Alexander II (1235 x 6)
(RS. 500, 140; Melros, 234-5, 627, 658, 666-7, Preface,
XXVII; Assumptions, 208).

378. Evie (Orkney)

Conjoined with Rendall by 1503, the united vicarage
was assigned in the constitution of 1544 to the prebend
of St. Mary in Kirkwall Cathedral, the parsonage teinds
pertaining to the bishopric as they had previously, while
the parish was now served by a vicar pensioner (Records
of the Earldom of Orkney, 417; RMs. III. No. 3102;
Peterkin, Rentals - Bishopric Documents, 69, 74; Thirds
of Benefices, 1, 42).

Ewes (Glasgow, Eskdale)

379. (a) Ewes - Duris

Known also as the Nether Kirk of Ewes, the
church which appears as a parsonage in Bagimond, remained
unappropriated within the patronage of the Earls of Home
in the sixteenth century (SHS Misc. V. 94; RMs. III.
No. 1480).
380. (b) **Overkirk of Eves**

The church of St. Cuthbert in Evesdale, which appears as a parsonage in Bagimond, remained unappropriated in the sixteenth century within the patronage of the Earls of Home (SHS, Misc. V. 33; RMS. III. No. 1480; C22. I. 519).

381. **Exmagirdle (Db)**

Also known as Ecclesmoghridain, the church was ceded to Lindores by Abraham, bishop of Dunblane as part of a composition over the church of Muthil (1311 x 14), this being confirmed by Pope Innocent III at the same period (Lindores, No's XLII-LIII). The abbey thereafter possessed all the revenues of the church which was thenceforth served by a chaplain (Liber Sancti Marie de Lindoris, No. 19; Laing, Lindores Abbey, 426; Assumptions, 38; APS. III. 582).

382. **Ey (Isles)**

An independent parsonage in lay patronage during the fifteenth century, presentations to the church, which was one of the four parish kirk s of Lewis, continue to be made by the crown until the very eve of the Reformation, although a presentation to the church of Nahayis in 1559 may be to that of Ness (CPL, VII, 469; IX. 169; X. 685; RSH, I. No. 1332; V. No. 640; RMS, III. Nos. 1400; 1830; IV. No.
This possibility is strengthened by the fact that the parsonage of "Bei in Loise" pertained to the bishop of the Isles at the Reformation, its annexation, if such it was, having taken place after 1552 when church was held by archdeacon of the Isles (Coll. de Reb. Alb., 4; RMS, IV. No. 750).

383. Fair Isle (Orkney)

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

384. Fala (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

The church, which does not appear in Bagimond, was apparently annexed to the hospital of Ednam from an early date, although proof of this is wanting until 1512/13, the annexation so continuing at the Reformation when both parsonage and vicarage revenues accrued to the hospital, while a curate evidently served the charge (RS, 322, 120v; GRH. Chs. No. 736; Rep. on State of Certain Parishes, 65).

385. Falkirk (St. A. Linlithgow)

Known originally as Eglesbrich and later as Varia Capella, the church was confirmed to Holyrood in 1164, the donor apparently being Richard, bishop of St. Andrews,
who confirms the grant in 1166 (Lib. S. Crucis, App. I. No. 1, App. II, No. 4). A vicarage settlement took place in 1251, but this also was annexed to the abbey by Pope Benedict XIII (1394 x 1419), the vicarage thereafter being served by a canon from Holyrood, who in this manner retained both parsonage and vicarage revenues (Ib. No. 75; GRH. Mss. No. 282; RS. 435, 164v, GPL. X. 711; Assumptions 104v, 106v). The possession of the vicarage was constantly assailed by seculars and in 1449/50 an attempt was made to erect a Collegiate Church on its revenues, but this proved to be unsuccessful (SSR. 11. 38 and n; RS. 434, 337; 442, 228v).

Falkland:— See Kilgour.

Farmainishop:— See Yarrow.

386. Farnell (Brechin)

Both parsonage and vicarage of this church constituted the prebend of the Dean of Brechin at the Reformation, and while proof is lacking it would appear that from the non- appearance of the church in Bagimond that it already had been annexed to that dignity, who first appears c. 1180 x 2 (Aberbrothoc. I. No. 133; HEB. No. 15; Reg. of Pres. II. 62v).
387. Farnua (Moray, Inverness)

Apparently erected 1221 x 39 from the parish of Dulbatelauch, the church was granted in that latter year by Andrèw, bishop of Moray as a common church of Elgin Cathedral, with which it remained both in parsonage and vicarage, while a chaplain or vicar pensioner served the cure (REM, Nos. 41, 51-2; Beauty, No. VIII; Thirds of Benefices, 6; Reg. of Pres. I. 25; II. 57).

388. Farr (Caithness)

Assigned as a common church of the four dignitaries of Dornoch Cathedral in the constitution of Bishop Gilbert 1224 x 45, both parsonage and vicarage revenues were still held in common at the Reformation, although apparently now shared in by all the canons, while a vicar pensioner served the cure (Bàinnatyne Misc. III. 18-19; Assumptions, cited Off. II. 11. 707-8; Thirds of Benefices, 4; Reg. of Pres. I. 77).

389. Farscan (Ab. Boyne)

The church or chapel here was apparently always united to that of Rathven (q.v.) (REA. II. 53; RSS, II. No. 3439).

390. Fearn (Dk. Angus)

Known also as Fern, both parsonage and vicarage were erected into a prebend of Dunkeld Cathedral 1275 x 1462,
the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (SHS Misc. VI. 48, 72; CPL. XII, 153; Assumptions, 340, 359; HMS. III. No. 1465; RMS. V. No. 1308).


Ferenes in Ardclach: - See Ardclach.

Fern: - See Fearn.

Fernaway: - See Farnua.

Fethmures: - See Barry.

331. Fetlar (Orkney)

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

332. Fetterangus (Ab. Buchan)

In origin a chapel of Inverugie, it was granted to Arbroath by Ralf le Naym and confirmed i.p.u. by Adam, bishop of Aberdeen (1207 x 28) (Aberbrothoc. I. Nos. 199, 201). It subsequently achieved parochial status, the parsonage remaining with the abbey, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual which in the sixteenth century formed a single cure with that of Longley (Ib. II. No. 601; Assumptions,
393. Fettercairn (St. A. Mearns)

United to the archiepiscopcal mensa of St. Andrews by Pope Sixtus IV in 1473, the annexation had been revoked by 1484/5, the church thereafter resuming its status as an independent parsonage, which was apparently within the patronage of the archbishops of St. Andrews (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. DCCCLIV; Scottish Benefices, 173; GNM. Chs. No. 333; McClashan Writs, No. 1; Assumptions, 364, RSS, XLVII, 15).

394. Fetteresso (St. A. Mearns)

Erected into a prebend of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary on the Rock, St. Andrews by Henry, bishop of St. Andrews in 1435, with provision for a perpetual vicarage, which evidently became pensionary since both parsonage and vicarage were apparently annexed to the prebend at the Reformation (RPSA. 407-9; Scottish Benefices, 112; Assumptions, 362; Reg. of Pres. II. 24V; APS. IV. 634).

395. Fetterneir (Ab. Mar)

The church was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157, along with authority to erect his chapter (REA. I. 5-7). The church thereafter remained a mensal church of the bishopric of Aberdeen, although it was frequently granted
by successive bishops either as an additional prebend
'ad vitam' or as a means of securing a pension payable from
the bishopric revenues (Ib. II. 380; Spalding Club Misc.
II. 34; Fasti Aberd. No. 40; RSS. LXVI, 23).

Fettykil:— See Leslie (Dk. Fife and Strathearn)

396. Finaven (Brechin)

Both parsonage and vicarage of the church, now known
as Oathlow, were erected into a prebend of Brechin Cathedral
by Bishop John Balfour in 1474, the patronage remaining
with the Earls of Crawford, as it did at the Reformation,
while a vicar pensioner was to serve the cure (REB. No. 94;
RMS. V. No. 684; Assumptions, 346; Diversorum, Clement VII
(1529-34), 28Y).

397. Findogask (Db)

Also known as Gask or Nesgask, the church was granted
(1810 x 18) by Seher de Quincy, earl of Winton to the
Hospital of St. James and St. John at Brackley in
Northamptonshire by which the parsonage was still retained
in 1866 in which year its revenues were leased to the
bishop of Dunblane, who had to provide for a vicar and also
pay a pension to Inchaffray, which in 1238 had been in
dispute with the hospital over teinds of this church
(Inchaffray, No's. LXIV, LXXXIX; App. No's IV, IVA, IVB).
This arrangement was possibly maintained until the early fourteenth century, but it was certainly lost to the hospital before 1358 by which year the vicarage had been annexed to the prebend of the archdeacon of Dunblane, so continued at the Reformation when the parsonage is found as a mensal church of the bishops, who had presumably retained it following upon its lease to them, the cure now, as always, being a vicarage pensionary (Ib. No. CXXXII; Trench. Vol. XI, 66 n. 5; Assumptions, 286V, 289, 321V; Thirds of Benefices, 15; Reg. of Pres. I. 30V).

398. Fintry (Ab. Garioch)

Granted to Lindores by its founder David, earl of Huntingdon 1191 x 95, the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey in 1195 by Pope Celestine III (Lindores, No's III, XCIII). A perpetual vicarage was erected in 1287, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (REA. I. 24; Assumptions, 38; Reg. of Pres. I. 56V).

399. Fintry (Glasgow, Lennox)

Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed to the Provostry of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton in 1453-4 at the instance of its founder Isabel, duchess of Albany and countess of Lennox, the revenues remaining so appropriated, while cure was evidently a vicarage pensionary
Conjoined with the united parishes of Orphir and Stenness c. 1551, the vicarage teinds of Firth, now incorporated with those of its neighbours, were added to the prebend of the chanter of Orkney, erected upon the teinds of Orphir and Stenness, while parsonage teinds remained with the bishopric (Peterkin, *Rentals - Bishopric Docs.*, 25; *RMS*, III, No. 3102; VI, No. 1038).

The lands of Fishwick belonged to Durham from an early date and in 1150 the church was also confirmed to the monks, its revenues being devoted to the use of Coldingham from an early period, although confirmations continue to be granted to Durham (*N. Durham*, App. No's VI, CCCXLIX, CCCCLXIX; *Priory of Coldingham*, CXIII; *Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scotland*, I. 360). A vicarage had been erected by 1275, the parsonage revenues thereafter following the fortunes of the Scottish possessions of Durham, eventually remaining with Coldingham, itself united to Dunfermline in sixteenth century (*Easson, Medieval Religious Houses*, 49-50; *Assumptions*, 200, 205; *Reg. of Pres.* I. 123).
Fithkil:— See Leslie (Dk. Fife and Strathearn)

402. Flisk (St. A. Fife)

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated in the sixteenth century within the patronage of the Earls of Rothes (SHS Misc. VI. 35, 84; CRH. Chs. No. 1720; RMS, VI. No. 757).

403. Flotta (Orkney)

United to Walls from an early date, the vicarage teinds with those of Walls and the parsonage and vicarage of Hoy were assigned to the prebend of the sub-dean in Bishop Reid's constitution of 1544, while the parsonage teinds remained with the bishopric (RMS. III. No. 3102; VI. No. 1038; Peterkin, Rentals — Bishopric Documents, 46; Records of Earldom of Orkney, 243).

404. Fodderty (Ross)

Assigned as the prebend of the Archdeacon of Ross, along with the garbal teinds of Killelearnan, Lumlair and Logie Wester, by Robert (I), bishop of Ross 1238 x 38, the erection was confirmed in 1255/6 with the exception that the prebend now only comprehended the parsonage teinds of Fodderty and Killelearnan (Theiner, Vet. Mon., No's LXXX, XCVII, CLXXXII; CBL. I. 175). A vicarage had been erected by 1275 and continued unannexed, the parsonage
sometimes known as Blaranynich, remaining with the
archdeacons ([SHS Misc. VI. 50; Assumptions, cited OP. II.
496; Reg. of Pres. I. 68v]).

405. Fogo (St. A. Nersse)

Granted to Kelso by Earl Cospatrick (1153 x 66), the
church was confirmed to the abbey i.p.u. by Roger, bishop
of St. Andrews (1188 x 1200) ([Calchou, No's. 71, 83, 237,
303). Both parsonage and vicarage appear to have been
annexed from this period, as they were at the Reformation,
while vicar pensioner served the cure ([SHS Misc. VI. 50;
Assumptions, 228; RSS, III. No. 1946]).

406. Forbes (Ab. Mar)

Erected with its chapel of Kern as a prebend of
Aberdeen in 1325 by Bishop Henry le Chen, it appears as
such in 1329 and so continues, both parsonage and vicarage
being annexed, the patronage remaining with the Lords of
Forbes, while cure was evidently a vicarage pensionary
([REA, II. 252; Antics. Aberd. and Banff, IV. 371-2, 409-11;
CPL, II. 299; Diversorum, Alexander VI, 1498/9, 179;
Forbes CollR, No. 143]).

407. Fordoun (St. A. Mearns)

Granted to the Priory of St. Andrews by Robert I, a
commission to examine and confirm the grant of the church of
Fordoun in the Mearns was appointed in December 1329
(Robertson's, *Index*, 4; *CPL.* II. 304). The parsonage
thereafter was annexed to the Priory, a vicarage perpetual
being erected (*RPSA.* 413–4; *Assumptions,* 16, 362).

408. Fordyce (Ab. Boyne)

The church, of which Cullen, Deskford and Ordiquhili
were pendants, was a common church of the canons of
Aberdeen Cathedral before 1272 and so continued, both
parsonage and vicarage being annexed, the church itself
being served by a vicar pensioner and its pendants by
curates (*REA.* I. 29–30, 74–5, 82; II. 384; *GRH.* Papal
Bulls, No. 70; *Assumptions,* 365, 385V).

Forest:— Carluke, Yarrow, and possibly Ettrick, were all
known as the Forest Kirk.

409. Forfar (St. A. Angus)

Before the Reformation, this church was merely a
chapel within the parish of Restennet, which pertained to
the Priory of the same, and was in the sixteenth century
sometimes referred to as the parish of Forfar (*Carnegies,
Earls of Southeresk,* II, 475; Reid, *Royal Burgh of Forfar,*
403–4; *Assumptions,* 817–8, c.f. 280V). This church
should not be confused with Forthir (q.v.)
410. Forgan (St. A. Fife)

The church of Forgrund in Fife was granted to the Priory of St. Andrews by David I c. 1150 and confirmed by Pope Adrian IV in 1156 (RPSA, I, 187). At end of twelfth century this grant was in dispute and Alan de Lascelles, its patron, regranted the church to the Priory as the mother church of his land of Adhenachthen, by which name the church was confirmed by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1302 x 14) (Ib. 106-8, 260). Corporal possession had still not been obtained in 1269, but was received shortly after this date, while in 1292 the perpetual vicarage then erected was also annexed to the Priory by William Fraser, bishop of St. Andrews, the cure thereafter being a vicarage pensionary (Ib. 174, 310-11; NLS. Ms. 15.1.18. No. 18; Assumptions, 15v, 89).

411. Forgandenny (Dk. Fife and Strathearn)

The church of Forgrund, later known as Forgandenny to distinguish it from Forgan, was a mensal church of the bishopric of Dunkeld by 1247, while the vicarage was a prebend of Dunkeld Cathedral by 1430 (Cambuskenneth, No. 74; SHS. Misc. VI. 72; CPI. VIII, 204; RS. 261, 87v). Both parsonage and vicarage remained thus annexed, a vicar pensioner serving the cure (Assumptions, 236, 304, 317; RSS. IV. No. 395; LXIV, 63; Rep. on State of Certain Parishes, 166).
412. Forglen (Ab. Boyne)

The lands of Forglen were granted, with the custody of the Brachbennach, to Arbroath by William the Lion 1165 x 1214 (Aberbrothoc, I. No. 5). No church is mentioned in this initial grant, but one was either in existence or subsequently erected by the monks, as it was granted to the uses of the abbey by three successive bishops of Aberdeen between 1207 and 1247 (Ib. I. No's 199, 200, 202). Although a vicarage settlement was confirmed in 1259, the patronage alone appears to have been exercised by the abbey, which from at least the fourteenth century appears to have consistently sub-infeudated both lands and patronage, this being effected in favour of Malcolm of Monymusk in 1314 and Alexander Irving of Drum in 1483/4, it remaining with the descendants of the latter at the Reformation (Ib. I. No. 238; II. No's 235, 349; Collins, Aberd. and Banff, 511; RMS. V. No. 876²).

Forgrund (Dk. Fife and Strathearn):- See Forgandenny.

Forgrund (St. A. Fife):- See Forgan.

Forgrund (St. A. Gowrie):- See Longforgan.

413. Forgue (Ab. Garioch)

Also known as Ferendracht, the church was granted to
Arbroath by Sir William of Ferendracht, this being confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Pope Alexander IV in 1257 and possession obtained c. 1268 when a chaplain was appointed to serve the parish, although the agreement of 1257 had stipulated that a vicarage should be erected, as was in fact effected before the fifteenth century, the parsonage revenues thereafter remaining with the abbey (Aberbrothoc, I. No's 248, 260; Collins, Aberd. and Banff, 521-2; REA, I. 23; CPL, XII, 221; Assumptions, 330, 380).

414. Forres (Moray, Elgin)

Assigned in conjunction with the church of Logie Fythenach as the prebend of the archdeacon of Moray by Bishop Brice (1208 x 15), the church had earlier been granted to Richard, bishop of Moray by William the Lion, (1189 x 99) (REM, No's 11, 12, 46). Both parsonage and vicarage were apparently annexed, and while part of the fruits were re-assigned to the parochial incumbent in the fifteenth century, this was evidently short lived and the vicarage continued to be pensionary (RS, 417, 277; Assumptions, 414, 417).

415. Forteviot (St. A. Gowrie)

Granted to Cambuskenneth by William the Lion c. 1176, the church does not appear in subsequent confirmations,
the grant apparently having been ineffective and the church itself appears as a parsonage in Bagimond (Cambuskenneth, No. 99, 100; SGS Misc. VI. 37, 62). In 1473/4 Pope Sixtus IV united the church to the archiepiscopal mensa of St. Andrews, but in spite of a supplication of 1484 and a fresh appropriation in 1487 by Pope Innocent VIII, this likewise appears to have been ineffective as in 1496 the then parson consented to the erection of the parsonage into a prebend of St. Salvator's College, while the existing vicarage pensionary was erected into a vicarage perpetual and it was this annexation made by Archbishop William Scheves which was finally to prove lasting (Theiner, Vet. Mon No. DCCCIV, RS. 833, 26; CPL. XIV. 811-13; Laing Chs. No. 224; Assumptions, 300, 306, 308; APS. III. 551).

Forthir (St. A. Fothric):— See Kirkforthar.

416. Fortingall (Dk. Athole and Drumalbane).

Granted by Alexander II and confirmed by Geoffrey, bishop of Dunkeld (1236 x 49) to the common fund of the canons of Dunkeld Cathedral, both parsonage and vicarage fruits were annexed apparently at an early date, as the church does not appear in Bagimond, while in 1406 the cure was a vicarage pensionary (Mlyn, Vitae, 10; HMC 7th Rep., App., 706, No. 19). Nevertheless, it appears that the
vicarage was actually annexed to the capitular mensa by Bishop James Bruce c. 1444, although even this raises difficulties, as in 1499, the existing vicarage portionary was erected into a vicarage perpetual, while at the Reformation both parsonage and vicarage were held in common by the Chapter of Dunkeld, and the cure was evidently once more a vicarage pensionary (RS, 447, 101; Diversorum, Alexander VI (1499), 246; Assumptions, 289; Thirds of Benefices, 16).

Fortrose:— See Rosemarkie.

417. Forvie (Ab. Buchan)

Although reputedly annexed to the Knights Templars, there is no evidence to support this, the church appearing in Bagimond as an independent parsonage and remaining so at the Reformation (Collins, Aberd. and Banff, 217; SHS, Misc. VI. 43; SSR, II. 26; Thirds of Benefices, 221; Fasti Aberd. No. 94).

418. Foss (Dk. Athole and Drumalban)

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

Granted to Coupar by Gilbert de Hay 1305 x 08, the grant was confirmed i.p.u. by Maurice, bishop of Dunblane (1322 x 28), who reserved to himself one quarter of the fruits of the church, to which he was entitled by a Papal grant of 1287 (Coupar Angus, No's LXXXV, XCII, CIII; Coupar II, 28; Theiner, Vet. Mon., No. XCI). Three quarters of both parsonage and vicarage teinds henceforward continued with the abbey, the quarter fruits remaining with the bishops of Dunblane, while the cure, as stipulated in the original annexation, was a vicarage pensionary (Coupar Angus, No. CIII; Assumptions, 285v, 327).

420. Foula (Orkney)

United in the sixteenth century with Sandness, Walls and Papa Stour, the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn teind, the residual teinds being the vicars (PSSA. Vol. XLIV. 305).

421. Foulden (St. A. Merse)

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated within the patronage of the Ramsays of Dalhousie from at least the late thirteenth century to the Reformation (SHS. Misc. VI., 58, 59; Rymer, Foederar, II, 724; RMS, II. No. 602; III, No. 590; V. No. 1712; Assumptions, 196, 197v).
422. Foveran (Ab. Buchan)

Granted to Deer by Robert I, both parsonage and vicarage remained annexed at the Reformation, while a pension from its fruits was also payable to the common fund of the canons of Aberdeen Cathedral (Robertson's, Index, I, No. 23; REA, II. 66, 108; Assumptions, 394v; Thirds of Benefices, 225).

423. Fowlis - Easter (St. A. Gowrie)

William de Maule, who reputedly was granted the lands of Foulis after the Battle of the Standard, gave his chapel of Foulis, which was apparently a pendent of Rossie, to the Priory of St. Andrews c. 1163, it being confirmed in that year by Pope Alexander III (Reg. Panmure, 80-1; RPSA, 55, 264-5). The grant was not immediately effective as the chapel continued to be served by a member of the family of Maule by whom a token payment was made to the Priory (Ib. 40-1). At the beginning of the thirteenth century, however, the chapel was confirmed to the Priory by Hugh Mortimer, in whose family the patronage now lay, and following upon this the church of Foulis was now granted to the uses of the Priory by William Malvoisin, bishop of St. Andrews (1203-33), provision being made for a suitable vicar and the parsonage thereafter remaining with the Priory (Ib. 157, 265-6; Scottish Peerage, VII, 4; Assumptions, 18).
In the sixteenth century, the parish church was, however, erected into a Collegiate Church by one of the Lords Gray, the strong possibility being that the founder was Patrick, Lord Gray, 1514 x 38 (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 180; Dalgety, History of the Church of Foulis-Easter 26, 106, n.15). The vicarage perpetual, however, continued to be held by one of the canons of the Priory of St. Andrews and had no apparent connection with the Collegiate Church (Diversorurn, Paul III (1536-7), 206v; c.f. NLS. MS. 34.3.11; Reg. of Pres. I. 117).

434. Foulis - Wester (Db)

Granted to Inchaffray by Gilbert, earl of Strathearn, c. 1210 in order that the abbey might apply the revenues to its own uses, this was confirmed and vicarage settlement agreed upon by the dean and chapter of Dunblane in 1339 (Inchaffray, No's XXVIII, XXIX, LXVII). It is apparent in the foregoing vicarage settlement that the parsonage and part of the vicarage teinds had been annexed to the abbey, the vicarage becoming portionary, as it remained at the Reformation, when it was held by one of the canons (Ib. No. LXVII, App. No. XI; Lib. Ins. Missarum, 121; Assumptions, 315v).

Fraserburgh:— See Philorth.
425. **Freswick (Caithness)**

Although designated as the parish church of Freswick in 1410, it does not appear as such in any known taxation roll of the diocese and it would appear to have remained a chapel of Cannisbay (q.v.) (**RMS, I. No. 929; OP, II. 11. 792**).

426. **Fyvie (Ab. Buchan)**

Granted to Arbroath by William the Lion (1189 x 99) and confirmed i.p.u. by Matthew, bishop of Aberdeen (1178 x 99), a vicarage perpetual had been erected by 1357 in which year it was confirmed by Pope Alexander IV (**Aberbrothoc, I. No's 1, 28; REA. I. 22**). In 1285, Henry bishop of Aberdeen annexed this vicarage to the newly founded cell of Arbroath at Fyvie, the parish henceforward to be served by a chaplain (**Aberbrothoc, I. No's 234-5**). Controversy did, however, break out over annexation of vicarage and it was re-annexed to the Priory in 1399 and again by Bishop Henry de Lychtoun in 1427, a vicarage pensionary now being stipulated with payment to a chaplain in Aberdeen Cathedral, these provisions being henceforward followed, although with the union of Priory and Arbroath c. 1508, both parsonage and vicarage revenues would accrue to the latter (**Ib. II. No. 763; GRH. Vat. Trans. II. No. 87; REA. I, 224-5; Scottish Benefices, 90; SSR. II. 234**).
CPL. VII. 144; Easson, *Medieval Religious Houses*, 58; Assumptions, 330v).

427. Gairloch (Ross)

The church, both in parsonage and vicarage, became a common church of the cathedral of Ross shortly after 1255/6, and so remained (Theiner, *Vet. Mon. No. CLXXXII*; *RSS. V. No. 3173; LVII, 82v*).

*Galashiels:* See Lindean.

428. Galston (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

The parsonage pertained to Fallow from an early date, although proof of this is not forthcoming until 1470, the cure then being a perpetual vicarage, as it continued at the Reformation (CPL, XII. 314, 377; MS. Rental Book, Fo. 48, 52-3, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, VI. 517; *Thirds of Benefices*, 95; *Reg. of Pres. I. 128; II. 115*).

429. Galtway (Galloway, Desnes)

Granted to Holyrood by Fergus, Prince of Galloway (x 1161), the church was confirmed to the abbey by Pope Alexander III in 1164, and i.p.u. by John, bishop of Galloway (1189 x 1206) (*Lib. S. Crucis*, No's 49, App. I. No. 1). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits subsequently passed to Holyrood's dependent Priory of St. Mary's Isle,
this probably occurring before the end of twelfth century, while a canon apparently served the cure (GRH Chs. No. 14, RMS, V. No. 1397; Reg. of Sigs. in Comptrollery, XII, 23 Y).

430. Gamrie (Ab. Boyne)

Granted to Arbroath by William the Lion (1189 x 99) and confirmed i.p.u. by Matthew, bishop of Aberdeen (1178 x 99), a vicarage perpetual had been erected by 1250 and confirmed by Pope Alexander III in 1257, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (Aberbrothoc. I. No.'s I, 27, 197-9; REA. I. 22; Assumptions, 330, 337 Y).

431. Gargunnock (St. A. Linlithgow)

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

Garrell:— See Garvald (Glasgow, Nithsdale)

432. Gartly (Moray, Strathbogie)

Assigned to the mensa of the bishopric of Moray by Bishop Richard (1187 x 1203), the church, then known as Grantully, was erected into a simple prebend 'ad vitam' by Bishop Andrew (1222 x 42), thereafter reverting to the episcopal mensa during the episcopate of Bishop Simon (II) (1244 x 52) (CPL. I. 324; Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. CLXXXI).
The parsonage continued so annexed at the Reformation while the vicarage had been united to that of Drumdelgie, also a mensal church of Moray, one vicar serving the single cure (Prot. Ek. of Gilbert Grote, No. 275; RSS, LXII, 147).

433. Garvald (Glasgow, Nithsdale)

Also known as Garrell, the church was annexed, evidently unsuccessfully, to the college of the University of Glasgow by Archbishop Blacader in 1506 (Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg. I. No. 21). The church thereafter remained independent, its patronage at the Reformation pertaining to Fai, although there is no evidence to show when or how they obtained this (EMS, VI. No. 1668; RSS, V. No. 2346; Ib. LVl, 151v).

434. Garvald (St. A., Haddington/Lothian)

The parish lands were largely held by nuns of Haddington, and church, which does not appear in Bagimond, was probably held from the nunnery's foundation (x 1153). The church was certainly held by 1298 and so continued, while in the absence of a vicarage, it would appear that a parochial chaplain had been supported by the priory to serve the cure (Priory of Coldingham, CXII; Assumptions, 166v, 167v, 186v).
435. Garvock (St. A. Mearns)

Granted by Hugh, Lord of Arbuthmott to Arbroath in 1282, the grant was confirmed in that year by Robert de Ros, while the following year William, bishop of St. Andrews confirmed the church to the uses of the abbey (Aberbrothoc, I. No's 314-17). A perpetual vicarage was thereafter erected while the parsonage remained with the abbey (Ib. II. No. 243; Assumptions, 97V, 330V).

Gask:— See Findogask.

436. Gelston (Galloway. Desnes)

Granted to the Priory of Whithorn by John Gemelston, son of deceased Sir John, and confirmed by the crown in 1325 and 1451, the annexation appears to have become effective only after 1381, the parsonage thereafter pertaining to the Priory, while the vicarage was normally held by one of the canons (BMS, I. App. I. No. 20; II. No. 461; CPP, I. 563; CPL, III. 396; ADC. VII, 120; Monreith Ch - 18th Sept. 1576; Thirds of Benefices, 294; Acts and Decrees, VII. 129).

Gigha:— See Kilchattan in Gigha.

Gillemoreston:— See Eddleston.

Gingle-Kirk:— See Channelkirk.
437. Girthon (Galloway, Desnes)

Annexed to the bishopric of Galloway by the reign of John Baliol (1293 x 1306), both parsonage and vicarage were still annexed at the Reformation, while the cure was evidently a pensionary vicarage (Reg. of John le Romeyne, II, 185; ADC, XXXII, 57; GRH. Chs. No's 1773, 2326).

438. Girvan (Glasgow, Carrick)

The church of Innergarvane with its chapel of Kirkdominie was confirmed to Crossraguel by Robert III in 1404 and while the original grant appears to have been made after 1236, it was probably before 1296 when a vicar appears on record (Crossraguel, I. No's 2, 22; Ragman Rolls, 149). An attempt was made in 1507 by Archbishop Blacader to annex this vicarage to the college of the University of Glasgow but this was apparently unsuccessful, the vicarage retaining its independence while the parsonage remained with the abbey (Prot. Bk. of Cuthbert Simson, No. 247; Crossraguel, I. No. 87; Reg. of Pres. II. 14V)

439. Glamis (St. A., Angus)

Granted to Arbroath by William the Lion (1178 x 84), the church with its teinds was confirmed to the abbey by Hugh, bishop of St. Andrews (1178 x 86) (Aberbrothoc, I. No's 1, 17, 145-7). A vicarage settlement, which included
an agreement over the chapel of Clova, took place in 1349, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (Ib. I. No's 236, 276; GRH. Vat. Trans. I. No. 33; Assumptions, 330*, 356).

440. Glasford (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

The church was obtained by the Dean and chapter of Glasgow Cathedral in 1494, following upon an agreement with the patron, John, Lord Sempil, but this proved ineffective, and the church remained an independent parsonage until 1534 when on the erection of the Collegiate Church of Lochwinnoch, the parsonage teinds were allocated to the Provost and five of the chaplains of the College, while a perpetual vicar, who was not a prebendary, was to serve the cure (REG. No's 467, 483; Assumptions, cited OP I. 103; Prot. Bk. of Cuthbert Simson, No. 416).

441. Glasgow (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

The church belonged to the bishops menza from the earliest days of the bishopric, being confirmed to it in 1170 by Pope Alexander III, although it is evident from a further confirmation of 1172 that the parish had been erected into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral by John, bishop of Glasgow (1118-47) and augmented by his successor Herbert (1147-64) (REG. No's 26, 28). The vicarage also had been erected into a prebend before 1401, this being known as
Glasgow Secundo, while the parsonage became known as Glasgow Primo (Ib. No. 320; Scottish Benefices, 126). Both prebends were in the bishop's patronage, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (Assumptions, cited OP. I, 2; Reg. of Pres. I. 38v, 57; REG, No. 525).

442. **Glass (Moray, Strathbogie)**

An independent parsonage in Bagimond, the patronage of the church had in 1227 been quitclaimed by Andrew, bishop of Moray to David of Strathbogie, son of Duncan, fifth earl of Fife, it remaining thereafter unappropriated, although it is not clear in whose hands the patronage lay at the Reformation (REM, No. 30, CPL, XL. 269, SHS Misc. VI. 45, 76; Assumptions, 413).

443. **Glassary (Argyll, Glassary)**

Known also as Killenevir and Kilmichael in Glassary, the church, which was in the patronage of the family of Scrymegeour, was a prebend of Lismore Cathedral by 1432 and so continued, the parsonage teinds being thus annexed, while a vicar served the cure (RS. 280, 193; CPL. VIII. 496; Highland Papers, II, 194, 198; EMS. II. No's 3554, 3657).

444. **Glasserton (Galloway, Farines)**

Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed to the Priory of Whitnorn by c. 1473 and continued so at the Reformation,
the cure being a vicarage pensionary (RMS, II. No. 1134; Acts and Decrets, XIX, 49; Deeds, XL, 205; Thirds of Benefices, 22; RSS, LXIII, III).

445. Glenbervie (Brechin)

While it would appear from Bagimond's Roll that this church formed the prebend of the Treasurer of Brechin Cathedral in 1275, it evidently ceased to do so, since in 1422 both parsonage and vicarage fruits were erected into a simple prebend of Brechin at the instance of the earl of Mar whose exact connection with the church remains obscure as the patronage of the church and later the prebend appears to have lain originally with the Melvilles of Glenbervie until it passed firstly in 1468 to the family of Auchinleck of that ilk and secondly in 1492 to the Douglases of Glenbervie, who retained the patronage of the prebend, then held personally by the Dean of Aberdeen, at the Reformation, the cure itself being a vicarage pensionary (SHS Misc. VI. 52; SSR, I. 395; GRH Vat. Trans. Petitions, No. 24; Assumptions, 363-4; Aisla Muniments, No. 574; RMS. I. No. 212; II. No. 905; III. No. 2644; IV. No. 1354; V. No. 884).

446. Glenbuchat (Ab. Mar)

In origin a chapel of Logie Mar, the church was granted
parochial rights in 1470, while three years later arrangements were made for the sustenance of the chaplain, later styled vicar, who was to serve in the parish, part of his emoluments being drawn from the vicarage of Logie and twenty shillings from the vicarage pensionary of Logie, the residual teinds, both parsonage and vicarage, remaining with the chapter of Aberdeen, who possessed the fruits of Logie Mar (q.v.) (REG. I. 307-9; II. 108; Thirds of Benefices, 8, 103; Antics, Aberd. and Banff, IV. 449; Assumptions, 365v).

447. Glencairn (Glasgow, Nithsdale)

Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed to the common fund of the Chapter of Glasgow Cathedral by William, bishop of Glasgow in 1450 and Pope Nicholas V in 1453, this becoming effective in the following year, while the cure became a vicarage pensionary (REG. No's 357-8, 376-3). A claim to the patronage was made by Lord Kilmeurs in 1460 but this he was forced to concede in 1464, and the annexation continued until the Reformation (Ib. No's 393, 405; CPL. XI. 413; Thirds of Benefices, 24; Laing Chs. No. 890; Reg. of Pres. II. 74, 162).

Glen Convinth (Moray, Inverness):— See Conveth.
448. **Glencorse (St. A. Linlithgow)**

In origin a pendicle of Lasswade (q.v.) the church appears to have attained parochial status in the sixteenth century, although its teinds, both parsonage and vicarage, continued with the Dean of Restalrig, who held the teinds of Lasswade, and engaged a curate to serve in this church of Glencorse (GRH, Chs. No. 1380; Assumptions, 149v-151; Reg. of Pres. III. 51v).

**Glendaruel:** See Kilmodan.

449. **Glendevon (Db)**

Both parsonage and vicarage were erected into a prebend of Dunblane Cathedral by 1504 and so continued, a vicar pensioner serving the cure (ESS. I. No. 1057; LVIII, 14v; Cambuskenneth, No. 88; Dep. Mun. Book, III, 8, No. 25; Assumptions, 297v, 314).

450. **Glenelg (Argyll, Morvern)**

Also known as Kilchuimin in Glenelg, the church, which appears as an independent parsonage in crown patronage c. 1340 remained unappropriated at the Reformation, although as was customary the bishops of Argyll held one quarter of the parsonage revenues to their own uses (Dunvegan, I. 275; RS. 317, 135; 319, 77v; Argyll Inventory cited OP. II. l. 207; RSS. LXV, 99).
Glencairn: See Abergerny.

451. Glenholm (Glasgow, Peebles)

In origin a pendicle of Stobo, the patronage of the then independent parsonage was granted to Scone in 1272 by John Fraser of Glenwym, but this appears to have been ineffective as the church appears as a parsonage at the end of the thirteenth century (OP. I. 160 and n; Scon, No. 119; ADC, 307-8). An attempt was made to annex the church in 1448 to the proposed Collegiate Church of Douglas, but this proved ineffective, and not until 1501 was the church, both in parsonage and vicarage annexed to the Chapel Royal at Stirling as a simple prebend, which in 1510-11 was elevated as the prebend of the archdeacon, although it is doubtful whether this last intention was ever effected, it certainly being incomplete in 1527, while at the Reformation the revenues were apparently still only supporting a simple prebend, the cure itself being a vicarage pensionary (CPL. X. 429; Reg. C. R. Strly. 14-15; RSS. I. No's 1064, 2207; CCM, 290-92; Charter Chest of Earldom of Maitown, No. 303; Assumptions, 249; Reg. of Pres. I. 55V; Edin. Tests. III, 441).

452. Glenisle (Brechin)

The patronage was granted to Cambuskenneth by William
the Lion 1165 x 95, being confirmed in the latter year by Pope Celestine III, while a pension of ten pounds was assigned from its fruits by Gregory, bishop of Brechin (c. 1219-c. 1246), although another, but apparently ineffective, charter by the same bishop had granted all the fruits of the church to the abbey. (Coupar Angus, No. CXXVII; Cambuskenneth, No's 25, 105). In 1311, the right of patronage was transferred to Coupar, with reservation of the annual pension to Cambuskenneth, and this had been converted by the abbey to their own uses by the early fifteenth century, both parsonage and vicarage revenues being hereafter annexed to Coupar, while the cure was served by a vicar pensioner (Ib. No's 106-7; Coupar Angus, No's XCVI, CXXI-11, CXCVII, Assumptions, 327; RSS, II. No. 373).

455. Glenluce (Galloway, Farines)

Undoubtedly annexed to the abbey of Glenluce from its foundation in 1191/2, the abbey church may have been that of the parish. No vicarage existed in 1319, but while both parsonage and vicarage continued with the abbey at the Reformation, a vicar pensioner then served the cure, although one of the monks appears to have normally held this position (Reg. of Greenfield, V. 532; Aisla Moniments, No. 663; RSS. LXV, 4).
Glenlyon: See Killinlyner.

454. Glenmoriston (Moray, Sutherland)

This church was apparently a pendicle of Urquhart (q.v.) before the Reformation and consequently pertained to the Chancellor of Elgin Cathedral from at least 1233 (REM. No. 83; RMS. VI. No. 1714).

455. Glenmuick (Ab. Mar)

The church with its chapel of Abergerny, was held by the Hospital of St. Germain by 1418, but probably held since the foundation in early thirteenth century (SSR. I. 15; RS. 297, 384; Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 155). Indeed, as early as the episcopate of Matthew, bishop of Aberdeen (1172-39), it would appear that the patronage of this church and its chapels lay with the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in England to whom a pension was paid by the incumbent (REA, II. 315-16; GRH. Chs. No. 382). The church remained with the hospital until 1497 when it was annexed along with its pendicle and Aberlethmott to Kings College, Aberdeen, by James IV, this being confirmed by Bishop Elphinston in the same year, both parsonage and vicarage teinds being thus annexed (CPL, XII. 356; RMS. II. No. 2358; Fasti. Aberd. No.'s 5, 9). These revenues were re-allocated in 1505 and 1531, while still remaining with the College, the cure itself being a vicarage pensionary.
(Ib. No's 46, 66; Assumptions, 387).

456. Glenorchy (Argyll, Lorn)

Also known as Dysart or Glachandysart, the church was annexed to the Collegiate Church of Kilwin on its foundation in 1441 by Duncan Campbell of Lochawe (RS. 375, 124; Scottish Benefices, 129-30; CPL. XII, 238-4). The parsonage revenues appear to have pertained to the Provostry, a perpetual vicar serving the cure, while as customary one quarter of the fruits, both parsonage and vicarage, pertained to the bishops of Argyll (Argyll Inventory cited OP. II. 1. 135; Black Book of Taymouth, 46; RMS. II. No. 3461; Macgregor Transcripts - May 25th, 1584).

Glenquhissilan: See Kilchousland.

457. Glentannar (Ab. Mar)

Although notices of this parish do not appear until the sixteenth century when both parsonage and vicarage fruits are found annexed to the benefice of Kincardine O'Neil, it seems certain that this church was already one of the pendants of that benefice as early as 1233/4 when it was granted with all its pertinents to the newly founded Hospital of Kincardine O'Neil, whose master in 1375 was taxed "pro omnibus ecclesiis" (REA, II. 268, 274; SMS Misc. VI. 41-2; RMS, III. No. 2996; Assumptions, 386). The destiny
of the church continued thereafter to be linked with that benefice, which in 1330 was erected with its annexed chapels into a prebend of Aberdeen Cathedral and remained as such in spite of an apparently unsuccessful attempt to unite the residual fruits of the living to the Chapel Royal at Stirling (See Kincardine O'Neil; REA, I. 51, 64-5, 83; II. 252; Reg. C. R. Striv. CXXXIV, 14-15, 64-6).

Glenurquhart (Moray, Inverness):— See Urquhart.

Glupe:— See Yell — Yell.

458. Gogar (St. A. Linlithgow)

Certain tithes within this parish were assigned to the Collegiate Church of Corstorphine by James Kennedy, bishop of St. Andrews in 1444, but the parish church remained independent until the annexation, at some unknown date, of both parsonage and vicarage fruits to Trinity College, Edinburgh, in which they constituted a prebend before 1543, while the charge was served by a curate (CCH, 129-31, 298-304; Formulare, No. 530; Diversorum, Paul III, (1543-5), 41V). Attempts have been made to identify the chapel of Ochterogate, united to Trinity College in 1462, with this church but earlier references to the parish church of Gogar render this identification most unlikely (CPP, XI. 450; CPP, I. 557, 604; SRR, I. 339).
Golspie (Caithness):— See Kilmalie.

459. Gordon (St. A. Merse)

Acquired by Coldingham during the reign of David I (1124-53), the church was exchanged with Kelso in 1171 for the chapel of Maryston and church of St. Lawrence at Berwick (N. Durham, App. No's CCCCLIV-VI, DCXLIII). The church with the whole parish was thereafter confirmed to Kelso by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1171 x 73), while in 1270, Comelin, bishop of St. Andrews granted to the abbey the concession that chaplains might serve in the church of which both parsonage and vicarage fruits now accrued to the monks, as they did at the Reformation (Calchou, No's 83, 118, 420, 429; Assumptions, 227v-228).

460. Govan (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

Granted to the episcopal mensa of Glasgow by David I before 1152, the church was shortly afterwards erected into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral by Herbert, bishop of Glasgow (1147-64), the patronage thereafter resting with the bishop (REG. No's 6-7, 26; RSS. V. No. 856). Both parsonage and vicarage teinds were annexed to the prebend, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (Prot. Bk. of Cuthbert Simson, No. 417; RSS. IV. No. 567; REG. No. 525; Glasgow Protocols, No. 1382)
Graemsey (Orkney)

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

Grantully (Ork. Athole and Drumalbane) :- See Addenda

Grantully:-- See Gartly.

461. Greenlaw (St. A. Merse)

Granted with its chapels of Lamberton and Haliburton to Kelso by Earl Gospatrick c. 1159 and confirmed by successive earls of Dunbar, the church was confirmed i.p. u. by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews 1188 x 1200 (Cauchou, No's 12, 71-2, 74-5, 83). A vicarage was subsequently erected, but c. 1316 this too was annexed to the abbey by Bishop William Lamberton, with provision for a vicar pensioner and it was this arrangement which was maintained (SHS Misc. Vl. 59; Cauchou, No. 309; Assumptions, 226V - 227V; RSS. LXIV, 102; Reg. of Pres. I. 91V).

Greenwall (Orkney):-- See Holme and Pablay.

Gress (Isles)

The church here was only a chapel of Ness in Lewis (Op. II. 1. 388)
Gretanhow:—See Gretna.

462. Gretna (Glasgow, Annandale)

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

463. Gullane (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

The nunnery of South Berwick had certain rights in this church which were reserved when the patronage was granted to Dryburgh by William de Vaux c. 1170 (Dryburgh, No's 23, 25), but after some controversy South Berwick relinquished most of its claims in 1221, in which year the church was confirmed i.p.u. to Dryburgh (Ib. No's 27, 35-7). The teinds remaining to South Berwick fell to Dryburgh with other possessions of that nunnery in the fourteenth century (RMS, I. No. 832). A perpetual vicarage was created in 1268, being held from time to time by canons of the abbey.
Guneista (Orkney)

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

464. Guthrie (Brechin)

Granted to Arbroath by William the Lion (1189 x 99) the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Ralph, bishop of Brechin (1211 x 18) and his successor Gregory (1218 x 22) (Aberbrothoc, I. No's 1, 96, 164, 187). This annexation nevertheless appears to have been ineffective and the parsonage had been erected into a prebend of Brechin Cathedral before 1372 and so remained until the erection of the Collegiate Church of Guthrie (c. 1479) when the prebend and vicarage were restored to their original state, two thirds of the parsonage revenues being assigned to the Provost of the College, the remaining one third to one of the prebends while the vicarage fruits were utilised for the maintenance of yet another prebend, the cure itself to be served either by the Provost in person or by a vicar pensioner, the latter course being in fact followed at the Reformation (HHR, No's 15, CCCXXIX; CPL, XIII. 137-39, 816-7; Scottish Benefices, 207; Assumptions, 357v).
465. Haddington (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

Granted with its chapels to the Priory of St. Andrews by David I (c. 1139) and confirmed by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163-78) and in proprios usus by Bishop Roger (1189-1202), the parsonage remained annexed (RPSA, 135, 153, 180; Assumptions, 19Y). A vicarage was erected 1302 x 38, but its connection, if any, with the collegiate form achieved by the parish church c. 1540 remains obscure, and in the absence of a proper constitution, the vicarage probably remained separate from the collegiate structure (RPSA, 158; RSS, III. No. 2462; Ib. XLII, 90). Certain revenues of the church were however granted to the nunnery by Bishop Richard (1163-78) and this grant, rather than one by the family of St. Martin, may be the origin of the chapel of St. Martin in the Nungate, which pertained to the nunnery by 1298 and so continued at the Reformation, when certain teneinds granted by Bishop Richard are included in its valuation (RPSA, 334; Priory of Coldingham, CXII; Assumptions, 166). The status of the church was probably quasi-parochial, although post Reformation presentations to the vicarage of Nungait do appear (RSS, XL. 18Y).

466. Hailes (St. A. Linlithgow)

Now known as Colinton, the lands of Hale were confirmed to Dunfermline by David I, as the grant of Ethelred, son of
Malcolm III, while the church was confirmed to the abbey by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (1126 x 59), but apparently the patronage alone was involved in this grant, as parsons subsequently appear on record (Dunfermelyn, No's 1, 92-4, 218-220). It was of this church which Dunfermline was reputedly deprived by William Malveisine, bishop of St. Andrews (1202-38), but nevertheless it was this same bishop who confirmed the church to the uses of the abbey, as did Pope Honorius III in 1226 with provision for a suitable vicarage on the death or resignation of the then parson (Ib. No's 103-4, 257; Scotichronicon, VI. XLIII). A vicarage was thereafter erected and it was this benefice, the holder of which in the fifteenth century is frequently styled parson, which was annexed to the Hospital of St. Anthony at Leith by James Kennedy, bishop of St. Andrews (1440 x 46), the vicarage thereafter remaining with that Hospital as did the parsonage with Dunfermline, although those fruits in the sixteenth century were frequently uplifted by the Archbishop of St. Andrews as commendations of the abbey, while the cure itself was a vicarage pensionary (CPP, I. 602; CPL, VII. 114; IX. 567; RS, 412, 219V; Assumptions, 33, 128; Yester Writs, No. 1091; Rentale S. Andree, 78, 203; RSS, 43, 91V).
467. Haliburton (St. A., Merse)

Granted to Kelso by David, son of Truite, c. 1200, as it had been granted by Earl Gospatric (c. 1159), it was established early that this church was a pendicle of Greenlaw (q.v.), which likewise pertained to Kelso, and this dependency continued at the Reformation (Caichou, No's 71-4, 268-270; RMS. III. No. 1480; Assumptions, 1892).

468. Halkirk (Caithness)

Although this church does not appear in Bishop Gilbert's constitution of his Cathedral of Dornoch (1284 x 45) the manor of Halkirk pertained to the episcopal mensa by 1282 and probably formed in origin part of the parish of Skinnet (q.v.) which was assigned as a common church of the canons of Dornoch in the Cathedral constitution (Bannatyne Misc. III. 13-20; Early Sources of Scottish History, II. 450). By 1275 the church of Halkirk possessed parochial status, it then appearing as a vicarage, which from at least 1500 was united to that of Skinnet, while the parsonage revenues throughout this period pertained to the common fund of the canons of the Cathedral (SHS Misc. VI. 66-9; Assumptions, cited OP. II. 11. 757; Thirds of Benefices, 4; RSS, I. No. 607; Reg. of Pres. II. 22X).

Haw (Orkney):— See Holm.
Hamer:— See Whitekirk.

469. Hamilton (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

Also known as Cadzow, the church, which included the chapel of Dalserf or Machanshire (q.v.) was granted to the episcopal mensa of Glasgow by David I (c. 1150), it being erected shortly afterwards, and before 1164, into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral, this being confirmed by Pope Alexander III in 1172, the prebend itself soon becoming that of the dean, who first appears 1174 x 99 (REG, No's 8, 26, 28; Melros, No. 121) The cure was henceforward served by a perpetual vicar until 1450/1 when on the petition of James, Lord Hamilton, Pope Nicholas V confirmed the erection of the church into a Collegiate Church, the provost of which was to hold the vicarage, while six chaplains were to be sustained from the fruits of four chapels, including that of Machanshire (CPL, X, 75-6; Theiner, Vat. Mon. No. DCCLVII; RS. 549, 2182). The parsonage thereafter remained with the dean, the vicarage with the Provost of the Collegiate Church, while the cure was served by a vicar pensioner, as allowed for by the foundation charter (APS. IV. 634; Assumptions, cited OP. I. 106).

Hammavoe (Orkney):— See Yell - South Yell.
470. Harray (Orkney)

United to Birsay by at least 1535, the parsonage teinds pertained to the mensa of the bishop of Orkney at the Reformation, as they had before the re-constitution of the cathedral chapter in 1544, in which erection the ancient archdiaconal rights, which had apparently included the united vicarage, were now confirmed to the archdeacon, who had possessed such rights since at least 1448, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (Records of Earldom of Orkney, 141; RMS. III, No. 3102; Peterkin, Rentals - Bishopric Docs. 97; CXL. X. 194; Reg. of Ministers, 55).

471. Harris (Isles)

The church of St. Bride in Harris seems to have remained an independent parsonage, the patronage of which appears to have lain with the Lords of the Isles from at least 1372/3 to their forfeiture in 1493 when it passed it to the crown, which was certainly exercising this right before the Reformation (RMS. I. No. 520; SEM. II. No. 4376; V. No. 3246).

Harris - Rowdil (Isles) :- See Rowdil in Harris.

472. Hartside (Glasgow, Lanark)

Known later as Wandal, the parsonage was a portion of the parish church of Lamington (q.v.) from earliest times
(CPL. X. 184, XI, 506). This church remained an independent parsonage in the patronage of the lords of the manor, who from the reign of David II onwards were the family of Jardine of Hartside (Robertson's, Index, 33, No. 28; RS. 484, 19; RMS. II. No. 3492; Statutes of the Scottish Church, 153; Assumptions, cited OP. I, 172).

473. Hassendean (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

Granted to the uses of Melrose by Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow, with the advice of William the Lion in 1193/4, this followed upon a controversy between these two parties over the patronage of the church, which had been included in a Papal confirmation of 1170 in favour of the bishop (Melros, No's 181-186; Chron. Mailros, 100; REP. No's 36, 32). A vicarage thereafter was erected, this also being annexed to the abbey for twenty years in 1315 and although their right to this was disputed in 1326, the abbey won its case and thereafter the vicarage appears to have remained permanently annexed, while the cure itself was a vicarage pensionary as it was at the Reformation (Melros, No's 428-43; Assumptions, 257Y, 259Y; RSS, LXVII, 182).

474. Hawick (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

Erected into a prebend of the Collegiate Church of Bothwell at the instigation of the patron William, earl of
Douglas, in 1447, both parsonage and vicarage being thus annexed, while a vicar pensioner was maintained from the fruits of the church which remained a prebend at the Reformation (REG, No's 349-350; CPL, X. 340; Assumptions, 253-5; RSS, II. No. 2151; RMS, V. No. 218).

Hauch:— See Linton.

Helmsdale:— See Kildonan.

Henryland:— See Megget.

475. **Heriot (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)**

Granted to Newbattle by Lady Elena de la Zuche, daughter of Roger de Quincey, and confirmed to the monks by William Fraser, bishop of St. Andrews and on 10th June 1285 by Prior and Chapter of St. Andrews, provision being made for a perpetual vicarage (Neubattle, No's 59, 249). The vicarage was likewise annexed in 1309 by Bishop William Lamberton, and the entire fruits thereafter continued with the abbey, while cure was a vicarage pensionary (Ib. No's 60, 61, 63; Assumptions, 116v).

476. **Hillswick (Orkney)**

United with Northmaven, Northrew and Olaberry in sixteenth century, the bishop of Orkney possessed half the
corn teind of the parsonage, the residual teinds being the vicars (PSSA. Vol. XLIV. 304).

477. Hilton (St. A. Merse)

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated lying within the patronage of the earls of Glencairn, as Lords Kilmaurs, during the fifteenth-sixteenth centuries (SHS Misc. VI. 59; Cuninghame of Corsehill Wirts, No's 7, 8, 82; Assumptions, 183v).

478. Hirsel (St. A. Merse)

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

Hirt (Isles)

The church here was but a chapel of Harris before the Reformation (Monro, Western Isles, 50-51).
479. Hobbirk (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

Also known as the church of Roule, the church belonged to Jedburgh by 1220, in which year a vicarage settlement took place between canons and bishop of Glasgow, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (REG. No. 114; Assumptions, 220; Reg. of Pres. I. 138v).

480. Hoddam (Glasgow, Annandale)

The lands of Hoddam pertained to the church of Glasgow in the Inquest c. 1120 and the church itself was confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow by Pope Alexander III in 1170 (REG. No's 1, 26). This was confirmed by successive Popes while a similar confirmation was made in 1187 x 89 by Robert Bruce, lord of Annandale (Ib. No's 51, 57, 62, 72-3, 96). It is obvious, however, that the patronage is alone involved in the above grants and the church remains independent within the patronage of the bishops of Glasgow until the Reformation (Assumptions, 263; Thirds of Benefices 23, 295).

481. Holm and Pablasy (Orkney)

The parsonage was a mensal church of the bishop of Orkney at the Reformation, while cure was a vicarage perpetual; this arrangement apparently being of some standing, as was the allocation of half the teinds of Pablasy and Quoyes in
Holm to the prebend of St. John (Peterkin, *Rentals* - Bishoppri
docs, 24, 48; *Records of Earldom of Orkney*, 265; *Thirds of
Benefices*, 1, 46).

482. **Holywood (Glasgow, Nithsdale)**

Almost certainly annexed to the abbey of Holywood
from its foundation, the church, also known as Dercongal,
does not appear in Bagimond's Roll of 1275, both parsonage
and vicarage being evidently appropriated, as they were at
the Reformation when cure was a vicarage pensionary
(*Assumptions*, 265, 268⁹, 268, 266⁹; *APS*, 1v. 575; *SHS
Misc. V*. 100-103).

Hopkailzie:— See Kailzie.

Hopkirk:— See Hobkirk.

483. **Horndean (St. A. Merse)**

Also known as Hewden, the church was granted to Kelso
by William de Veteriponte (1147 x 64), this being
subsequently confirmed by his son; William the Lion and
i.p.u. by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (1188 x 1200), while
Bishop David de Bernham allowed both parsonage and vicarage
fruits to be annexed, the cure to be served by a chaplain,
this arrangement being maintained at the Reformation
(*Calchou, No's* 83, 140, 321, 417, 421; *Assumptions*, 224, 234
484. **Hounam (Glasgow, Teviotdale)**

An independent parsonage in the patronage of the lords of the manor in 1185, the church belonged to Jedburgh by 1220, in which year a vicarage settlement took place between the canons and the bishop of Glasgow (*REG*, No. 114; *Melros*, No. 129). The church was claimed by Melrose in 1237, but this was withdrawn and the parsonage remained with Jedburgh, while the vicarage, although retaining its identity, was normally served by a canon of that abbey (*Ib. No. 274; CPL, VII, 667; RS, 407, 284V; Assumptions, 216V; *APS*, IV, 638).

485. **Houston (Glasgow, Rutherglen)**

In origin the church of the vill of Hugo, the church, sometimes known as Kilpeter, was granted to Paisley 1202 x 2, probably by the grant of Walter Fitzallan, the high steward, who obtained the superiority of these lands at this time (*Passelet, 113-114; OP, I. 82-3*). It certainly pertained to Paisley in 1227, in which year a vicarage settlement took place, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (*Ib. 381; Assumptions, cited OP, I. 83; RMS, V. No. 2070*).

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

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

487. Hoy (Orkney)

The parish, to which the corn teinds of Graemsay pertained, was an original prebend of Kirkwall Cathedral, although it does not appear in record until 1539 (Peterkin, Rentals - Bishopric Docs, 35, 39; PSSA, Vol. XVI, 195). In the re-constitution of the chapter by Bishop Reid in 1544, both parsonage and vicarage teinds passed to the sub-dean, although the parsonage revenues were alone stipulated in the re-erection, the cure itself being a vicarage pensionary (EMG, III. No. 3102; Peterkin, Rentals - Bishopric Docs, 25, 37, 39; Reg. of Ministers, 56).

Humbie:—See Keith - Hundeby.

488. Hume (St. A. Merse)

Granted to Kelso by Earl Gospatric c. 1159, the church was confirmed by successive earls of Dunbar, and i.p.u. by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews 1188 x 1200, while in 1270 Bishop Gamelin allowed both parsonage and vicarage fruits
to be annexed, the cure to be served by a chaplain or vicar pensioner, this arrangement being maintained at the Reformation (Calchou, No's 71-3, 83, 287, 429; Assumptions, 228; RSS, LXIV, 102).

Hutton (Glasgow, Annandale)

489. (a) Hutton Magna

In origin a chapel of Sibbaldbie, frequent disputes took place between chapel and its mother church, an agreement finally being drawn up between them between 1180 and 1192 (REG. No. 83). Before 1193 however, Adam, Lord of Hutton, with consent of Joceline, bishop of Glasgow, had granted chapel to Jedburgh on condition that church should become parochial and that the canons should not enter into full rights until another presentation had been made to the benefice (Ib. No's 76, 81). In a controversy between Jedburgh and the bishop of Glasgow in 1220 over vicarages, the church was ceded to the bishop, who was to erect it into a prebend of his cathedral, after the decease of the then parson, from whom it appears the abbey had received certain revenues, a full appropriation not having taken place (Ib. No. 114). The prebend was not erected, however, and in 1258, the bishop granted the church i.p.u. as a common church of the canons of his cathedral, but even this proved to be abortive and the parsonage
continued to be independent, but within the patronage of the bishops of Glasgow (Ib. No. 206; SHS Misc. V. 99; GRH Ch. No. 895; Assumptions, 269V; Prot. Bk. of Cuthbert Simson, No. 578).

(b) **Hutton Parva**

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

490. **Hutton (St. A. Merse)**

Annexed to the Collegiate Church of Dunglass on 26th April 1451 by the grant of William, earl of Douglas, the church, both in parsonage and vicarage, was annexed to the Provostry of the College by 1476, and thereafter so remained, the cure evidently being a vicarage pensionary (HMC 12th Rep., App., Pt. VIII, 187; CPL, X11, 644-5; Rentale S. Andree, 55; RMS, VII. No. 290).

Icolmkill:— See Iona.

491. **Idvies (St. A. Angus)**

The parsonage had been erected into a prebend of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary on the Rock, St. Andrews by 1547 and so continued at the Reformation, while the cure was
a vicarage perpetual (St. Andrews Charters, No. 43; RSS, III. No. 2448; Assumptions, 343 and \( \frac{v}{\_} \); GrH Chs. No. 2225; Reg. of Pres, II. 90).

Ilachinive (Isles)

An island, within the parish of Colonsay, the church of which was a chapel of the mother church, both parsonage and vicarage teinds pertained to the Priory of Ornsay (Argyll Inventory, cited OP. II. 1. 281-2).

492. Inch (Galloway, Rhinns)

Annexed to the bishopric of Galloway by the reign of John Baliol (1293-1297), both parsonage and vicarage continued to be so at the Reformation, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (Reg. of John de Romayne, II, 125; Cassillis Charters, No. 653; Ailsa Muniments, No. 348 RMS, IV. No. 1763).

493. Inchaiden (Dk. Athole and Drumalbane)

Now known as Kenmore and earlier as Inchcadin, the church, according to Myln, was erected by Geoffrey, bishop of Dunkeld (1236-49), along with that of Clunie as the prebend of the Dean of Dunkeld (Myln, Vitae, 10). It certainly appears as such in 1375, both parsonage and vicarage remaining annexed and the cure served by a vicar pensioner (SHS Misc. VI. 73; Assumptions, 302).
494. **Inchbrayock (St. A. Angus)**

Also known as Inchbrioch or Insula Sancti Bricchi, the church, now known as Craig, was made a mensal church of the archbishop of St. Andrews by Pope Sixtus IV in February 1473, but this, in spite of a supplication of 1484 and a fresh appropriation in 1487, was apparently unsuccessful (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.* No. DCCLIV; *RS.* 833, 26; *CPL.* XIV, 150-1). Both parsonage and vicarage were, however, annexed to the College of St. Mary at St. Andrews by 1552, this being confirmed in 1553/4 and so continuing, while cure became a vicarage pensionary (*Univ. Comm. Rep.*, St. And., 202, 360-68, 395).

495. **Inchcailoich (Glasgow, Lennox)**

Now known as Buchanan and earlier as Iniscailloch, the church throughout appears to have been an independent parsonage in lay patronage, this being held in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries by the Earls of Glencairn as Lords Kilmaurs (*Robertson's, Index*, 30, No. 10; *RS.* 335, 225Y; Cuninghame of Corsehill Writs, No. 7; *GRH Chs.* No's 1417A, 2350).

**Inchcaidan:** See Inchcaiden.

496. **Inchinnan (Glasgow, Rutherglen)**

Granted by David I to the Knights Templars (1124 x 53)
the church passed on the suppression of that order c. 1309 to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Torphichen, with whom the parsonage revenues remained, the cure being a perpetual vicarage (Passelet, 5; SSR. II. 129; CPL. VII. 504; Abstract of Chs. in Chart. of Torphichen, 9; RSS. LV. 153).

497. Inchkenneth (Isles)

Also known as Skennie, the parsonage pertained to the nunnery of Iona in 1549, as it did at the Reformation, although the actual grant almost certainly preceded 1427, when the church already appears as a vicarage (Monro, Western Isles, 34; Prot. Bk. of Gavin Hámmltoun, cited OP II. 1. 317; SSR. II. 184).

Inchmabann (Ab. Garioch):— See Insch.

Inchmachen:— See Ecclesmachen.

498. Inchmarnoch (Ab. Mar)

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

The parish church of this island pertained in the mid-fourteenth century to Crossraguel, it being exchanged c. 1360, for the chapel of Kildomine, with the abbey of Saddell who in 1390/1 petitioned for Papal confirmation of this transaction (**Highland Papers, IV. 142-4**). Thereafter, the church appears to have lost its parochial status but evidently continued with the abbey and was possibly merged into the parish of Killean, which pertained to the bishops of Argyll, on the annexation of Saddell to their mensa in c. 1507 (Ib. 143; **Letters of James IV.** No. 149; **OP. II.** l. 22-3).

500. **Inchmartin (St. A. Gowrie)**

Granted along with its mother church of Errol to Coupar by Gilbert de Hay 1331 x 3, this was nevertheless ineffective in spite of a Papal bull of 1351 (**Coupar-Angus, No’s CXIII-LV**). No mention of the chapel is made in the subsequent appropriation of Errol to Charterhouse in 1429, but it evidently remained as a chapel at the Reformation although the patronage rested with the Ogilvys of Inchmartin, as lords of the barony (**RMS, II.** No’s 137, 2547; **V.** No. 2284; **Coupar-Angus, No. CXXXI**).

501. **Inchturde (St. A. Gowrie)**

Granted to the Priory of St. Andrews by William the
Lion, the church and its chapel of Kinnaird was confirmed to the canons by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1170 x 72), but nevertheless the patronage alone appears to have been involved and parsons continue to appear in the thirteenth century (RPSA, 59, 138-9, 146, 201-2, 218-9; Soon, No. 123; Erroll Chs, No. 10). It was not until the episcopate of William de Landel that the parsonage was annexed by that bishop to the Priory of St. Andrews in c. 1358, although the church had evidently been appropriated by the bishops of St. Andrews between 1237 and this date when it is referred to as a mensal church (CPP. I. 331, 443; GRH. Vat. Trans. I. No. 45). Papal confirmations of the fruits of this church, which were to be devoted to the fabric of the cathedral, were made to the Priory in 1372 and 1381 with provision for the erection of a vicarage perpetual, the parsonage thereafter remaining so annexed (Ib. I. No's 22, 45; NLS. MS. 15.1.19. No. 15; SSR. I. 125-6; Assumptions, 16, 300, 315).

502. Inishail (Argyll, Lorn)

Granted to Inchaffray by Athel, son of Malcolm Macnauchtan in 1257, the parsonage thereafter continued with the abbey, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual, although as was customary the bishop of Argyll possessed one quarter of the total fruits of the church (Inchaffray,
No. LXXXV; Liber Ins. Missarum, 137-8; Argyll Inventory, cited OP. II. 1. 129; Prot. Bk. of Gavin Hammiltoun, cited OP. II. 1. 129; RSS, XLIII, 41).

Inismogranans:— See Laggan-Allochie.

503. Innerleithen (Glasgow, Peebles)

Granted to Kelso by Malcolm IV (1159 x 65), the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow (1175 x 99) (Calhoun, No's 3, 13, 21, 273, 413). A perpetual vicarage was thereafter erected from which the abbey drew an annual pension and which, between 1439 and 1444, the monks, apparently unsuccessfully, attempted to annex to their own uses, as the parsonage alone continued with Kelso, although certain revenues appear to have been utilised for the support of the dependent cell of Lesmahago (Ib. pp 472, 493; Scottish Benefices, 183; CPL, IX. 452-3; Assumptions, 229, 245, 249; Thirds of Benefices, 25).

Innernochtie:— See Inverochtie.

Innerpeffray (Db.)

This appears to have been merely an endowed chapel or Collegiate Church within the parish of Monzie (q.v.)

Innertig (Glasgow, Carrick):— See Kirkcudbright-Innertig.
504. Innerwick (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

Apparently granted to Paisley by its founder, William Fitzallan c. 1163, the church was confirmed by Malcolm IV and i.p.u. by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (Passelet, 5, 117, 249). The perpetual vicarage was united in 1468 to the capitular mensa of the Collegiate Church of Dunglass, but apparently unsuccessfully as the vicarage was separately assessed at the Reformation, while the parsonage remained with Paisley (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. DCCCXXXIX; Scottish Benefices, 166; Assumptions, 179V; Reg. of Pres. I. 94; RMS. V. No. 2070).

505. Insh (Moray, Strathspey)

Erected, with all its fruits in conjunction with those of Kingussie into a prebend of Elgin Cathedral, by Andrew, bishop of Moray, in 1226, the prebend was known at the Reformation as that of Kingussie, while the vicarage likewise appears to have formed a united cure with that church (REM, No's 68, 81, 281-2; Assumptions, 414).

506. Insch (Ab. Garioch)

Also known as Inchmabannin, the church was granted to Lindores by its founder David, earl of Huntingdon 1191 x 5, and confirmed to the uses of the abbey in 1195 by Pope Celestine III (Lindores, No's III, XCIII). A perpetual vicarage was ratified in 1257, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (REA. I. 24; Assumptions, 38, 381V).
507. Inverallan (Moray, Strathspey)

Granted by Walter de Moravia for the upkeep of the fabric of Elgin Cathedral 1224 x 43, the revenues, both parsonage and vicarage, appear to have been administered by the bishops of Moray to whom they pertained at the Reformation (REM. No's 35, 170; Assumptions, 400; RSS. LXIII, 147).

Inveraray (Argyll, Glassary):— See Kilmalieu.

508. Inverarity (St. A. Angus)

Unappropriated in Bagimond, the church remained an independent parsonage in the patronage of the Archbishop of St. Andrews and the earls of Crawford per vices (SHS Misc. VI. 37; Thirds of Benefices, 167).

509. Inveravon (Moray, Strathspey)

Known also as Strathavon, the church was granted to the bishopric of Moray by Malcolm, earl of Fife, 1206 x 1215, thereafter being assigned by Brice, bishop of Moray as a prebend of his Cathedral 1208 x 15, the prebend with its chapels subsequently in 1226 being erected along with the church of Urquhart (q.v.), into the Chancellorship of Elgin Cathedral by Andrew, bishop of Moray (REM. No's 46, 50, 69, 69, 81, 93). Both parsonage and vicarage continued with
the Chancellorship, as did the entire fruits of Kirkmichael and Knockando, which appear to have been the dependent chapels of 1208 x 15, while the cure was evidently served by a vicar pensioner (Assumptions, 413X; Reg. of Sigs. in Comptrollery, XIII, 10Y; RMS, VI. No. 1714).

Inverbervie (St. A. Mearns)

The church here was only a chapel of Kinneff (q.v.) (GRH. Chs. No. 534).

510. Inverboyndie (Ab. Boyne)

Confirmed to the uses of Arbroath by Mathew, bishop of Aberdeen (1178-99), the church was confirmed to the abbey (1211 x 14) by William the Lion, who was probably the original donor (Aberbrothoc, I. No's 1, 26, 197). A vicarage settlement was confirmed in 1257 by which a conjunction with the church of Banff was effected, a single vicarage henceforth existing, while parsonage revenues of the church, also known as Boyndie, remained with the abbey (REA. I. 22; Assumptions, 330, 393).

511. Inverchaolain (Argyll, Glassary).

Apparently granted to Fail at the same period (c. 1250) and by the same donors who granted Kilfinan (q.v.) to Paisley, the parsonage had undoubtedly become annexed by
the early fifteenth century, while a dispute in 1485 was settled in favour of the Trinitarians who continued to enjoy the fruits, a perpetual vicar serving the cure (Passelet, 132; G.P., Xli. 435; Argyll Charters, cited QP II. 1. 59; Prot. Ek. of Sir John Crawford, 38Y, 41Y; MS Rental Book, 48, 52, cited Caledonia VI, 492; Reg. of Pres. I. 111).

Invercharoch:— See Strathdeveron.

Invercruden:— See Cruden.

Invercullen:— See Cullen.

512. Inveresk (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

Also known as Musselburgh, the church with its chapel of Cousland was granted to Dunfermline by David I, 1128, and confirmed by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (1128 x 59) (Dunfermelyn, No's 30, 92). It was further confirmed to the uses of the abbey by William Malvoisine, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 x 32), while a vicarage settlement was made by the same bishop, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (Ib. No's 102, 114, 264; Assumptions, 45, 132; RSS, XL, 15).
513. **Inverferan (Ross)**

The parsonage, along with the church of Bron, was assigned to the sub-chanter of Ross in the re-constitution of the chapter in 1385/6 (*Theiner, Vet. Mon.* No. CLXXXII). A perpetual vicarage had been erected by the fifteenth century, but has disappeared by the sixteenth, it evidently having become once more merged with that of Bron, which at this period becomes known as Urray and whose parsonage fruits remain with the sub-chantership (*CPL*, VII. 593; IX. 144; *SHE, Misc.* VI. 50; *RSS*, Vol. XLI, 107).

**Invergarven:** See Girvan.

514. **Invergowrie (St. A. Angus)**

Granted to Scone by Malcolm IV (1153-65), this was confirmed by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1165-78) and i.p.u. by William, bishop of St. Andrews in 1283 with the faculty to serve the church by removable chaplains, the cure, in fact, was served by one of the canons while the total fruits accrued to the abbey (*Scon. No.'s* 16, 32, 103, 117, 193; *Assumptions*, 311x; *Reg. of Pres.* II. 30).

**Inverieu (Ross)**

Also known as Kinlochewe, the church was apparently only a chapel of Gairloch (*q.v.*) (*OP*, II. 11. 405).
515. **Inverkeilor (St. A. Angus)**

Granted to Arbroath by Walter de Berkeley (1178 x 80) and confirmed by his son-in-law, Ingelram de Baliol, the church with all its teinds was annexed to the abbey by Hugh, bishop of St. Andrews (1178 x 88) *(Aberbrothoc, I. No's 1, 54, 58, 145-7)*. By an early thirteenth century confirmation a vicarage perpetual was to be erected and a settlement took place in 1249, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey *(Ib. I. No's 167, 236; Assumptions, 99, 332)*.

516. **Inverkeithing (St. A. Fothric)**

Granted to Dunfermline by Waldeve, son of Earl Gospatrick (1160 x 82), the chapel of Inverkeithing was confirmed to the abbey by Malcolm IV (c. 1159) and by Pope Alexander III in 1163 *(Dunfermelyn, No's 46, 92, 165, 237)*. The parsonage fruits were thereafter granted to the uses of the abbey by William Malvoisin, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 x 12) and while this led to dispute in 1212 between Dunfermline and Philip de Mowbray, who had married Waldeve's daughter Galiena, the upshot was that the abbey retained the teinds, while de Mowbray retained the patronage of the vicarage, this position being maintained in the face of subsequent disputes until with the
forfeiture of the Mowbrays in the reign of Robert I, that king granted the patronage to the abbey, who on several occasions had already disagreed over vicarage dues with the incumbent (Ib. No's 141, 166, 211, 221-2, 338, 344, 346, 372). Thereafter the vicarage revenues also appear to have been annexed to Dunfermline, who held them at the Reformation, while cure was a vicarage pensionary (Reg. of Sigs. in Comptrollery, XIII, 139; Assumptions, 33, 44v, 80, 83v).

517. Inverkeithny (Morsay, Strathbogie)

Known also as, or conjoined at an early date with, Conveth (q.v.), the church, both in parsonage and vicarage, was erected into a prebend of Elgin Cathedral (1222 x 26) by Andrew, bishop of Morsay, it so remaining while the cure was evidently a vicarage pensionary (REM. No's 69, 81; SHS Misc. VI. 46, 76; Assumptions, 409; Thirds of Benefices, 8, 168, 226; RSS. LXI, 3v).

518. Inverkip (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

Granted to Paisley c. 1170 by Baldwin de Bigre, sheriff of Lanark, this was confirmed by Florence, bishop elect of Glasgow (1202 x 07) and i.p.u. by Walter, bishop of Glasgow (1220 x 32) (Passelet, 112-15). By a vicarage agreement of 1227, the vicar was to be a pensioner but a vicarage
perpetual appears to have been subsequently established, the parsonage revenues thereafter remaining with the abbey (Ib. 321; MS. Rental Book, 28, 31, cited Chalmers, Caledonia, VI. 643; RMS, V. No. 2070).

**Inverlunan:** See Lunan.

**519. Invernairen (Moray, Elgin)**

Granted as a chapel of Auldearn (q.v.) to Richard, bishop of Moray by William the Lion (1189 x 99), it was assigned with its mother church as the prebend of the dean by Brice, bishop of Moray, 1208 x 15 (REM, No's 6, 42, 46). In 1286 the altarage of Auldearn was assigned to the subdean of Moray, but this chapel, later known as Nairn, with all its pertinents was reserved to the dean with whom it remained at the Reformation, the church then possessing quasi-parochial rights and being served by a vicar (Ib. No's 69, 81; Records of Elgin, I. 164; RMS, VI. No. 1714).

**520. Inverness (Moray, Inverness)**

Granted to Arbroath by William the Lion (1189 x 99), this was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Richard, bishop of Moray (1189 x 99), the presentation of a vicar perpetual being stipulated in a further confirmation of Andrew, bishop of Moray (1223 x 42) (Aberbrothoc, I. No's 1, 31, 203-4, 207-8, 237). A vicarage settlement took place
in 1248/9 but this likewise was annexed to the abbey by Pope Benedict XIII in 1399 (Ib. No. 237; GRM. Vat. Trans. Vol. II. No. 11). Litigation, however, ensued over this right and while at one stage in 1430 the vicarage fruits were divided between the abbey and the vicar, the ultimate outcome, in spite of a supplication for a fresh appropriation of the vicarage made in 1435, appears to have been that the vicarage retained its independence, while parsonage remained with the abbey until the Reformation (Ib. Vol. II. No. 87; CPR. VIII. 154; IX. 273; RS. 246, 207V; 295, 93; 304, 45; Aberbrothoc. II. No. 247; Assumptions, 330, 412).

521. Inverbichtie (Ab. Mar)

Granted to Monmusk by Gilchrist, earl of Mar c. 1200 and confirmed by John, bishop of Aberdeen (1199 x 1207), the gift proved non-effective and the church continued as an independent parsonage until granted as a prebend of Aberdeen Cathedral by Thomas, earl of Mar during episcopate of Bishop Alexander de Kyninmund, who duly erected the parsonage as such in 1356, it being conjoined with Auchindoir (q.v.) between 1361 and 1513, thereafter the church, both in parsonage and vicarage, continuing as a prebend, while cure was evidently a vicarage pensionary (REA. I, 92-3, 89, 388;
II. 252-3, 382; RPSA, 370-2, 374-5; Assumptions, 387X, Fasti Aberdonenses, 560).

522. Inverurie (Ab. Buchan)

 Granted with its chapel of Fetterangus to Arbroath by Ralf le Naym and confirmed by William the Lion (1211 x 14) the church was confirmed i.p.u. by Adam, bishop of Aberdeen (1207 x 28) (Aberbrothoc. l. No's l, 199, 201). In the mid-thirteenth century a composition took place between the abbey and Lord Henry le Chen by which abbey retained the parsonage and the latter obtained the right of presentation to the vicarage but thereafter the parish assumed the name of Longley or St. Fergus by which former name it appears in the mid-fifteenth century, the parsonage with that of Fetterangus remaining with the abbey, while the united churches formed a single cure (Ib. I. No. 273; II. No. 601; RS. 408, 78X; Assumptions, 330, 391).

523. Inverurie (Ab. Garloch)

 Granted to Lindores by its founder David, earl of Huntingdon 1191 x 5, and confirmed to the uses of the abbey in 1195 by Pope Celestine III, the church originally appears to have been a chapel of Rothket, but with the early disappearance of this church, Inverurie became the church of the parish, including within its bounds the chapel of
Monkegie (Lindores, No's III, XCI, CXXXVIII). A perpetual vicarage was ratified in 1257, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (REA, I. 25; Assumptions, 38, 37-4, 384-5; RAS. LX, 57).

524. Iona (Isles)

Known also as Icolmkill or Tempill-Ronaige, the parsonage and vicarage teinds would appear to have pertained to the Abbey of Iona from its foundation before 1203 and continued to do so at the Reformation, this being one of the two churches of the diocese of the Isles of which the bishop had not his episcopal third (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses 52; Coll. de Reb. Alb. 3-4). The parish church was evidently served by a vicar, who in all likelihood received a pension from the abbey to which all the teinds appear to have pertained (Monro, Western Isles, 31; 02, II. 1. 296-7).

Irongray:— See Kirkpatrick-Irongray.

525. Irvine (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

Annexed to Kilwinning at the Reformation, the parsonage had obviously been so for some considerable time, since the cure was already a vicarage in 1438, while a deed of mortification of an annuity to a chaplain of the parish
church made in 1325 is significantly sealed by the abbot of Kilwinning (MS. Rental Book, 60, 65, cited Chalmers, Caledonia, VI. 545; Patterson, History of the County of Ayr, II. 86; CPE. IX. 66; Reg. of Pres. II. 159; ESS, LXII, 146V).

526. Irving (Glasgow, Annandale)

Although this church does not appear in any valuation rolls of the diocese of Glasgow, it was according to Chalmers, following the Old Statistical Account, an independent parish within the patronage of Irving of that Ilk, but no record evidence is forthcoming to support this assertion (Old Statistical Account, XIII, 249; Chalmers, Caledonia, V. 195).

527. Jedburgh (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

The church of the parish was that of the abbey founded in c. 1138 by David I, who conveyed to the canons the teinds of the whole parish, including those of Old Jedburgh, which was the site of a much earlier church, Langton, M. and Carling (Monastic Annals, 55-8; Robertsons, Index, 22, No. 1). In terms of a settlement of 1220, the church was to be served by a chaplain, who undoubtedly was normally one of the canons, both parsonage and vicarage teinds of the parish and its pendicles remaining with the abbey at the
Reformation (REG. No. 114; Assumptions, 217, 219; RMS, VII. No. 290).

528. **Johnstone (Glasgow, Annandale)**

An independent parsonage, the patronage of which pertained to the family of Johnstone of that Ilk in the sixteenth century (CPL. VII. 381; RMS. II. No. 3382; III, No. 2874).

**Jura (Isles):** See Killearnadale.

529. **Kailzie (Glasgow, Peebles)**

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

**Kateryn:** See Caterline.

530. **Kearn (Ab. Mar)**

The church was a pendicle of Forbes (q.v.) throughout the Pre-Reformation period, both parsonage and vicarage fruits pertaining to that prebend which was erected in 1325 and is designated in the fifteenth century as that of Keirn and Forbes (REA, II. 252; Diversorum, Alexander VI,
1498/9, 179, Forbes Coll, No. 148; Antics, Aberd. and Banff, IV, 371-2).

531. Keig (Ab. Mar)

Granted to Monymusk by William Malvoisin, bishop of St. Andrews (1202-38), this was confirmed by Gilbert, bishop of Aberdeen (1226-39) (BPSA, 366-7, 372). Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed at the Reformation, while the cure was evidently a vicarage pensionary (Mason-Person, Church and Priory of Monymusk, 203-4).

532. Keith (Moray, Strathbogie)

Confirmed to the episcopal mensa of Moray by a Papal Legate (1203 x 34), this was further confirmed by Pope Honorius III in 1222 (REM, No's 22, 53). Both parsonage and vicarage, to which was united the church of Edindivach, were so annexed, the cure thereafter being served by a vicar pensioner (Ib. No. 447; Assumptions, 490).

Keith - Hall:— See Monkeigie.

533. Keith - Hundeby (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

Early history of parish is obscure due to sub-division of lands of Keith. Alexander I (1107-24) granted lands of Keith to Dunfermline and the tithes of these lands, but not the church were confirmed by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews
(1150 x 53), as they were by his successors (Dunfermelyn, No's 2, 92-4). The church itself was granted to Kelso by Simon Fraser c. 1160, and confirmed i.p.u. by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews 1168 x 1200 (Calchou, No's 83, 85, 88).

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

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

534. Keith - Marischal (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

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

Kelimore (Brechin):— See Kilmoir.

Kellin (St. A., Fife):— See Carnbee.

535. Kells (Galloway, Glenken/Desnes)

Granted by Robert I c. 1320 as an endowment for the archdeaconry of Galloway, the annexation proved ineffective and the church remained independent until 1501, when both parsonage and vicarage were erected into a prebend of the Chapel Royal at Stirling on its foundation by Pope Alexander VI (RMS. App. I. 22; CPL. XI. 496; RS. 657, 2222; Reg. C. R. Striv. 14). The fruits continued so annexed, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (Reg. C. R. Striv. 15, 91, CXXXII; RMS. IV. No. 2875; Ib. LIV. 335).

536. Kelso (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

Confirmed to the abbey of Kelso by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews c. 1188, probably having been acquired in that year on the transference from Selkirk, the history of the church becomes thereafter, with that of the abbey to which
both parsonage and vicarage teinds pertained at the
Reformation while cure was served by a vicar pensioner
responsible to the Abbot (Galchou, No. 443; Theiner, Vet.
Mon. No. DCCLXXVII; Assumptions, 224, 234).

537. Kelton (Galloway, Desnes)

Also known as Lockelletun, the church of Cheletun
was granted to Holyrood by William the Lion, as a church
previously belonging to Iona, although a confirmation of
John, bishop of Galloway (1189-1209) speaks of it as a
grant of Uchtred, Prince of Galloway (1160 x 74) (Lib. S.
Crucis, No's 49, 51). The church was entirely annexed in
1287, but nevertheless a perpetual vicarage appears to have
been maintained from at least the fifteenth century (Ib.
No. 83; CPL. XLI, 281; Assumptions, 105; RSS. LXI, 52).

538. Kemback (St. A. Fife)

Both parsonage and vicarage were erected into a prebend
for the licentiate of St. Salvator's College on its
foundation in 1450 by James Kennedy, bishop of St. Andrews,
and this arrangement so continued, a vicar pensioner serving
the cure (Cant, Coll. of St. Salvator, 54 ff; Theiner, Vet.
Mon. No. DCCLIX; GRH. Chs. No. 1142 B; Reg. of Pres. I.
48).
539. Kemnay (Ab. Garioch)

One of the six pendsicles of Kinkell (q.v.), the revenues of which appear in part to have pertained to the Knights Hospitallers at Torphichen in the fourteenth century, but were lost to that house with erection of Kinkell and its chapels into a prebend of Aberdeen Cathedral in 1420 (REA, II. 253). Both parsonage and vicarage continued so annexed at the Reformation, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (RS, 609, 247; Assumptions, 388-389; Antias, Aberd. and Banff, III. 480).

Kenmore:— See Inchaiden.

540. Kennoway (St. A. Fife)

Known also as Kennachin or Kennochy, the church was granted to the Priory of St. Andrews by Merleswanus, son of Colbanus, and confirmed by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163-7) (RPSA. 60, 137-8, 152, 231, 258-9). The patronage alone was involved in this grant however, and it was only following upon a further grant by William Cosyn, earl of Buchan and Marjorie, his countess (1220 x 40), that David, bishop of St. Andrews granted the church i.p.u. in 1340 (Ib, 92, 165, 251, 253). The parsonage thereafter continued with the Priory, a perpetual vicarage having been erected, which on the foundation of St. Leonards College at
St. Andrews in 1512/13, was itself annexed to that establishment, although this was apparently unsuccessful, the vicarage continuing to be independent (Assumptions, 17, 99; RMS, II, No. 3812; Prot. Ek. of James Harlaw, 45-6; Yule Collection, No. 180).

541. Kettins (St. A. Angus)

Granted to the Hospital of St. Edward at Berwick by Queen Ermenarde (1214 x 34) and confirmed by William, bishop of St. Andrews, both parsonage and vicarage appear to have been annexed, the cure being served by one of the Friars (Yester Writs, No's 9, 11, 12). In 1386, a dispute with Coupar over possession of this church was resolved in favour of the Master of the Hospital, also known as that of the Bridge of Berwick and the church remained annexed until the Schism created new difficulties, it being granted as a commend in 1386, and transferred to the Trinitarian Hospital of Dundee by Robert III in 1391/2. (Ib. No. 38; CPL. IV, 253; RMS. I. No. 833). Nevertheless, the church continued to be treated as annexed to the hospital at Berwick until 1473, when on the petition of James III, the hospital and its annexed church were granted to the newly erected conventual House of Trinitarian Friars in the chapel of the Holy Cross at Peebles (CPL. IX, 531; XI, 47-8;
XIII, 491; RS. 413, 118V; Gunn, Church and Monastery of the Holy Cross of Peebles, 12. Both parsonage and vicarage thereafter remained so annexed, one of the friars evidently serving the cure (GRH. Chs. No's 3475-6; Assumptions, 250).

Kettle (St. A. Pothric)

The church here was only a chapel of Bathrisk (s.v.)

Kilallan (Glasgow, Rutherglen):- See Killellan.

542. Kilarrow (Isles)

The church of St. Malrubha in Islay was one of the three parish kirk's of that island and appears to have remained independent throughout, lying within the patronage of the Lords of the Isles until their forfeiture in 1493, following upon which it passed to the crown (CFL. IV. 224; XII. 627-8; ESS. I. No. 482; II. No. 2687; III. No. 2963; Lochnell Chs. cited OP. II. 1, 361).

Kilbarcha (Ab, Mar):- See Kinbatchoch.

543. Kilbarchan (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

Granted to Paisley by Walter Fitz-Alan (1165 x 73), the church was confirmed i.p.u. by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow (1175 x 99) (Passelet, 7, 109). A vicarage
settlement took place in 1227, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (Ib. 321; Assumptions, dtd OP. I. 84; Craigans Writs, No. 161; RMS. V. No. 2072; Reg. of Pres. I. 91).

544. Kilbarr (Isles)

This the parish church of Barra appears to have remained an independent parsonage throughout, lying within the patronage of the Lords of the Isles in the fourteenth century, but presumably passed with the lands of the island by a grant in 1427 to the Macneils of Barra (RMS. I. App. I., No. 9; II. No. 2287; Monro, Western Isles, 44-5).

545. Kilberry (Argyll, Kintyre)

The church of St. Berach of Knapdale had been erected into a prebend of Argyll by 1427, and apparently had been such since at least 1423 (SSR. II. 178; CPL. V11, 266). The prebend then lay within the patronage of the Lord of the Isles, but this was granted by the then Lord, to Robert, bishop of Argyll in 1492 and confirmed by the crown in 1507, authority being given to the bishop to annex or dispose of it as fitting (RMS. II. No. 3136). Nevertheless, the patronage of the church, which remained a prebend, apparently based upon the parsonage revenues, continued with the crown, following upon the forfeiture of the Lords of the
Isles, this passing before the Reformation to the earls of Argyll (RSS. II. No. 1095; CPL. VII. 596; X. 692; Argyll Inventory, cited OP. II. 1. 36; RMS. III. No's 2306, 3612).

546. Kilbirnie (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

The parsonage pertained to Kilwinning at the Reformation, this appropriation apparently having been before 1410 x 30, when the cure was already a perpetual vicarage (MS. Rental Book, 60, cited Chalmers, Caledonia, VI. 559; RMS, VI. No. 1838; Mun. F. F. Glasg., 238, 246). The vicarage was annexed to the College of the University of Glasgow by Archbishop Blacader in 1506, but this was apparently unsuccessful and the cure remained independent (Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg. I. No. 21; RSS, V. No. 2034).

547. Kilblane (Argyll, Kintyre)

The church appears to have remained an independent parsonage, it lying within crown patronage in the sixteenth century (RS. 287, 142v; CPL. X. 547-8; RSS. I. No. 3726; II, No. 2724).

548. Kilblane (Glasgow, Mithsdale)

A vicarage in Bagimonds Roll in 1275, the church and its parish make no further appearance in record and had
evidently ceased to exist before the Reformation (SWS Misc. V. 103) Sites known as Kilblane appear in the parishes of Caerlaverock and Kirkmohoe, both within the deanery of Nithsdale but while the latter church appears in the taxation roll, the former does not and it is possible that it is identifiable with the earlier church since Caerlaverock also was a vicarage from a very early date. It may be on the other hand, that the earlier parish was simply merged into either Caerlaverock or Kirkmohoe (Chalmers, Caledonia, V. 157-8; Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae, II. 281).

Kilbrachmont

Although it is frequently asserted that a church of this name was granted to north Berwick and a reference does exist to it as a parish, it is clear that though the teinds as part of the lands of Kilbrachmont, which lay within the parish of Kilconquhar, pertained to the Priory, no church in fact existed (Chalmers, Caledonia, IV. 505-6; Acta Dominorum Auditorum, 103; Assumptions, 170X-171).

549. Kilbrandon (Argyll, Lorn)

The church of Kilbrandon in Seil pertained to the Priory of Ardchattan at the Reformation, one quarter of the teinds, however, were due, as was customary, to the bishops of Argyll, while the cure was apparently a vicarage perpetual
(Ardchattan Inventory, cited OP. II. 1. 102; Additional Campbell of Jura Papers, No. 4; Acts and Decrees, LXXIX, 57).

550. Kilbride (Argyll, Lorn)

Granted by Alexander II in 1249 to the episcopal mensa of Argyll, this was confirmed by Robert I in 1324/5 and James IV in 1507 (RMS, II. No. 3136) The parsonage continued with the bishops, as did one quarter of the total fruits, as was customary, the residual teinds pertaining to the perpetual vicarage, which on occasions was also detained by the bishop (Argyll Inventory, cited OP. II. 1. 108; SSR, II. 79).

551. Kilbride (Db)

Granted to Inchaffray by Gilbert, earl of Strathearn (1203 x 19), this was confirmed with all its fruits by successive bishops of Dunblane, both parsonage and vicarage remaining thus annexed while cure was evidently pensionary (Inchaffray, No's XXI, XXXIX, LXVII; Ib. p. XCVII-XCVIII, 170-3; CPL, VII. 406)

552. Kilbride (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

Now known as West Kilbride, the parsonage pertained to Kilwinning at the Reformation, the cure being a vicarage from at least the beginning of the sixteenth century
(REG. LXVIII: MS. Rental Book, 60, 64, cited Chalmers, Caledonia, VI. 561; Thirds of Benefices, 156; RMS, VI. No. 1387).

Kilbride (Glasgow, Nithsdale):- See Kirkbride.

Kilbride (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

Now known as East Kilbride, the church lay within the patronage of the bishop of Glasgow in the episcopate of Bishop John (x 1118 x 47), this being confirmed by William the Lion following upon a dispute between Bishop Joceline and Roger de Vallon c. 1180 (REG. No's 51, 55-6). In the course of the thirteenth century, the church, both in parsonage and vicarage, was erected into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral, this in turn being erected into a chantership of the Cathedral, possibly before 1266, and certainly before 1417 in which year the cure was established as a vicarage pensionary, as it thereafter remained (ib. No's 111, 212, 325; Thirds of Benefices, 87; Assumptions, cited OE. I. 101).

Kilbride (Isles)

One of the two parish churches of Arran, the church of St. Bride was granted by John of Menteith, Lord of Arran and Knapdale to Kilwinning c. 1357, this being confirmed by David II in 1364, Robert III (1390 x 1406) and by Pope Benedict XIII in 1407/8 (RMS. I. No. 182; Robertson's
Nevertheless, the patronage lay with the crown in 1437, probably passing to James, Lord Hamilton with the Earldom of Arran in 1503, and being confirmed to that earldom in 1540 (RS. 331, 69; RMS. II. No. 2742; III. No. 2202). This grant may however have been common form as neither church is designated by name, and both parsonage and vicarage teinds appear to have been annexed by this date to the bishops of the Isles, who held them at the Reformation (Coll. de Reb. Alb. 4; RSS. 65, 18V; Monro, Western Isles, 14-15).

555. Kilbucho (Glasgow, Peebles)

Erected into a prebend of the Collegiate Church of Dalkeith by Pope Sixtus IV in 1475 on petition of James, earl of Morton, a perpetual vicar with a suitable portion of fruits to be appointed, although it is clear from the actual erection of 1477 that both parsonage and vicarage fruits were annexed and cure became a vicarage pensionary (Lib. S. Crucis, App. I. No. 17; Reg. Hon. de Morton, II. No. 250). Thereafter no definite proof of the prebends existence can be found, although it is significant that parsonage and vicarage continue to be assessed as one at the Reformation and that cure remains pensionary, while
between 1525 and 1547, twenty four marks of the parsonage fruits were annexed to the Collegiate Church to provide lights and ornaments, thereby indicating that some close connection still remained between the two (Assumptions, 249, 251; Formulare, No's 342-3; Charter Chest of Earldom of Wigtown, No. 498).

556. Kilcalsmonell (Argyll, Kintyre)

Granted to Paisley by Dufgall son of Syfyn in 1261, this was confirmed by Walter Steward, earl of Menteith in 1262 and in that same year by Alan, bishop of Argyll, i.p.u. saving the vicar's portion and his episcopal quarter of the fruits (Passelet, 120-24, 308). Subsequent disputes over this church were all settled in favour of the monks, with whom the parsonage revenues remained, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual, there being no direct evidence whether, as in other churches, the bishop retained his quarter share (Ib. 140-44, 152-56; Argyll Inventory cited OP. II. 1, 28; EMS. V. No. 2070; CPL. VIII, 470; Reg. of Pres. II. 392).

557. Kilchattan (Argyll, Lorn)

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

Kilchattan in Colonsay (Isles):— See Colonsay.

558. Kilchattan (Isles)

The church of St. Catan was the parish church of Carra and Gigha and while it appears consistently as a vicarage in the fifteenth century, it is as a free parsonage within crown patronage that it is found in the following century, one possible reason for this apparent contradiction being that it may have originally been annexed to Saddell but did not pass with that abbey to the bishopric of Argyll (SSR. II. 127; CPL. VIII, 23, 607; RS. 391, 248y; Letters of James IV, No. 149; RSS. I. No. 2172; Ib. LXIV, 138).

559. Kilchenzie (Argyll, Kintyre)

While on the evidence of rental of the bishopric of the Isles dated 1561, it would appear that the revenues of this church, also known as Skeirchenzie, were divided between the monks of Iona, who held two thirds, and the bishop of the Isles, who held one third of the fruits, it would seem that since this church lay within the diocese
of Argyll that the abbey would hold three quarters of the fruits, while the bishop of Argyll would hold the remaining quarter, and this interpretation would appear to be borne out by a lease in 1609 of three fourths of the teinds of the parsonage (Coll. de Reb. Alb. 3-4; Argyle Inventory cited OP. II, 1. 20-1).

Kilchiaran (Argyll, Kintyre):— See Kilkerran.

Kilchivean (Argyll, Kintyre):— See Kilkivan.

Kilchoan in Ardanansurchan:— See Ardanansurchan.

Kilcholumkill (Argyll, Kintyre):—See Kilcolmkill.

Kilchoman (Isles):— See Trumpan.

560. Kilchoman (Isles)

The church of St. Coman in Islay was one of the three parish kirks of that island and appears to have remained independent throughout, lying within the patronage of the Lords of the Isles, on whose forfeiture it passed to the crown with whom it continued (CPL. IX, 197; XI, 262, 480; Rss. I, No. 1735; II, No. 2045; III. No. 2363).

Kilchonain (Ok. Athole and Drumalban):— See Rannoch.

561. Kilchousland (Argyll, Kintyre)

Also known as Glenquhissillean, the church of St.
Constantine was erected into a prebend of Argyll shortly before 1428, its patronage lying with the Lords of the Isles (SSR, II, 188-9). No mention of the prebend as such occurs after 1433, and with the forfeiture of the Lords of the Isles, the patronage passed to the crown and was granted by James IV as a mensal church of the bishopric of Argyll in 1508 and so continued (CPL. VIII, 468; RSS. I, No. 404; RMS. II. No. 3208; Argyll Inventory cited OP, II, 1. 19).

568. Kilchrenan (Argyll, Lorn)

Known also as the church of Lochaw or that of St. Peter the Deacon, the parsonage was annexed to the Collegiate Church of Kilmun on its foundation in 1441 (Scottish Benefices, 129-39; Highland Papers, II, 155-6n.) The parsonage revenues appear to have formed a prebend of the Collegiate Church, a perpetual vicar serving the cure, while as customary one quarter of the fruits, both parsonage and vicarage, pertained to the bishops of Argyll (Argyle Inventory, cited OP, II, 1. 131; Glenample Writs - 6th Oct. 1544 (Macgregor Transcripts); Argyle Chs., cited OP, II. 1. 131).

Kilchrist (Isles):— See Strath.
563. Kilchrist (Ross)

Also known as Cill Chrìosd or Tarradale, the teinds were in dispute between the then rector and Beauly in 1274, the latter being granted certain teinds for eight years (Beauly Chs. cited OP. II. 11. 522-3). No indication however, that church was appropriated and in 1372 William, earl of Ross is reputed to have granted it to Fearn, but there is no indication that this was ever effective and it is not until the Reformation that it can be seen that the parsonage had, in fact, been a prebend of Ross from some unknown date (Cronicle of the Earls of Ross, cited OP. II. 11. 523; RSS. Ll. 90).

Kilchuimin in Glenelg (Argyll, Morvern):— See Glenelg.

Kilchuimin (Moray, Inverness):— See Abertarff.

Kilcolmonell (Argyll, Kintyre):— See Kilcalmonell.

Kilcolmonell (Glasgow, Carrick):— See Colmonell.

Kilcolmonell (Glasgow, Dessenes/Nithsdale):— See Colmonell.

564. Kilcolmkill (Argyll, Kintyre)

Granted by Patrick McSeilling and Finlach, his wife, to the Priory of Whithorn, this was confirmed by the crown in 1325 and 1451, but this apparently conveyed only the
patronage to the canons, who in 1431 were already involved in disputes over their rights in this church, which in 1437/8 is said to be of the patronage of laymen (RMS, I. App. I. No. 20; II. No. 461; CPL. VIII. 375, 607; IX.13; Scottish Benefices, 104). The parsonage had indeed already been erected into a prebend of Lismore Cathedral by Martin, bishop of Argyll, shortly before 1382 and continues to appear as such in the first half of the fifteenth century (Ib. 114, 120; CPL. IX. 13; Diplomatarium Norvegicum, VII, No. 313). Thereafter, the church disappears from record, the confirmation to Whithorn in 1451 being apparently unsuccessful and the church apparently remaining as a prebend, while, as was customary, one quarter of the teinds pertained to the mensa of the bishops of Argyll (Deposited Muniments Book, I, 18, No. 34).

Kilcolskill (Argyll, Morvern)

Known also the church of St. Columba in Kenevaden or Morvern, it always appears to have remained a free parsonage lying originally within the patronage of the Lords of the Isles, on whose forfeiture it passed to the crown with whom it continued, although as was customary one quarter of the fruits pertained to the bishops of Argyll (CPL. X. 715, XI. 109-10; RSS. I. No. 2173; III. No. 2963; Argyll Inventory, cited OP, II. 1, 168).
566. Kilcolmkill (Isles)

The church of St. Columba of Mull, which was one of the seven parish kirk's of that island was apparently annexed to Iona between 1409 and 1421, in which latter year the Lord of the Isles supplicated that the perpetual vicarage might also be annexed, the cure to be served by a chaplain (Monro, Western Isles, 30; RMS. II. No. 2264; SSR. I. 271; Highland Papers, IV. 168-71). At the Reformation, the parsonage remained annexed to Iona, while as customary one third of the revenues pertained to the bishop of the Isles, and as no proof of the existence of a vicarage can be found, it is likely that it also was successfully annexed (Coll. de Reb. Alb. 3-4).

Kilcolmkill in Uist (Isles):— See Sand.

567. Kilconquhar (St. A. Fife)

Following upon a dispute in 1208 between Roger, bishop of St. Andrews and Duncan, earl of Fife over the grant of this church and Kilmany, the bishop quitclaimed his right to the patronage of this church to the earl who then granted or regranted the church to the Priory of N. Berwick (GRH. Chs. No. 16; N. Berwic. No. 6). A perpetual vicarage was thereafter erected, from the fruits of which the Priory received a pension, the parsonage remaining with the nunner
at the Reformation, as did the vicarage pension (Ib. No. 29; GRH. Vat. Trans. II. No. 40; Assumptions, 91v, 170v–171).

Kilconstantin (Glasgow, Denseness/Nithsdale):– See Colmonell.

568. Kildalton (Isles)

The church of St. John the Evangelist in Islay was one of the three parish kirkis of that island and appears to have remained independent throughout, its patronage remaining with the bishops of the Isles, this however being exercised by the crown "sede vacante" on several occasions in sixteenth century (CPL. VII. 406; IX. 395; RSS. III. No. 2586; IV. No. 28, 1431; Ib. LXIV, 136).

569. Kildonan (Caithness)

Granted to Scone 1164 x 1225, the possible donor appears to have been Harald, earl of Orkney, Shetland and Caithness (1165 x 1206) (Scon. No's 58, 103). In Bishop Gilbert's constitution of the chapter of Caithness (1234 x 45) the Abbot of Scone was recognised as a canon, with this church as his prebend, and he appears personally as such until 1371 (Bannatyne Misc., III. 19; Scon. No's 168, 161). After this date however, and certainly by 1447, the abbot appears to have relinquished his personal right to the prebend and instead exercised the right of patronage with a
possible reservation of the fruits (RS. 415, 15X; 464, 63; CPL. XII, 485). Both parsonage and vicarage teinds were annexed to the prebend, which thus continued until its resignation into the hands of the commendator of Scone in 1556, following upon which the Prior of Scone is found in possession of the prebend, the cure itself being evidently a vicarage pensionary (GRH Chs. No's 1679, 1778; Reg. of Pres. I. 140X; BSS. II. No. 762).

570. Kildonan (Isles)

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

571. Kildrummy (Ab. Mar)

Granted by Thomas, earl of Mar to the Dean and Chapter of Aberdeen as a common church in 1362, the church was shortly afterwards united to the parish church of Cabrach (q.v.), the revenues of which were also held in common, the single curd to be thenceforward served by a vicar pensioner as it was at the Reformation, while both parsonage and vicarage revenues continued so annexed
Kilennan (Galloway, Desnes):— See Buittle.

572. **Kilfinan (Argyll, Glassary)**

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

573. **Kilfinichen (Isles)**

One of the seven parish kirk's of Mull, the church was annexed to Iona before 1421, in which year the Lord of the Isles supplicated that the perpetual vicarage might also be annexed, the cure to be served by a chaplain (Munro, Western Isles, 29-30; SSR. I. 271; Highland Papers, IV. 168-171). At the Reformation, the parsonage remained
annexed to Iona, while as customary one third of the
revenues pertained to the bishop of the Isles, and as no
proof of the existence of a vicarage can be found, it is
likely that it also was successfully annexed (Coll. de Reb.
Alb. 3).

574. Kilgour (St. A. Fothrie)

Granted to the Priory of St. Andrews by Duncan, earl
of Fife in 1316, a commission to confirm the grant and to
erect a perpetual vicarage was appointed in 1329 (NLS. MS.
15.1.18, No. 58; CPL. II. 594). The parsonage remained
with the Priory thereafter, while the vicarage on occasions
appears to have been held by canons (CPR. I. 594, 597;
Assumptions, 160; Reg. of Pres. I. 1280).

Kilinnan (Glasgow, Rutherglen):—See Inchinan.

575. Kilkerran (Argyll, Kintyre)

The church of St. Querns or Kilchiaran was granted to
Paisley by Angus, son of Dovenald, Lord of Hyle (1241 x 49),
being confirmed i.p.u. by Alan, bishop of Argyll in 1253,
with reservation of his episcopal quarter (Passolet, 187-9).
At first, only a pension appears to have been levied upon the
fruits, but as subsequent confirmations show, the parsonage
had been fully annexed by 1299 (Ib. 128-31, 136, 308).
Disputes which subsequently arose over this church between the bishops of Argyll and the Lords of the Isles on one part, and the monks on the other, were all settled in favour of Paisley but a further dispute in 1489, during which the bishop of Argyll sequestrated the fruits of the church, appears to have led to its revenues falling into the hands of the abbey of Iona, which held them at the Reformation, although in the seventeenth century, it was once again accounted as being annexed to Paisley (Ib. 140-4, 145-7, 152-6; CPL. XII. 173; CPP. I. 635; RMS. V. No. 2070; Coll. de Reb. Alb. 3). The 1561 rental which records the church as a possession of Iona's would further credit one third of its revenues to the bishop of the Isles, but this seems unlikely and the bishop of Argyll appears to have retained his quarter, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (Ib. 3-4; Argyle Inventory, cited OP. II. 1. 15).

576. Kilkiven (Argyll, Kintyre)

Apparently an independent parsonage in 1463, the church also known as Kilchievan, had become a mensal church of the bishopric of Argyll by 1539, there being a distinct possibility that the church had been granted to Saddell along with lands in this parish c. 1475, passing in 1508 to the bishops of Argyll with whom the parsonage remained
(CPL. XL. 432; BSS. II. No. 3092; RMS. II. No. 3170; Argyll Inventory cited GP. II. l. 11).

577. Killean (Argyll, Kintyre)

Granted by Alexander II to the mensa of the bishopric of Argyll in 1243, this being confirmed by James IV in 1537, the parsonage alone was annexed, while cure was a vicarage perpetual (RMS. II. No. 3136; State Papers during Reign of Henry VIII (1538), V. 477).

Killean (Isles):— See Torosay.

578. Killearn (Glasgow, Lennox)

Both parsonage and vicarage were erected into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral by Bishop John Cameron c. 1430, with consent of the patron Patrick, Lord Graham, the cure to be served by a vicar pensioner, as it was at the Reformation (REG. No. 340; CPL. XIII, 296; Reg. of Pres. I. 81; Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg. I. No. 211).

579. Killearnsdale (Isles)

The parish church of Jura, it was recorded in 1549 merely as a chapel, the mother church undoubtedly being regarded as that of Colonsay (Monro, Western Isles, 18). As such, both parsonage and vicarage teinds appear to have pertained to the Priory of Oransay, these teinds being
leased in the seventeenth century by the bishop of the Isles, who already possessed one third of these teinds in virtue of a Papal bull of 1231, and now by virtue of a grant of 1616 of the Priory and its possessions, held them in their entirety (Argyll Inventory, cited OP. II. 1. 276; SHR. VII. 258-63; RMS. VII. No. 1386; H.M.C. 4th Rep., App. 479).

580. Killelearnan (Ross)

Also known as Eddyrdor, the garbal teinds, along with those of Fodderty, Lomlair and Logie Wester, were assigned as the prebend of the Archdeacon of Ross by Robert (I), bishop of Ross 1236 x 38. This erection was confirmed in 1255/6 with the exception that the prebend now only comprehended the parsonage teinds of Killelearnan and Fodderty (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No's LXXX, XCVII, CLXXXII; CPL. I. 175). A vicarage had been erected by 1275, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the archdeacon, although part of the revenues also pertained to the bishopric (SHS. Misc. VI. 50; Assumptions, cited OP. II. II. 525; RSS. LI. 1, 75; RMS. V. No. 563).

Killeith: See Currie.

581. Killellan (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

Known also as Killallan, the church appears to have
been one of the churches of Strathgryfe granted to Paisley
by Walter Fitzallan (1185 x 73), being confirmed by name
by Florence, bishop elect of Glasgow (1202 x 07) (Passelet,
7, 113). A vicarage settlement took place in 1227, the
parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (Ib. 318;
Assumptions, cited OP. I. 82; Reg. of Pres. I. 974;
BMS. V, No. 2072).

Killenavir:—See Glassary.

Killicudden:—See Cullicudden.

582. Killin (Dk. Athole and Drumalbane)

Granted by Robert I to Inchaffray in 1317/18 on
condition that a canon would be provided to serve in church
of Strathfillan, the church was confirmed i.p.u. by William,
bishop of Dunkeld under the proviso that a Priory should be
founded at Strathfillan, while all the revenues of this
church should be devoted by Inchaffray to the use of this
cell (Inchaffray, No's CXXIII- VI). Thereafter, Strathfilla
and Killin were one conjoint parish, the parsonage and the
major part of the vicarage revenues of which were, as
stipulated, annexed to the Priory, while the cure was served
by a vicar portioner, who may have been one of the canons
since a curate was also maintained (Assumptions, 302; Reg.
of Pres. I. 18°; II. 139°; Rep. on State of Certain Parishes, 180).

**Killinlynar (Dk. Athole and Drumalbane)**

Known also as Glenlyon or Branboth, this chapel and its revenues were reserved to the chapter of Dunkeld when the church of Dull was granted to the Priory of St. Andrews by Hugh, bishop of Dunkeld (1214 x 29) (RPSA. 295-6). This position was maintained at the Reformation, although the chapel then appears to have lain within the parish of Fortingall (HMC 3th Rep. 710. No. 76).

583. **Killintag (Argyll, Morvern)**

An independent parsonage within crown patronage in the sixteenth century, this being granted to Hector McCilleoun in 1548, one quarter of the tithes pertained, as was customary, to the bishops of Argyll (RSS. II. No. 4719; III. No. 2963; Deposited Muniments Book, I. 18, No. 34).

584. **Killespick - Kyril (Dk. ?)**

Also known as Muckleirn, the parsonage pertained at the Reformation to the mensa of the bishopric of Dunkeld, in all probability having been retained by these bishops at the disjunction of the see of Argyll from that of Dunkeld c. 1200, the cure throughout this period being a
vicarage perpetual (Argyll Inventory, cited OP. II, 1, 138; RSS. I, No. 3705; New Statistical Account, VII, 514)

585. Kilmacocharmik (Argyll, Morvern)

Known also as North Knapdale, the church of St. Charsaig in Knapdale was granted by Walter, earl of Menteith (1258 x 94) to Kilwinning, to whom it was confirmed i.p.u. by Andrew, bishop of Argyll in 1327, the bishop's rights and a vicar's portion being reserved (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. 4 CCCCLXXXVIII, DIV; CPL. II. 311) Papal confirmations followed in 1329 and 1333, and the parsonage thereafter remained with the abbey, the cure being a vicarage perpetual (RSS, LVI. 71; LXII. 137V; RMS, VI. No. 1338).

586. Kilmadock (Db)

The parsonage pertained to Inchmahome by 1439, in which year it is recorded that the vicarage was annexed to the Chancellorship of Dunblane Cathedral (CPL, VIII, 101; Scottish Benefices, 97; ADC, 184; RS, 423, 195). Both annexations thus continued, the cure evidently being a vicarage pensionary (Assumptions, 315V; APE. IV. 344; RSS, LXIII, 218).

Kilmadon: See Kilmodan.
587. Kilmaghlas (Argyll, Glassary)

Also known as Strachur, notice of the church does not appear in any pre-Reformation source and doubts as to its exact status must therefore remain unanswered (QP, II, 1, 77).

Kilmahew (Glasgow, Lennox)

Although this church achieved parochial status at the Reformation, it appears to have only existed before that period as a chapel of Cardross (q.v.) (Register of Ministers, 37; Robertsons, Index, 50, No. 7; Kilmahew Charters, cited QP, I, 27).

588. Kilmahug (Db)

The parsonage of this church, which has been mistranscribed as Kilmaling, was annexed to the mensa of the bishops of Dunblane on its vacancy in, or shortly after, 1259, the cure then becoming, as it remained at the Reformation, a vicarage perpetual (CPL, I, 367; c.f. Cockburn Medieval Bishops of Dunblane, 81, n.13; Assumptions, 385v, 321v; RMS, II, No. 763).

589. Kilmalcolm (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

Apparently one of the churches of Strathgryfe granted to Paisley by Walter Fitzallan (1165 x 73), it was confirmed by name by Florence, bishop elect of Glasgow (1202 x 07)
(Fasgelet, 7, 113). A vicarage settlement took place in 1237, the cure then being a vicarage pensionary, although in the fifteenth century the church was served by one of the monks, this however coming to an end in the sixteenth century, both parsonage and vicarage teinds remaining with the abbey (Ib. 318; Assumptions, cited OP. I. 86; RS. 292, 136; 401, 8; RMS, III. No. 916; IV. No. 16; V. No. 2070).

590. Kilmalesneyock (Moray, Elgin)

The church which was dedicated to St. Andrew appears to be identical with the chapel of St. Andrews granted by William the Lion along with its mother church of Elgin to Richard, bishop of Moray, 1187 x 89 (REM, No's 6, 42). At the beginning of the fourteenth century, the church was served by a chaplain maintained by the vicar of Elgin, but subsequent to this the church appears to have attained parochial status, its cure becoming a vicarage perpetual, while parsonage remained with bishops of Moray (Ib. No. 133; Assumptions, 400V; RSS. LXIII, 147; Reg. of Pres. I. 28, 97).

591. Kilmalie (Caithness)

Also known as Culmalin and now as Golspie, the church was apparently one of the six churches reserved to the episcopal mensa of Caithness by Bishop Gilbert in his
constitution of 1284 x 45 (Hannatyne Misc., III. 18). A perpetual vicarage had been erected by 1275, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the bishopric (SHS Misc., VI. 69; RS. 417, 95; Assumptions cited OP. II. 11. 615; Sutherland Chs. cited OP. II. 11. 649).

592. Kilmallie (Argyll, Glassary)

Also known as Kilmalduff and now as Inveraray, the parsonage was annexed to the capitular mensa of the Collegiate Church of Kilwin by George, bishop of Argyll (1441 x 66) with consent of patron (CPL. XII, 242-4; RS. 592, 190). It did not remain annexed to the common fund, but presentations do suggest that both parsonage and vicarage may have remained a prebend of the College (Argyll Chs. cited OP. II. 1. 85; Prot. Ek. of Gavin Hammiltonoun, cited OP. II. 1. 85; RSS. XLI. 361).

Kilmalin in Lochaber:— See Kilmallie.

Kilmaling (Db):— See Kilmahug.

593. Kilmallie (Argyll, Morvern)

The church of St. Malduff in Lochaber appears to have remained an independent parsonage within lay patronage, one quarter of the fruits however, pertaining as was customary to the bishops of Argyll (Rot. Scot. I. 26; RSS. II. 90
and n, 121 and n; Prot. Bk of Robert Hollock, No. 38).

Kilmalrus (Moray, Strathbogie):— See Keith.

Kilmaluaig (Isles):— See Kilmuir in Trotternish.

Kilmaluag (Argyll, Lorn):— See Lismore.

594. Kilmany (St. A. Fife)

Recognised as lying within the patronage of the bishop of St. Andrews in 1202, an unsuccessful attempt was made to annex the church to the episcopal mensa in 1387 (GRH, Chs. No. 16; GRH, Vat. Trans. I. No. 60; CBL. VIII, 337). A perpetual vicarage was erected with the parish's consent in 1438, this being maintained in 1450, when the patronage revenues were assigned in common to the members of St. Salvator's College on its erection by Bishop James Kennedy, the arrangement then made so continuing (RS, 343, 46v; Cant, Coll. of St. Salvator, 54 ff.; Theiner, Vat. Mon. No, DCCLIX; CBL. XIII, 479; BUK. 62).

595. Kilmarnock (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

The parsonage was appropriated to Kilwinning before 1312, in which year Robert, bishop of Glasgow granted the vicarage to the monks, a transaction which was confirmed in 1313 and 1333 and so continued, while church was apparently served by a vicar pensioner (CBL. II, 310-11,
596. Kilmaronock (Glasgow, Lennox)

Granted by Robert I to Cambuskenneth in 1324/5, this was confirmed, with provision for a perpetual vicar, by John, bishop of Glasgow in 1325, corporal possession being obtained in 1328 (Cambuskenneth, No's 145-6, 148-9, 150; CPP. I. 542-3). The patronage remained with the abbey at the Reformation, in whose patronage the vicarage continued, although the cure itself appears to have been a vicarage pensionary (Ib. No's 153-4; Assumptions, cited OP. I. 35; Reg. & Pres. I. 107; EMS. VII. No. 1222).

597. Kilmarow (Argyll, Kintyre)

Apparently unappropriated in 1251, the church with all its teinds was annexed to Ardochattan at the Reformation, while a curate was evidently maintained in the parish by the Priory (EMS. II. No. 3136; Ardochattan Inventory and Charters, cited OP. II. 1. 821).

598. Kilmartin (Argyll, Lorn/Glassary)

The church of St. Martin in Ardscondnis, which lay within the patronage of the Campbells, later earls of
Argyll, appears as a prebend of Lismore Cathedral in 1443, it evidently continuing as such, since the known holder of the benefice appears as a canon in 1554/5 (RS. 394, 63; Robertsons, *Index*, 28, No. 4; *EMS. N.* No's 826, 1592; GRH. Chs. No. 1639). The cure was a vicarage perpetual, while as customary one quarter of the revenues pertained to the bishop of Argyll (*EMS. II.* No. 3136, III. No. 2343; *RSS. LVII*, 29, 29).

599. Kilmours (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

Granted to Kelso by Robert, son of Vernebald c. 1170, this was confirmed by his superior Richard de Morville and Engelram, bishop of Glasgow (1164 x 74) (*Calehount*, No's 283, 285-6). The patronage was alone held however, until confirmed i.p.u. to Kelso by Walter, bishop of Glasgow in 1232 and this had not taken effect in 1245 when Bishop William confirmed the church to the uses of Lesmahago to which the patronage revenues continued thereafter annexed, the cure being a vicarage perpetual (*Ib. No's 279, 281-2, 284; Assumptions, 241, 248; Thirds of Benefices, 20, 261).

600. Kilmaveonaig (Dk, Athole and Drumalbann)

An independent parsonage in Bagmond, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation, its patronage then apparently lying with the earls of Atholl (*SHS Misc.* VI 47; *Thirds of Benefices*, 14, 256; Assumptions, 301).
Kilmavernock:— See Kilmaveonaig.

601. Kilmelfort (Argyll, Lorn)

Known also as Melfort, the church of St. Maelrubha appears to have been a prebend of the Collegiate Church of Kilmun, the holder of the benefice being called in one source Provost of Melfort and in another receives the consent of the Provost and canons of Kilmun to a feu charter (RSS. XLI, 867, GRH. Chs. No. 1681). The cure was apparently a vicarage, while as customary one quarter of revenues pertained to bishops of Argyll (Argyll Inventory, cited OP. II. I. 104; Retours—Argyll, No. 33).

Kilmeny (Isles)

This church apparently lay within the parish of Kilarrow in Islay, no record of it possessing a separate parochial existence having been discovered (OP. II. I. 261).

Kilmichael (Argyll, Glassary):— See Glassary.

602. Kilmichael (Argyll, Kintyre)

Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed to the mensa of the bishopric of Argyll by James IV in 1506 and so continued at the Reformation (ECS. II. No. 3308; Argyll Inventory, cited OP. II. I. 18).

603. Kilmodan (Argyll, Glassary)

The church of St. Modan of Glendaruel was a prebend
of Argyll by 1435 and continued as such at the Reformation, its connection with the Priory of Whithorn being post-Reformation and evidently arising from the possession of lands within the parish (CPL. VII. 376; RSS, II. No. 4595; IV. No. 1646; V. No. 526; Argyle Inventory, cited OP. II. 1. 56).

Kilmoir (Argyll, Glassary):— See Kilmorie.

604. Kilmoir (Brechin)

Now known as Kelimore, it is apparently this church, mistranscribed as Kyrimur, which appears as a prebend of Brechin in 1275, it certainly being such in 1372 when it is the prebend of the bishop's vicar, both parsonage and vicarage continuing so annexed, while the parish was served by a curate (SHS Misc. VI. 69; REF. No. 15; 11. No's CCCIV, CCCVII; CPL. XII. 4, 622; Assumptions, 344V).

Kilmoir (Isles):— See Sleat.

Kilmolroy in Arasaig (Argyll, Morvern):— See Arasaig.

605. Kilmunivaig (Argyll, Lorn/Morvern)

An independent parsonage in the presentation of the Lord of the Isles, who it is stated in 1420 had transferred the patronage, with evident lack of success, to the bishops of Argyll, the church remaining within lay patronage and
subsequently with the forfeiture of the Lords of the Isles falling to the crown who exercised this right in 1515
(GEP. I. 633; SSR. I. 157, 171-2; Dowden, Scottish Bishops, 383-4; RSE, I. No. 2667). Nevertheless, by the
Reformation, the parsonage had become annexed to Ardchattan, while as customary the bishops of Argyll held one quarter
of the revenues (Ardchattan Inventory, cited OP, II. 1. 174; Argyll Inventory, cited OP, II. 1. 174; Black Book of
Taymouth, 214-5).

606. Kilmorack (Ross)

This church, which does not appear by name in
Bagimond's Roll in 1375, is possibly to be identified therein
with the church of Alter, the lands of which certainly lay
within this parish (SRS Misc. VI. 51; Beauly Chs, cited OP
II. II. 509). It does not appear under either name in the
reconstitution of the chapter of Ross as confirmed by Pope
Alexander IV in 1255/6, although it appears to have shortly
after this become annexed to the prebend of the chancellor
of Ross who had received no specific church in that erection
(Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. CLXXXII). This in turn would
appear to have been followed by an exchange between the
chancellor and the chanter of Ross, who having been
assigned Kinnettes and Suddy in 1255/6 is later found to
possess the parsonage of this church, while the other two
are held by the chancellor, the cure of Kilmorack itself being a vicarage perpetual (CPP, I. 596-7; Lords Appeal Cases (1814), X. 637; RSS, XLI, 98).

607. Kilmore (Argyll, Lorn)

The parsonage was erected into a prebend of Argyll in 1380, a vicarage perpetual being reserved, but no further proof of its continuance as such has come to light, although its parson is found as a consenting party to a charter subscribed to by other known canons in 1557, while as customary one quarter of its revenues pertained to the bishops of Argyll (Highland Papers, IV. 137-8; CPL, VII. 407; EHR. Chs. No. 1681; Argyle Inventory, cited OP. II. 1. 119).

Kilmore (Brechin):— See Kilmoir.

608. Kilmorich (Argyll, Glassary)

Granted to Inchaffray by Gilchrist, son of Malcolm Macnasthan c. 1246, both parsonage and vicarage fruits appear to have been annexed, the cure at the Reformation evidently being served by a vicar pensioner (Inchaffray, No. LXXIV; Lib. Ins. Missarum, 137; RMS, II. No. 3622).

609. Kilmore (Argyll, Glassary)

Also known as Kilmoir and later as Strathlachlan,
the church does not appear in record until 1543, it then being a free personage lying, as it did in the post-Reformation period, within the patronage of the Maklauchlans of that Ilk (Argyle Charters, cited OP. II. 1. 74; RMS, V. No. 2005; APB, V. 141-2)

Kilmorie (Argyll, Glassary)

The chapel of Kilmorie, which lay within the parish of Glassary, but pertained to Kilfinan (q.v.) and consequently to Paisley, is called parochial in the sixteenth century, but it is obvious that it did in fact remain as a pendicle of Kilfinan, although it may have acquired certain parochial rights (Passelat, 132-3, 137-8, 309; RMS, VI. No’s 115, 1316).

610. Kilmorie (Isles)

One of the two parish churches of Arran, the church of St. Mary was granted by John of Menteith, Lord of Arran and Knapdale to Kilwinning c. 1357, this being confirmed by David II in 1364, Robert III (1390 x 1406) and by Pope Benedict XIII in 1407/8 (RMS. I. No. 182; Robertson's Index, 145, No. 23; GRH, Vat. Trans. II. No. 28). Nevertheless, the patronage lay with the crown in 1440, probably passing to James, Lord Hamilton with the Earldom of Arran in 1503, and being confirmed to that earldom in 1540 (RS, 364, 136;
CPL, VIII, 473; XII, 690; RMS, III. No. 2202; RSS, II. No. 3646). The patronage of the church continued with the Hamiltons until 1571 although the tithes at the Reformation pertained to the bishops of the Isles who must have obtained them after 1483 (Coll. de Reb. Alb. 4; RSS, XL, 15; LXV, 18v; Lib. Coll. Nostre Domine, 195).

Kilmorie in Uist (Isles):— See Kilmuir.

611. Kilmory in Waternish (Isles)

Not to be confused with the church of St. Conan of Duimnish, this church, which was one of the twelve parish churches of Skye (q.v.), was but a pendicle of Snizort (q.v.) by the beginning of the sixteenth century, its parsonage revenues thus accruing to the bishops of the Isles at the Reformation, although they do not appear to have done so in 1501 (RSS, I. No. 675, Coll. de Reb. Alb. 4) The parsonage of Waternish which appears in 1546 does not appear to be that of Kilmory but rather that of St. Conan of Waternish, also known as Trumpan (q.v.) (RSS, III. No. 1749).

612. Kilmuir (Isles)

Also known as Kilmaolvaig, the church of St. Maluoc in Trouternes was one of the twelve parishes of Skye (q.v.),
and appears to have always remained an independent parsonage which in the sixteenth century lay within crown patronage (CPL. VIII, 14; Monro, Western Isles, 37; RSS, II. No. 2045; Lockmell Chs. cited OP. II. 1, 349).

613. Kilmuir (Isles)

Known also as Kilmore in Uist, this was one of the five parish churches of that island and has been identified with the church of St. Mary of Alusasgal (CPL. XI. 286; Highland Papers, IV. 181; Monro, Western Isles, 48-9). The patronage of the church may have been included in a grant of 1372/3, but it appears as a vicarage in 1455, and while it continues thereafter no indication of its status is given, apart from the fact that the bishops of the Isles held their customary third of the revenues of the parsonage. (Coll. de Reb. Alb. 10; RSS. I. No. 520)

614. Kilmuir - Easter (Ross)

Probably a prebend of Ross by 1275, when parsonage and vicarage were separately assessed, it was certainly one by 1457/8 and so continued at the Reformation, while cure was a vicarage perpetual (SHS Misc. VI. 50; CPL. XI. 334; Retours, Ross and Cromarty, No. 60; RSS. LIII, 262).

615. Kilmuir - Wester (Ross)

The parsonage, along with that of Ardersier, was assigned to the dean of Ross in the reconstitution of the
chapter of Ross confirmed by Pope Alexander IV in 1255/6 (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. CLXXXII). A vicarage was erected by 1275 and remained independent at the Reformation when it was conjoined to that of Suddy, the garbal teinds being retained by the dean, with a small portion to the bishop (SHS Misc. VI. 50; Assumptions, cited OP. II. II. 532; RSS. XLI, 126, LI, 75Y; Lords Appeal Cases (1814) X. 637).

616. Kilmun (Argyll, Glassary)

Granted to Paisley by Duncan, son of Fercher and Laumannus, son of Malcolm (1250 x 46), this was confirmed by Alan, son of Duncan (1260 x 70), but nevertheless remained ineffective (Passelet, 132-3). In 1441, the patronage pertained to Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe, on whose petition the church was erected into a Collegiate Church, both parsonage and vicarage revenues to be annexed and the cure of souls to be exercised by one of the chaplains of the College, the arrangements then made so continuing (RS. 375, 124; GPL. XII. 242-4; Scottish Benefices, 129-30; Retours, Argyll, No. 93).

Kilmachten (Isles)

Also known as 0a, this church apparently lay within the parish of Kildalton in Islay, no record of it possessing a separate parochial existence having been discovered.
(Gp. II. 1. 269; RS8, LXIV, 126).

617. Kilninian (Isles)

One of the seven parish kirk of Mull, the personage was annexed to Iona at the Reformation, one third of the revenues pertaining as was customary to the bishop of the Isles (Coll. de Reb. Alb. 3-4; Monro, Eastern Isles, 29-31).

618. Kilniniver (Argyll, Lorn)

Also known as the church of St. Bean in Lower Lorn, the personage had been held in 1395 for 24 years by the Prior of Ardchatan, while in 1425 it was represented that a late Prior had received the church in exchange for the precentorship of Argyll previously held by the Priory (GPP, I. 584; SSR. II. 112). The supplication for revocation of this grant evidently failed, but while the personage of this church was thus retained only a portion of the fruits appear to have pertained to the Priory, while as customary the bishops of Argyll possessed quarter of the revenues of the benefice (RS, 447, 278; Lochnell Chs. cited Gp. II. 1. 105; Ardchatan Chs. cited Yb. 106; Additional Campbell of Jura Papers, No. 4).

619. Kilpatrick (Glasgow, Lennox)

Granted to Paisley by Alwin (II), earl of Lennox c. 1199.
this was confirmed by Florence, bishop elect of Glasgow (1203 x 07) and before 1227 by Maldoven, earl of Lennox, whose brother Dugfal, as rector, had alienated certain revenues claimed by the abbey (Passelet, 113, 157-165). These alienations led to controversies mainly over lands pertaining to the church, the outcome of which was in favour of the abbey to the uses of which, the church had been confirmed and a vicarage settlement reached in 1227, although the actual annexation of the parsonage was not achieved until shortly after 1234, these revenues thereafter remaining with the abbey (Ib. 164-9, 172-6, 180-203; REG. No. 143; Thirds of Benefices, 68; RMS. V. No. 2070).

Kilpeter (Glasgow, Rutherglen):— See Houston.

680. Kilpeter (Isles)

Known also as Kilpedire Blisen and Kilpbeder in Uist, the church, which was one of the five parish kirks of that island, was an independent parsonage in 1441 but by the Reformation had been annexed to Iona, while as customary one third of the teinds pertained to the bishops of the Isles (Monro, Western Isles, 48-9; RS. 377, 76; Coll. de Reb. Alb. 3).
Kilcheder (Isles):— See Kilpeter.

621. Kilravock (Moray, Inverness)

The church was conjoined to Dalrass by 1275, thereafter remaining a chapel of that parish (S.H.S. Misc. VI. 46; Family of Kilravock, 117-8).

622. Kilrenny (St. A. Fife)

Granted to Dryburgh by Countess Ada, mother of William the Lion c. 1160, this was confirmed by Pope Alexander III c. 1161, but it was not until a further confirmation by William, earl of Buchan c. 1220, that the church appears to have been converted to the uses of the abbey by virtue of episcopal and legatine grants (Dryburgh, No's 16-18, 234-5, 257, 258, 262). A vicarage settlement took place in 1268, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (Ib. No. 40; Assumptions, 88, 193, 1962).

Kilrimont (St. A. Fife):— See St. Andrews—Holy Trinity.

Kilrynlie (Moray, Strathbogie):— See Rhynie.

623. Kilspindie (St. A. Gowrie)

An independent parsonage in 1275, the church was confirmed i.p.u. to Scone by Walter, bishop of St. Andrews in 1395 (Sconn, No. 193). The parsonage and part of the vicarage was so annexed, while the cure at the Reformation
was a vicarage portionary (Assumptions, 124, 294, 310-311).  

Kilsyth:— See Monyabroch.

624. **Kiltarlity (Moray, Inverness)**

Granted by John Byseth to his newly founded hospital of Rathven 1334 x 26, this was confirmed as to be held i.p.u. in 1336, while in the following year the church was recognised as lying within the diocese of Moray (RFM. No's 71-2, 75). The parsonage thereafter remained annexed to Rathven, its revenues being utilised with those of the hospital and its other annexes to found a prebend in Aberdeen Cathedral in 1445 (REA. 11. 253; RS. 416, 213). The cure was a vicarage perpetual at the Reformation, while the revenues of the benefice of Rathven were utilised to support a staller in Aberdeen Cathedral and six bedesmen of the hospital, which was still in use (Assumptions, 233, 393; RSS. XLIV, 71).

625. **Kiltearn (Ross)**

Apparently an independent parsonage in 1275, this had been erected into a prebend of Ross by 1445, as it so continued, the cure being a vicarage perpetual (SHS Misc. VI, 55; Scottish Benefices, 236; CEL. IX. 488; RSS. XLVII, 45; LXIV, 133; Munro of Foulis Writs, No. 90).
626. Kilviceuen (Isles)

The church of St. Eugenius in Rosse was one of the seven parish kirk of Mull, its entire parsonage teinds being annexed to Iona at the Reformation as they apparently had been since at least 1421 when the cure was already a perpetual vicarage (Monro, Western Isles, 29-31; Coll. de Reb. Alb. 3; SSR. I. 368-9; CPL. VII, 223; VIII. 25).

627. Kilwinning (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

Both parsonage and vicarage teinds were undoubtedly appropriated to the abbey of Kilwinning on its foundation (-1163), the cure being designated in 1455 as that of the "monastical parish church of Kilwinning", the teinds of which remained so annexed (Basson, Medieval Religious Houses, 59; RS. 446, 225; MS Rental Book, 60, cited Caledonia, VI. 548; RSS. 62, 147).

Kinairney (Ab. Mar):— See Kinerny.

628. Kinbathoch (Ab. Mar)

Now known as Towie and alternatively written Kinbettack or Kilbarcha, the parsonage pertained at the Reformation to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Torphichen, the cure then being a vicarage perpetual, as it had been since before 1275, a fact which would appear to indicate that the
parsonage then pertained to the Knights Templars from whom it would pass to the Knights of St. John, c. 1309 (Abstract of Chs. in Chart. of Torshichen, 9, 57, 448; SHS Misc. VI. 41, 65; ERS. VII. No. 30).

629. Kincardine (Db)

The church which lay in Menteith was granted to Cambuskenneth by William the Lion c. 1195, being confirmed by successive bishops of Dunblane, one of whom Osbert, conferred all profits of the church on the abbey, who might now serve it by a chaplain (c. 1230) (Cambuskenneth, No’s 25, 121-4). The abbot of Cambuskenneth was granted a canonry of Dunblane in 1339/40, this church then evidently being accounted as his prebend since it was argued in 1510/11 that the abbot could not hold the prebend of Kippen as he was already a canon by virtue of Kincardine (Ib. No’s 125-6, 130; RSR. I. No. 2533). Both parsonage and vicarage continued thus annexed, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (ERS. VII. No. 1822; Reg. of Pres. II, 123v).

630. Kincardine (Moray, Strathpey)

Granted as a common church to the canons of Elgin Cathedral by Andrew, bishop of Moray in 1239, this grant nevertheless, seems to have been ineffective and the church appears in 1328 as a free parsonage held by a canon of
Moray (REM, No. 41; CPL, II. 294). It continues as such in the fifteenth century but the parsonage had been erected into a prebend of Elgin Cathedral before 1537 and continued as such at the Reformation while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (RS, 493, 74; 504, 51; RSS, II. No. 2412; Reg. of Pres. I. 253; Errol Chs - 6th Jan. 1588/9).

631. Kincardine (Ross)

Apparently an independent parsonage in 1375, this church had been erected into a prebend of Ross by 1440, as it so continued, the cure being a vicarage perpetual (SRS Misc. VI. 50; CPL. IX, 144; XIII, 85; RSS, LV, 89; LXI, 134y; Retours - Ross and Cromarty, No. 69).

632. Kincardine O'Neil (Ab. Mar)

Granted with all its pertinents to the Hospital of Kincardine O'Neil by its founder Alan Durward in 1333/4, this was confirmed in 1250 (REA. II. 268, 274). Along with this church apparently passed its four penicles of Grientanner, Lumphanan, Cluny and Midmar (q.v.), the last two of which may, however, have been granted to the hospital independently and were served by vicars in 1375, while the hospital master was taxed "pro omnibus ecclesiis" (SRS Misc. VI. 41-2).

In 1330 the hospital with its annexed chapels was
erected with the consent of Duncan, earl of Fife, into a prebend of Aberdeen Cathedral by Bishop Alexander de Kyninmund (REA, i. 51, 64-5, 65; ii. 252). The residual fruits of this prebend with its four annexed chapels were appropriated in 1501 to the Chapel Royal at Stirling, provision being made for vicar pensioners, but it is doubtful whether this was effective, the prebend itself remaining with a canon of Aberdeen Cathedral, who possessed the parsonage and vicarage teinds of all four pendicles, but only the parsonage teinds of the mother church, the cure being served by a perpetual vicar (Reg. C. R. Striv. CXXXIV, 14-15, 64-66; Assumptions, 381V, 386; ORH Chs. No's 1721, 1825; Reg. of Pres. II. 74).

633. Kinclaven (Dk. Angus)

Granted to Cambuskenneth by William the Lion, this being confirmed by Pope Celestine III in 1195 (Cambuskenneth, XXXII, No. 25). In 1260 however, it was related that only half the church pertained to the abbey, the other half belonging to the chanter of Dunkeld and as this was deemed to be unsatisfactory, it was decreed by Richard, bishop of Dunkeld, that the entire revenues of the church, henceforth to be served by a chaplain, were to pertain to the chanter, who was to pay an annual pension to the abbey (Ib. No. 184). A vicarage had been erected by 1461, but this was re-annexed
to the prebend in this year, both parsonage and vicarage thereafter remaining with the chanter, who as well as paying a vicar pensioner continued to meet his obligations to Cambuskenneth (Ib. No. 185; RS. 537/6, 171v; Assumptions 293v-294; Prot. Bk. of Sir Robert Rollock, No. 178; RSS. LXVII, 147).

Kinderloch (Glasgow, Deesenes/Nithdale):-- See Lochkindeloch

634. Kindrocht (Ab. Mar)

Granted by Duncan, earl of Mar (1314-34) to the Priory of Monymusk, this was confirmed with its tithes by Gilbert, bishop of Aberdeen (1228-39) (RPSA. 367-8). Both parsonage and vicarage of this church, later known as Braemar, appear to have been thus annexed and continued with the Priory at the Reformation (Assumptions, 393 and y).

635. Kinedward (Ab. Boyne)

Granted to Deer by John Comyn, earl of Buchan (1290 x 1308) and confirmed by Robert I, both parsonage and vicarage remained annexed at the Reformation, while a pension from its fruits was also payable to the canons of Aberdeen Cathedral, the cure itself being served by a vicar pensioner (Robertson's Index, I, No. 24; REA. 11. 66, 108; Assumptions 394v; RSS. XL. 118y).
636. Kinerny (Ab. Mar)

Granted to Arbroath by Thomas de Lundyn, the Durward (1204 x 11), the church was confirmed i.p.l.u. by Adam, bishop of Aberdeen (1207 x 23), a vicarage perpetual had been erected by 1250 and confirmed by Pope Alexander III in 1257, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (Aberbrothoc, I. No's 1, 59, 199; REA. I. 23; Assumptions, 330v, 373v, 383v).

637. Kinfuuds (St. A. Gowrie)

Confirmed to Scone as a chapel of the parish church of Scone by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163-78), as it had been previously granted since the reign of Alexander I, it appears to have passed to the abbey at its foundation c. 1120 (Scon, No. 48). It was still confirmed as a chapel in 1395, but appears to have achieved parochial status by 1419, its entire revenues continuing to remain with Scone (Ib. No. 193; SSR, I. 114, 159; Assumptions, 309v, 311v).

638. Kingarth (Isles)

One of the two parish churches of Bute, it was granted in 1264 by Alan the Steward to Paisley, but this was apparently ineffective, the church remaining an independent parsonage until following upon an attempt of 1433 to establish a chapter for the bishopric of the Isles, the church appears
as a prebend in 1463 (Passalet, 15; RS. 289, 283; CPL. XI. 493). This attempt appears to have failed however, and in 1501, on the erection of the Chapel Royal at Stirling by Pope Alexander VI, the church was annexed to that College, provision being made for a vicar pensioner, while in 1508/9 the entire fruits, less the vicar's pension specifically united to the prebend of Southwick recently erected into the Chancellory of the Chapel Royal, this final annexation surviving at the Reformation (Reg. C. R. Stirl. 14-15, 42-8; Reg. of Pres. I, 315). As was customary however, a proportion of the revenues of the church pertained to the bishop of the Isles, it not in this case being the normal third, but one quarter and as this is the proportion normally allowed in Argyll it is possible that the island may have at one time lain within that diocese (Coll. de Reb. Alb. 4; RSS, LXIII, 127X).

639. Kinglassie (St. A. Fotharie)

Confirmed to Dunfermline by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (1126 x 59), the presentation alone appears to have rested with the abbey and it was of this which it was reputedly deprived by William Malvoisine, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 x 33) (Dunfermlyn, No.92, 94, 98; Scotichronicon, VI. XLII). Nevertheless, it was this same bishop who confirmed the church to the abbey in 1234, while
eight years earlier Pope Honorius III had granted it to the uses of the monks, with provision for a suitable vicarage, the parsonage thereafter remaining thus annexed (Ib. No's 106-107, 257; CPL, I. 107; Assumptions, 31, 79; RRS. LX, 126V; LXIII, 87; RMS. V. No. 75).

640. Kinghorn - Easter (St. A. Fothric)

Known also as Magna Kinghorn, the church was granted to Holyrood by William the Lion and Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163-1178), but in a subsequent composition the parsonage fruits were divided between the abbey and the parsons, this being confirmed in 1253/4 by Bishop David de Bernham, as by Bishop William, his predecessor (1202 x 33) (Lib. S. Crucis, No. 76; SSR, I. 93). The remaining fruits of the church were annexed to Holyrood by Benedict XIII in 1397 and became effective in 1402, a canon henceforth serving the perpetual vicarage (CPR. I. 636-7; Lib. S. Crucis, App. I. No's 13, 14; Ib. No's 111, 115; CPL, X. 711; XII. 730-5; SRH Chs. No. 282; Assumptions, 104V, 96V, 96; Reg. of Pres. I. 38).

641. Kinghorn - Wester (St. A. Fothric)

Known also as Parva Kinghorn and later as Burntisland, the church was confirmed to DuArtferglane by Aernald, bishop of St. Andrews (1160 x 63) and to the uses of the abbey by
Bishop Hugh (1178-88) (Dunfermline, No's 95, 97, 99). In 1840 Bishop David de Bernham in reconfirming the grants of his predecessors decreed that as the fruits were so small that the church might be served by a chaplain, both parsonage and vicarage fruits being thus annexed to the abbey, as they continued to be at the Reformation (Ib. No. 119; Assumptions, 33).

642. Kingoldrum (Brechin)

 Granted to the uses of Arbroath by Turpin, bishop of Brechin (1178-88), royal confirmations were granted (1178 x 82) and (1211 x 14) by William the Lion (Aberbrothoe, I. No's 1, 178, 180; II. App. No. 1) Confirmations of this church continued to be made by successive bishops of Brechin until the episcopate of Bishop Albin when controversy broke out over this and other five churches, which the bishop claimed as pertaining to their tenure, this being resolved in 1248 when the bishop renounced all right in these churches and a vicarage settlement followed (Ib. I, No's 185-7, 233-40, 243; RS. 544, 93V). The controversy still continued however, and eventually William de Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews, who had been appointed arbitrator between the bishop and the abbey, decided in 1304 that of the six churches in dispute that those of Caterline and Maryton
should belong to the bishop of Brechin, while those of Panbride, Monikie, Dunnehen and Kingoldrum should pertain to Arbroath (Aberbrothoc, I. No. 244; RS. 544, 932). The suits were renewed in 1461, 1467 and 1517 when the bishop of Brechin attempted once more to regain all the churches, but the agreement of 1304 appears to have been maintained, the parsonage of Kingoldrum remaining with Arbroath at the Reformation, while cure was a vicarage perpetual (RS. 615, 272; Assumptions, 345; Aberbrothoc, II. 135-6, 543-4; RMS, VI. No. 2075).

643. Kingussie (Moray, Strathpey)

Granted to the bishopric of Moray by Gilbert de Kathern, this was confirmed by William the Lion to Bishop Brice in 1203 x 11, the church in conjunction with that of Insh being erected into a prebend of Elgin Cathedral by Andrew, bishop of Moray in 1326, the parsonage revenues remaining thus annexed at the Reformation, while the perpetual vicarage appears to have formed a single cure with that of Insh (RMS, No.'s 19, 68, 81; CPL, X. 176-7; Assumptions, 407, 414, 418).

644. Kinkell (Ab. Garioch)

The church, of which certain revenues appear to have pertained to the Knights Hospitallers at Torphichen in the
fourteenth century, had closely associated with it the six chapels or members of Drumblad, Dyce, Kemnay, Kinnellar, Kintore and Skene, the mother church accordingly being known as a plebanus (REA, II. 243, 253; CPL, VII. 203). Any connection with the Hospitalers came to an end however, with the erection of the church and its annexes, both in parsonage and vicarage, into a prebend of Aberdeen Cathedral in 1420 by Henry de Lychtone, before his translation to that see (REA, II. 253). The total revenues of the church and pertinents continued so annexed at the Reformation, vicar pensioners being maintained at Kinkell and each of the six pendicles (Assumptions, 388-389; Prot. Bk. of Sir John Cristisone, No. 415; REA. I. 416; RSS. II. No's 1215, 1446; Antics. Aberd and Banff, III. 240; Reg. of Pres. I. 35).

645. Kinkell (Db)

Granted to Inchaffray by its founder Gilbert, earl of Strathearn (c. 1200), this was confirmed by Pope Innocent III in 1203 and i.p.u. by the bishops of Dunblane before 1239, in which year a vicarage settlement was confirmed (Inchaffray, No's IX, XV, XVIII, XXI, LXVII). The parsonage thereafter remained with the abbey, while the vicarage appears to have been served by one of the canons (Ib. App. No. XI; RSS, LVII, 71V, 81)