302.

Kinleith:—See Currie.

Kinloch:—See Lundeiff.

Kinlochewe:—See Inverieiu.

Kinlochgoil:—See Lochgoilhead.

Kinmuck:—See Glenmuick.

Kinnaird (Brechin):—See Cookston.

Kinnaird (St. A. Gowrie)

Granted to the Priory of St. Andrews as a chapel of Inchture (q.v.) the church remained a pendicle of such at the Reformation (RPSA, 138-9, 148, 218-9; Assumptions, 18, 300, 315).

646. Kinnedair (Moray, Elgin)

Granted by Simon, bishop of Moray to the Priory of St. Andrews 1171 x 83, it being confirmed to the Priory by Pope Lucius III in 1183 and by subsequent Popes until 1248, this apparently being no more than common form, the church, having been assigned, along with that of Essil, as the prebend of the Treasurer of Moray in the constitution of Bishop Brice 1228 x 15 (RPSA, 59, 64, 69, 73, 78, 100; REM, No. 46). The parsonage revenues remained so conjoined at the Reformation, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual
647. **Kinneff (St. A. Mearns)**

Annexed to the archdeaconry of St. Andrews in exchange for the church of Tarvit by William, bishop of St. Andrews c. 1363, both parsonage and vicarage continued thus appropriated, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (CPP. I. 409, 519; Thirds of Benefices, 12; Assumptions, 78, 359).

648. **Kinneil (St. A. Linlitigow)**

Granted to Holyrood by Herbert, Chancellor of Scotland, with consent of his sons, this was confirmed by Malcolm IV in 1158-9 and by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163-78) (Lib. S. Crucis, No's 13-16). A vicarage settlement was confirmed in 1251 by David, bishop of St. Andrews but this vicarage was granted in turn to the abbey by William, bishop of St. Andrews in 1327, the cure thereafter being served by one of the canons, who normally held the vicarage, while the remaining revenues accrued to the abbey (Ib. No's 75, 88; Assumptions, 104v, 160; Prot. Bk. of Thomas Johnsoun, No. 203).

649. **Kinnell (St. A. Angus)**

The parsonage in conjunction with the vicarage of Cranston (q.v.) appears as a prebend of St. Salvator's in
1464, the combined benefice previously having been known as "Chalmoures Chaplainry", it having supported two chaplains in the college before this date (1450 x 64) (Scottish Benefices, 173; RSS, LVII. 81). This union had evidently been altered before 1473 since Kinnell was in that year made a mensal church of the archbishop of St. Andrews by Pope Sixtus IV, but this, in spite of a reappropriation in 1487, was unsuccessful, the union being dissolved in 1495 (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. DCCCLIV; Diversorum, Alexander VI (1492-96), 168; CPL, XIV. 180-1). In 1510 however, the church, both in parsonage and vicarage, was again erected into a prebend of St. Salvators, the previous connection with that College evidently having been maintained by Cranston alone, this new erection now enduring, while cure was evidently a vicarage pensionary (College Charter SAA 5, cited Cant, The College of St. Salvator, 29; Reg. of Pres. I. 130; Assumptions, 335v-336, 359; Thirds of Benefices, 10).

650. **Kinnellar (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 at the instance of Henry de Lychtone, before his translation to that see (REA, II. 248, 253). Both parsonage and vicarage continued so annexed at the Reformation, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (RS. 606, 247; Assumptions, 388-389; Antigs. Aberd. and Banff, III. 240).

651. Kinnelmont (Ab. Garioch)

Granted to Lindores by its founder David, earl of Huntingdon 1191 x 5, the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey in 1195 by Pope Celestine III (Lindores, No's III, XCVIII) A perpetual vicarage was erected in 1257, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey, the church itself having annexed to it, at the Reformation, the church of Rathmuriel (q.v.) (REA. I. 25; Assumptions, 38; Reg. of Pres. II. 176).

652. Kinnettles (Ross)

The parsonage, along with that of Suddy, was assigned to the chanter of Ross in the reconstitution of the chapter of Ross, which was confirmed by Pope Alexander IV in 1255/6 (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. CLXXXII). At some indeterminate date before the sixteenth century however, the two parsonages passed to the chancellor of Ross, who appears to have exchanged them with the chanter, who in turn received the
benefice of Kilmorack (q.v.) (Assumptions, cited OP. II. 11. 502; APS, III. 601; Lords Appeal Cases (1814) X. 637). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits were thus annexed, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (RSS, LI. 89).

653. Kinnettles (St. A. Angus)

The parsonage was erected into a prebend of St. Salvator's College in 1514, the vicarage being expressly exempted from the foundation, this arrangement continuing at the Reformation (College Cartulary B, cited Cant, The College of St. Salvator, 29; Assumptions, 355, 357; Lintrose Writs, No. 84; RSS. LVI, 107).

654. Kinnoir (Moray, Strathbogie)

The parsonage, in conjunction with that of Dunbennan, was erected into a prebend of Elgin Cathedral c. 1222, being confirmed in that year by Pope Honorius III, and in 1226 by Andrew, bishop of Moray (REM, No's 55, 60-1, 69, 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 1275 at least and probably from 1222 (CPH, XII. 336, RS. 655, 19V; SAS Misc. VI. 46; RSS. XLII, 45V; LII, 181; Assumptions, 412).
655. **Kinnoull (St. A. Gowrie)**

Granted to Cambuskenneth by Robert Erskine of that Ilk and lord of the barony of Kinnoull in 1361, this was confirmed by David II, and i.p.u. by William, bishop of St. Andrews also in 1361, provision being for a vicarage pensionary (Cambuskenneth, No's 160-4). After two years abbey lost church however, and thenceforward there was constant litigation between the abbey and other claimants, the latter finally triumphing and the church remaining independent (Ib. 165-9; CPL, IV. 237; GRH Chs. No. 909; Assumptions, 303, 308V).

656. **Kinross (St. A. Fothric)**

Granted with its chapel of Orwell to Dunfermline by Robert I in 1314, this was confirmed i.p.u. by William, bishop of St. Andrews in that year, although this did not become effective until 1317, both parsonage and vicarage revenues then passing to the abbey, while the cure became a vicarage pensionary, as it remained at the Reformation, still in conjunction with Orwell which by then appears to have attained parochial status (Dunfermelyn, No's 341-5, 351, 572, 584; CPL, IV. 184; Assumptions, 33; Morton Papers - Box 43, March 1560/1).

657. **Kintail (Ross)**

The church, both in parsonage and vicarage, became a
common church of the cathedral of Ross shortly after 1255/6, it being one of the churches of "Argyll" so granted, and thereafter remaining so annexed (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. CLXXXII; RSS. V. No. 3173; Reg. of Pres. I. 114V).

658. Kintore (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 at the instance of Henry de Lychtane, before his translation to that see (REA, II. 248, 253). Both parsonage and vicarage continued so annexed at the Reformation, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (RS. 608, 247; Assumptions, 388-389; Prot. Bk. of Sir John Cristisone, No's 37, 415).

659. Kintray (Moray, Elgin)

The church was annexed to the prebend of Spynie in Elgin Cathedral by Andrew, bishop of Moray (1224 x 42) to augment the fruits of the prebend erected by his predecessor, Bishop Brice (REM, No. 81). Thereafter, the parish appears to have become completely merged with that of Spynie, which continued as a prebend at the
Subsequent to a dispute between the bishop of Dunblane and Walter, earl of Menteith in 1237-38, the bishop renounced certain revenues in the churches of the earldom, while the earl among other things granted this church as a prebend of Dunblane in 1238 (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. XCI; Lib. Ins. Missarum, XXIX-XXXII). The patronage of the prebend was retained by the earl, one of whose successors Walter Stewart, earl of Menteith granted the church and its patronage to Cambuskenneth (c. 1286) but this was apparently ineffective and did not take force until in 1496, James IV as patron, regranted the church, both in parsonage and vicarage, to the abbey after the demission of the then incumbent (Cambuskenneth, No. 129). Meanwhile, it is obvious that the original intention of 1238 had been carried out and the parsonage of Kippen had been erected into a prebend of Dunblane Cathedral, although there is no direct proof for this until 1423 (CPL, VII. 252-3; VIII. 438). This no doubt explains why the original annexation to Cambuskenneth proved unsuccessful and the same difficulty was to arise again. Each party laid claim to the church and not until 1510/11 was a compromise effected by which the abbey was to retain the parsonage fruits less twenty pounds, which along
with the vicarage, should be erected into a prebend of Dunblane, since it was argued that the abbot could not hold the parsonage as a prebend due to the fact that he held Kincardine as such (Cambuskenneth, No's 128, 130; RSS, I. No. 2233). This arrangement thereafter persisted, the abbey holding the parsonage, the vicarage forming a prebend while the church itself was served by a curate (RMS. VII, No. 1222; RSS, LXVIII, 83; Acts and Decrees, XXXII, 196).

661. Kirkandrews (Galloway, Desnes)

Not to be confused with Kirkandrews Balmaketh (q.v.), it was proposed to unite this church to Tongland in 1431, but there is no evidence ever effective, and by 1447/8 the church had been erected into a prebend of the collegiate Church of Lincluden by Alexander, bishop of Galloway at instance of William, earl of Douglas, its patron (Scottish Benefices, 105; CPL, X. 342-3). With the annexation of the parsonage and vicarage to the Chapel Royal at Stirling by Pope Alexander VI in 1501, the association with Lincluden terminated, as did that with the Chapel Royal in 1503 when the church with all its teinds was exchanged with the Priory of Whithorn for the church of Kirkinner (Reg. C. R. Striv. 14-15, 25-6, 35, 38, 55, 57; RMS. II. No. 2760).
Both parsonage and vicarage remained with the Priory, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (ADC. IX III: Acts and Decrets, XI, 83, Testament of Mathew Fleming; RSS. LX, 137).

Kirkandrews or Kirkandrews Balmaketh (Galloway, Glenken/Desnes);— See Balmaghie.

662. Kirkandrews (Glasgow/Eskdale)

Granted to Jedburgh by Turgot de Rossedale (x 1165), the church was confirmed to the abbey by William the Lion (1165-1214), while a vicarage settlement took place in 1220 (RMS, I. App. I. No. 94; Facsimiles National MS. of Scotland, I. no.xxxx/REG, No. 114). The church, which was situated in the Debateable Land, was a vicarage in 1275, but due to constant warfare and conflicting claims made to the barony, the church had evidently ceased to exist before 1494 and with the cession of the barony to England in 1552, its history as a Scottish parish comes to an end, although for all practicable purposes this had obviously been at an end from a much earlier date (SHS Misc. V. 95, RSS, I. No. 34; Trans. Dumfries and Galloway Nat. Hist. and Antiq. Socy. 3rd Series Vol. XVI. 120-9).

663. Kirkapol (Isles)

One of the two parish churches of Tiree, the
parsonage pertained at the Reformation to the Bishop of the Isles, to whom one third of the teinds of the island had been confirmed in 1231 (SHR. VIII. 258-63; Coll. de Reb. Alb. 4).

664. **Kirkbean** (Glasgow, Dessenes/Nithsdale)

Annexed to the Provostry of Lincluden Collegiate Church by 1427, 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, although temporarily disjoined in 1547 (SSR. II. 160; CPL. VII. 496; SHS Misc. V. 104; McDowall, Chronicles of Lincluden, 114; RSS. III. No's 2432-3; LXIX, 15).

**Kirkborthwick** (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

The church did not possess parochial status and was possibly in origin a chapel built by the monks of Melrose upon lands which they possessed (OP. I. 326-7; Robertson's Index, 5, No. 20).

665. **Kirkbride** (Glasgow, Carrick)

Granted to North Berwick by Duncan, son of Gilbert of Carrick (1185 x 1250), who also granted the church of Maybole to the Priory, the church of Kirkbride was possibly
always a pendicle of that church, as it certainly was by 1408/9 and so continued at the Reformation when its revenues, as part of Maybole, still pertained to the nunnery (N. Berwic, No's 13, 15, 28; GRH. Vat. Trans. II. No. 40; Assumptions, 170).

666. Kirkbride (Glasgow, Dessenes/Nithsdale)

Also known as Blaket, the church of St. Bridget was granted to Holyrood by Uchtred, Prince of Galloway (1165 x 74) who the church was confirmed by Engelram, bishop of Glasgow (1164-1173/4) (Lib. S. Crucis, No's 52, 81). In the thirteenth century, the abbey was confirmed in possession by members of the Baliol family, and i.p.u. by Walter, bishop of Glasgow (1207-32), while it was also conceded that the vicarage might be served by a canon (Ib. 67, 69, 70-1, 80). The vicarage was still so served in 1470, but thereafter the parish disappears, it presumably having been within merged into Urr, whose bounds it lay and which also belonged to Holyrood (CPL. XII, 735).

Kirkbride (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham) - See Large

667. Kirkbride (Glasgow, Nithsdale)

Not to be confused with the church of St. Bridget of Blacketh which has been misread as Stranith, due to the fact that this church lay in the valley of the Nith, it is this latter fact which identifies the church with that of St.
Bridget of Wintertonegan which in 1227/8 was granted by Arrica of Nithsdale to the bishop of Glasgow (Chalmers, Caledonia, V. 173; c.f. NLS. MS. 34.3.25, 140; REG, no. 142). This grant was apparently unsuccessful however, the church, also known as Kilbride, remaining an independent parsonage until its erection, both in parsonage and vicarage, into a prebend of the Collegiate Church of Lincluden, this having taken place before 1487 and so continuing, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (PRO, 31/9-30, Diversorum, Innocent VIII, 1486-7, 254; Prot. Bk. of Herbett Anderson, No. 17; Assumptions, 272).

Kirkbride (Glasgow, Peebles):— See Traquair.

668. Kirkbuddo (Brechin)

Both parsonage and vicarage were erected by Pope Sixtus IV into a prebend of the newly erected Collegiate Church of Guthrie in 1479, so continuing thereafter, while the cure was evidently pensionary (CPL, XIII. 137-9; Assumptions, 355).

669. Kirkcaldy (St. A. Fothric)

Granted to Dunfermline by David I, this was confirmed by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews and by Pope Alexander III in 1163 (Dunfermelyn, No's 29, 92, 237). In the early thirteenth century, the church was claimed as a chapel of
Dysart but this was resolved by an annual pension laid upon Kirkcaldy, the church itself being granted i.p.u. by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1202-38) (Ib. No's 111, 117-18, 143). A perpetual vicarage was erected by the terms of these grants, the parsonage remaining with the abbey (SHS Misc. VI. 37, 62; Assumptions, 31V, 79; RSS. XXXVIII, 21; LXIII, 38).

670. Kirkchrist (Galloway, Desnes)

The church, which first appears in the fifteenth century, was evidently always an independent parsonage, the patronage of which appears to have belonged to the bishops of Galloway (Scottish Benefices, 327; CPL, X. 692-3; RMS, III. No. 2254; V. No. 2050; Reg. of Pres. I. 82).

671. Kirkcolm (Galloway, Rhinns)

Known also as Kyraem in Rhinns, the church was granted to Sweetheart by Devorgilla de Baliol, possibly on the abbey's foundation in 1273, but the patronage alone seems to have been involved, the church being granted i.p.u. by Adam, bishop of Galloway (1363 x 79) and confirmed by Archibald, earl of Douglas in 1401 (Book of earlaverock, II, 417; GRH. Vat. Trans. II. No. 6). A perpetual vicarage was thereafter erected, but the abbey apparently also took part of these fruits in the fifteenth century, while in the sixteenth
century both parsonage and vicarage appear to be annexed while cure was served by a vicar pensioner. (CPL, XIV. 192-3; RS. 438, 164; Galloway Charters, No. 131; RMS, VI. No. 1358; Reg. of Pres. I. 23; RSS, LV. 30).

672. Kirkconnel (Glasgow, Nithsdale)

The church had been annexed by 1275 to the Abbey of Holywood with whom the parsonage tenecks continued at the Reformation, while the vicarage, which remained unappropriated, appears to have been normally served by a canon of the abbey (SHS Misc. V. 100; Assumptions, 271; CPL. IX. 471; Reg. of Pres. I. 13; RSS, LX, 74).


674. Kirkcormack (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) speaks of the original granter as Uchtred, Prince of Galloway (1160 x 74) (Lib. S. Crucis, No's 49, 51, 73). The parsonage continued with the abbey, the cure being a perpetual vicarage, which appears to have remained served by secular priests (Ib. App. II. No. 28; Assumptions, 105; Reg. of Pres. I. 91V).

675. Kirkcowan (Galloway, Farines)

A pendicle of Kirkinner in 1435, the church, which
probably always had been such, followed the vicissitudes of its mother church (q.v.) (RS. 111, 32; Rep. on State of Certain Parishes, 208).

676. Kirkcudbright (Galloway, Desnes)

Known also as the church of St. Cuthbert of Desnesmore, it was granted to Holyrood by Uchtred, Prince of Galloway (1160 x 64), this being confirmed by Pope Alexander III in 1164 and i.p.u. by John, bishop of Galloway (1189-1209) (Lib. S. Crucis, No's 27, 49, 100, App. I. No. 1). A perpetual vicarage was erected by 1275, this being served by canons from time to time, the parsonage remaining with the abbey (SHS Misc. VI. 74; SSR. II. 140; CPL. XII. 735; Assumptions, 105; RSS. XLVI, 132).

677. Kirkcudbright - Innertig (Glasgow, Carrick)

The church of St. Cuthbert of Innertig, now known as Ballantrae, was confirmed to Crossraguel by Robert III in 1404, although the initial annexation was possibly soon after the abbey's foundation in the mid-thirteenth century (Crossraguel, I. No's 4, 22). The parsonage continued so annexed at the Reformation, while cure was served by a vicar perpetual (Ib. I. No. 90; Aisla Monuments, No. 679; Prot. Bk. of Gavin Ros, No. 222).
678. Kirkdale (Galloway, Desnes)

Both parsonage and vicarage were granted by James IV to the Priory of Whithorn in 1508, the cure thenceforward being served by a vicar pensioner (RMS. II. No. 3268; GRH. Chs. No. 730; Testament of Mathew Fleming; RSS. XLIX, 115).

Kirkden:— See Idvie.

Kirkennan:— See Buittle.

679. Kirkforthar (St. A. Forthric)

Also known as Forthir, the church, which was a parsonage in Bagimond, appears to have remained unappropriated lying within the patronage of the archbishops of St. Andrews in the sixteenth century (SHS Misc. VI. 38; CPH. XII. 429; Mortan Papers, Box 9; Assumptions, 99, 101; Lindsay Papers – Kirkforthar Titles, Box 5, No. 3(a) ).

680. Kirkgunzeon (Glasgow, Dessenes/Nithsdale)

The vill of Kirkgunnin was granted to Holmcultram by Uchtred, son of Fergus, Prince of Galloway (1161 x 74), while the chapel of St. Winninus there was confirmed to the abbey by Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow (1174 x 99) (Holm cultram, No's 120, 120a, 136-38). This chapel, which became parochial was frequently in dispute between the monks and successive bishops of Glasgow, the former retaining their
rights however, its revenues being leased to Herries of Terregles in 1387, while cure was served by one of the monks (Ib. No's 139, 141 a, f, i; CPP, I. 576). The effective end to the connection between Holm Cultram and the church came with the Schism (1378-1417) and control had evidently been lost by 1391, the parsonage being obtained in the early fifteenth century by William Croyser, archdeacon of Teviotdale, in commendam (Ib.: CPL, VII. 67, 344). This was followed by a definite move to annex the church permanently to the archdeaconry and a supplication to this effect was made by John, bishop of Glasgow in 1435, the church being spoken of, as so annexed in 1446, although in the previous year John Herries, knight, now claiming to be lay patron had protested against the unlawful annexation (RS, 305, 86; 407, 197; 412, 144V). The latter's cause evidently triumphed as by 1453, one William Herries is found as parson and the church thereafter continued as an independent parsonage within the patronage of the family of Herries (Ib. 468, 249; CPL, XI. 261; GRH Chs. No. 1780; RMS, Iv. No. 1393).

Kirkhill (Moray, Inverness):- See Wardlaw.

Kirkinch:-- See Nevay.
681. **Kirkinner (Galloway, Farines)**

Also known as Carnesmole, the church was annexed to the bishopric of Galloway in 1306, but this was ignored by Edward Bruce, who granted it to the Priory of Whithorn, this being confirmed by the crown in 1325 and 1451 (*Reg. of Greenfield*, V. 59; *Rms*, I. App. I. No. 20; II. No. 461). Nevertheless, the grant never appears to have become effective, the church appearing as an independent parish church in the patronage of the earls of Douglas in the fifteenth century (*Scottish Benefices*, 89, 94, 239, 277; *CPL*, 422-3). Another attempt was made to unite church to bishopric in 1449, but this was revoked in the following year (*GRH Vat. Trans.* 1420-58, 114; *RS*, 441, 254Y; 446, 108Y; *CPL*, X. 96). The church thereafter appears to have remained independent until its annexation, along with its pendicle of Kirkcowan (q.v.) to the Chapel Royal at Stirling in 1503/04, the rights of the Priory as patrons being then recognised and the church of Kirkandrews (q.v.) being granted to them as compensation (*Ib. XI*. 422-3; *Rms*, II. No. 2760; *Reg. Cap. Reg. Striv. No.'s 4, 6-7, 9). The revenues of this church and Kirkcowan were thereafter divided between the sub-dean and the sacristan, who continued to hold these revenues at the Reformation, while cure was a vicarage pensionary (*HMC. 4th Rept. I*. 517; *GRH Chs. No*. 1830; *Hist. C. R. Striv.*.)

682. Kirkintilloch (Glasgow, Lennox)

Known also as Lenyie or Lenzie, the church was granted to Cambuskenneth by William, son of Thorald, sheriff of Stirling, at the end of twelfth century, being confirmed by Pope Celestine III in 1195 (Cambuskenneth, No's 25, 132). At beginning of thirteenth century, this grant was confirmed by William Comyn, Earl of Buchan, the church being confirmed i.p.u. by Walter, bishop of Glasgow c.1230, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey, while the perpetual vicarage appears normally to have been held by a canon, who served the charge by means of a curate (ib. No's 133-4, 136-9, 141, p. XXX; Charter chest of earldom of Wigtown, No's 12, 364).

683. Kirkliston (St. A. Linlithgow)

The church, also known as Liston, was to be annexed to the mensa of the bishop of St. Andrews in 1387, but it is doubtful whether this was ever effective and in 1449/50 it was to be appropriated to the proposed collegiate church of Falkirk (GRH Vat. Trans. I, No. 60; Rs. 434, 297). Already however, it had been appropriated to the Hospital
of St. Anthony at Leith in 1443/4, but this had been revoked almost immediately, and it was not until 1451 that the church was once again annexed to the hospital by Bishop James Kennedy, who granted it in lieu of Lasswade (Scottish Benefices, 132-3; Rs. 394, 184\(\text{V}\); 397, 294\(\text{V}\); CPL, IX, 406; X. 220). Even this appears to have been transitory, or non-effective, as both parsonage and vicarage of this church, which lay within an episcopal barony, pertained to the archbishops of St. Andrews by the early sixteenth century, thereafter so continuing, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (Formulare, No’s 85, 120, 216; Rentale S. Andrée, 78, 88; Assumptions, 4; RSS, LXIII, 175\(\text{V}\); Reg. of Pres. I. 76).

684. Kirkmabreck (Galloway, Desnes)

Both parsonage and vicarage revenues were annexed to Dundrennan at the Reformation as they obviously had been from an early date (APs, Iv. 495).

685. Kirkmadrine (Galloway, Desnes)

Known also as Egernesse, the church was confirmed by William the Lion to the Priory of St. Mary’s Isle (1189 x 96), as the grant of Rolland, son of Uchtred (†. 1200) (GRH Chs. No. 14; Watson, Place Names) The parsonage so continued annexed to the Priory at the Reformation, while
cure was a vicarage perpetual (MS Rental Book, ii, 94, cited Chalmers, Caledonia, V. 429; RMS, V. No. 1397).

Kirkmadrynne (Galloway, Rhinns):— See Toskerton.

686. Kirkmanoe (Glasgow, Nithsdale)

Granted to Arbroath by Robert I in 1321, the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by John, bishop of Glasgow in 1325 but this, in spite of subsequent confirmations, never appears to have become effective due to the opposition of the lay patrons, the Stewarts of Dalswinton, who had won their case by the beginning of the fifteenth century (Aberbrothoc, I. No's 279-282, 358; CPL, II. 304; Robertsons, Index, 54, No. 9; GRH Vat. Trans. II. No. LXXXI). Thereafter, the church, both in personage and vicarage, was erected into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral in 1429 at the instance of Mary Stewart, lady of Dalswinton, with whose descendants the patronage of the prebend remained at the Reformation, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (REG, No. 336; GRH Chs. No. 1836; Galloway Charters, No’s 61, 99, 132; RSS, IV. No. 1271; Mun. Alm. Univ. Glas. No. 211).

687. Kirkmaidne (Galloway, Farines)

The personage was annexed to the Priory of Whithorn by 1559 (Acts and Decreets, XIX, 49; Thirds of Benefices. 138; RSS. XLII, 103).
688. **Kirkmaiden (Galloway, Rhinns)**

Annexed to Soulseat by Walter, an apostolic delegate, in 1386, the church was confirmed to the abbey by Pope Clement VII in 1385, the parsonage and vicarage thereafter continuing appropriated, while one of the canons served the vicarage pensionary (GRH Vat. Trans. I. No. 73; CPL. IX, 419-20; X. 275; RS. 452, 289; RMS, VIII. No. 1657; Reg. of Pres. II. 33V).

**Kirkmichael (Dk. Athole and Drumalbane):** See Strathardle.

689. **Kirkmichael (Glasgow, Nithsdale)**

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation when the patronage of the benefice apparently lay with the bishops of Glasgow (SHS Misc. V. 101; CPL. XIII. 105, 489; Assumptions, 272V; RSS, IV. No. 244; Reg. of Pres. II. 20).

690. **Kirkmichael (Glasgow, Carrick)**

Known also as Munterdove, the church was annexed to the Priory of Whitnorn in 1381, the parsonage being so retained, while the vicarage appears to have frequently been held by a canon (CPP. I. 534; RS. 446, 51; Aisla Muniments, No's 313, 658; Testament of Mathew Fleming, Deeds, XL. 205).

**Kirkmichael (Glasgow, Lanark):** See Carmichael.
631. **Kirkmichael (Moray, Strathspey)**

In origin the church appears to have been a pendicle of Inveravon, it possibly being one of the chapels of that church which are referred to in its erection as a prebend of Elgin Cathedral by Brice, bishop of Moray (1208 x 15) (*REM*, No's 46, 50, 62). With the erection of that prebend into the Chancellorship of the Cathedral by Andrew, bishop of Moray in 1226, the fruits apparently passed to that dignitary, to whom, the parsonage pertained at the Reformation, while cure was a vicarage perpetual (*Ib.* No's 69, 81; *RMS*, Vl. No. 1714; Reg. of Signatures in Comptrollery, Xlll, 10V; *Thirds of Benefices*, 8).

692. **Kirkmichael (Ross)**

The parsonage had been erected into a prebend of Ross by 1429 and so continued, the cure being a vicarage perpetual (*CPL*, Vlll. 153; *Scottish Benefices*, 119; *RSS*, III. No's 2294, 3027; c.f. Assumptions, 272V; Reg. of Pres. II. 168).

Kirkness;— See Portmoak.

693. **Kirknewton (St. A. Linlithgow)**

Also known as Newton, the church, both in parsonage and vicarage, was erected into a prebend of the Collegiate Church of St. Giles in 1472 and while definite proof is wanting, it appears to have remained as such, since in the
valuation of the benefice given up at the Reformation there occurs deductions for payments made to the prebendaries of St. Giles while the cure itself was served by a vicar pensioner (Scottish Benefices, 172; RSS, III, No. 2621; Assumptions, 118; Reg. of Prés. I. 32v, 151, 153).

694. Kirk of Muir (St. A. Linlithgow)

Termed the chapel of St. Mary of Garvald in Dundafmoor in 1458/9 and later as Kirkmuir, this church was a pendicle or chapel of Kirkton (q.v.) before the Reformation and consequently pertained to Cambuskenneth as such, although the church itself appears to have attained parochial status before that date, the cure then being served by a vicar pensioner (RMS, II, No. 672; V. No. 188; VII. No. 1222; Thirds of Benefices, 17, 37, 269).

695. Kirkoswald (Glasgow, Carrick)

The church of St. Oswald of Turnberry was granted by Duncan, son of Gilbert, earl of Carrick, to Paisley before 1214 x 16, this grant evidently being on the condition that the monks should found a monastery in Carrick to which church and other gifts should be transferred (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 56; Crosgrael, I. No. 2). This stipulation led to much litigation and in spite of successive confirmations to Paisley, it was finally decided
by a judgement of 1244 that a house should be built at Crossraguel to which this church and others should pass (Ib. No's 3-4; Passelet, 113-4, 427-8). Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed thereafter, the charge being served by a curate, this arrangement already having been foreshadowed in a vicarage settlement of 1227 (Ib. 321; Crosraguel, I. No's 22, 55; Aisla Muniments, No's 676, 673).

Kirkpatrick Cro (Glasgow, Dessenés/Nithsdale);— See Kirkpatrick Irongray.

636. **Kirkpatrick — Durham** (Glasgow, Dessenés/Nithsdale)

Also known as Kirkpatrick of the Mure, the church was granted to Sweetheart by Devorgilla de Baliol, possibly on the foundation of the abbey in 1273, but patronage alone seems to have been involved, the grant being confirmed to the uses of the abbey by William, bishop of Glasgow in 1341, a vicarage settlement then taking place, the parsonage thereafter remaining so annexed at the Reformation (Laing Charters, No. 46; GRH. Vat. Trans. II. No. 10; RS. 445, 156; CPL. X. 493; Reg. of Pres. I. 124V; RMS. VIII. No. 572).

637. **Kirkpatrick — Fleming** (Glasgow, Annandale)

Also known as Kirkpatrick Iuxta Gretna, the church
was granted to Guisborough by Robert de Brus c. 1170 and confirmed by his son William (1191 x 1215), successive disputes taking 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 an independent parsonage within the patronage of the bishops of Glasgow (Ib. No. 1188; Reg. of Pres. I. 149v).

698. Kirkpatrick - Irongray (Glasgow, Desseses/Nithsdale)

Also known as Kirkpatrick Cro, the church had been erected into a prebend of the Collegiate Church of Lincluden by 1455, both parsonage and vicarage continuing so annexed at the Reformation when the parson appears as a canon of Lincluden, while the cure was served by a vicar pensioner (SHS Misc. V. 105; RS. 413, 295v; CPL, XL, 261; HMC. 15th Rep. App. V111, 49; GRH. Chs. No. 1780; McDowall, Chronicles of Lincluden, 117; RSS, V. No. 3527).

Kirkpatrick - Juxta Gretna (Glasgow, Annandale): - See Kirkpatrick - Fleming.

699. Kirkpatrick - Juxta Moffat (Glasgow, Annandale)

By a convention between Robert de Bruce and Engelram,
bishop of Glasgow (1164-73/4) and confirmed by Bishop Joceline (c. 1187 x 89) the church, or rather its patronage, was ceded to the bishops (REG, No's 72-3). This was confirmed in a papal confirmation of 1216 and the church thereafter continued as a free patronage, still within the patronage of the bishop of Glasgow (Ib. No. 111; RS. 393, 297; CPL, XIII, 186; Colquhoun Chartulary, 415; RSS, LV. 86).

Kirkpottie (St. A. Gowrie): - See Pottie.

700. Kirkton (St. A. Linlithgow)

Also known as Baglis Ninian or St. Ninians, Stirling, the church with its chapels of Dunipace and Larbert was granted to Cambuskenneth by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (1140 x 58) (Cambuskenneth, No's 25, 109). Disputes later arose over Dunipace (q.v.) between Dunfermline and Cambuskenneth, who manage to retain their rights to the chapel which continued as a pendicle of Kirkton at the Reformation, although it attained parochial status before that date, as did the church of Larbert (q.v.) (Dunfermelyn, No's 215, 237, 238; Cambuskenneth, No's 85, 87-8, 117-8) Gargumnock (q.v.) and Kirk of Muir (q.v.) were also pendicles of Kirkton at the Reformation, as they had undoubtedly been
from early times, and of these the latter at least had also attained parochial status (RMS, VII. No. 1222; Thirds of Benefices, 17). At first the abbey only enjoyed the parsonage teinds of the church and its pendicles, the cure being a vicarage perpetual, but this too was annexed to the monastery by William, bishop of St. Andrews in 1295, this being confirmed by Pope Gregory XI in 1372, with faculty to serve the church by two chaplains, although by the sixteenth century the cure had become a vicarage pensionary, both parsonage and vicarage revenues of the church and its four pendicles remaining with the abbey (Cambuskenneth, No’s 111, 114-116, 119-120; SSR, I. 215; RMS, VII. No. 1222).

701. Kirktown (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

This parish does not appear before the early sixteenth century, and it would appear that this is the church known earlier as Cavers Parva (q.v.) (Trans. Hawick Arch. Soc. 1946, 7). The church remained an independent parsonage, its patronage being in dispute in 1509 between the archbishop of Glasgow and the Crown, the former’s right being recognised in 1511, while in the immediate post-Reformation period, it is found in the hands of the earl of Bothwell (Prot. Bk. of Cuthbert Simson, No’s 387-8; Thirds of Benefices, 25; RSS, IV. No. 1397; Ib. XXXVII, 25; Reg. of Pres. I. 34v).
Also known as Orde or Horda, the church was confirmed to the bishopric of Glasgow by Pope Alexander III in 1170, other pontiffs following suit until 1186 (REG, No's 26, 51, 57, 62). The patronage of the church had, however, been relinquished by 1231 in which year Walter, bishop of Glasgow at the instance of Richard Germyne, the true patron, granted the church i.p.u. to the hospital of Soutra, this being confirmed in 1255 by Bishop William de Bondington (CCM, 24-5, 33-4). The perpetual vicarage thereafter erected was normally served by one of the brethren, while the parsonage revenues remained with the hospital until the latter's successful annexation in 1460 to Trinity College with which the parsonage revenues henceforth continued as a common kirk, while cure was a vicarage perpetual (Ib. 57-63, 123-4; Chs. Trin. Coll. No's 1-2; RS. 291, 162; Reg. of Pres. I. 34, 113; Thirds of Benefices, 26).

The parish church of Kirkwall, that of St. Magnus being the cathedral church, the parsonage was one of the original prebends of Kirkwall cathedral appearing as such in 1461, the cure being a perpetual vicarage (RS. 403, 261V; 547, 140; CPL, XII, 128; Records of the Earldom of Orkney, 194). Although a parson appears in 1481, the
prebend would appear to have decayed in the sixteenth century, since of the six prebends remaining in 1539-44, this does not appear to have been one (Ib. No. XC11, PSSA, Vol. XVI, 195; c.v. RMS, III. No. 3102). In the reconstitution of the chapter of Orkney by Bishop Reid in 1544, the parsonage revenues were allocated to the bishop as canon of St. Olaf, although many other teinds within the parish were devoted to other prebends, while cure was a vicarage perpetual (RMS, III. No. 3102; Peterkin, Rentals - Bishopric Documents, 35; RSS, II. No's 3731, 3804; Register of Ministers, 54).

704. Kirriemuir (St. A. Angus)

Granted to Arbroath by Gilchrist, earl of Angus (1201 x 7), the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 x 4), while by an agreement of 1204 x 11, vicars perpetual were to be presented (Aberbrothoc, I. No's 1, 44, 164, 167). The parsonage thereafter remained with the abbey, while cure was as stipulated, a vicarage perpetual (Assumptions, 330v, 358v-).

705. Knockando (Moray, Elgin)

In origin the church, which is possibly to be identified with that of Aberbrandely (q.v.), appears to have
been a pendicle of Inveravon, it possibly being one of the chapels of that church which are referred to in its erection as a prebend of Elgin Cathedral by Brice, bishop of Moray (1208 x 15) (REM, No's 46, 50, 62). With the erection of that prebend into the Chancellorship of the Cathedral by Andrew, bishop of Moray in 1226, the fruits apparently passed to that dignitary, to whom both parsonage and vicarage pertained at the Reformation (Ib. No's 69, 81; RMS, Vl. No. 1714; Reg. of Signatures in Comptrollery, XIII, 10). 

706. Knoydart (Argyll, Morvern)

Also known as St. Congan of Knoydart or Kilchoan, the church was united to that of Arásaiag (q.v.) by the early sixteenth century, it apparently having been so before 1427 (RSS, I. No. 1338; SSR, II. 180-1). Through identification of Arasaig with the church of Moidart (due to the grant made in the reign of Robert I to Roderick, son of Alan, of the lands of Modworth and Knodworth with donation of the church) it has been asserted that the united church was annexed to Iona at the Reformation but this is clearly not the case and Moidart (q.v.) must be reckoned as a separate parish (OP. II. 1. 200; Robertsons, Index, 2. No. 53; Coll. de Reb. Alb. 3-4). Indeed the church
of Knoydart was erected in 1506 into a prebend of Argyll, but only for the life of the then incumbent, it thereafter evidently resuming its status of an independent parsonage in royal patronage, although as customary one quarter of the teinds pertained to the bishops of Argyll (PRO - Diversorum, Julius II (1503-13), 176; RSS, I. No. 2896; Argyle Inventory, cited OP. II. 1. 205).

Kynteryth (Ross)

Although a presentation to the parsonage of Kyntereth is made in 1549/9, no trace of such a parish within the diocese of Ross can in fact be found and its appearance would appear to be due to a scribal error (RSS. LV. No. 164). It is perhaps to be identified with Kiltearn which frequently appears as Kylteyrn (CPL, LX. 488)

Kyraem in Rhinns:— See Kirkcolm.

Kyrkton (Ab. Aberdeen):— See Aberdeen - St. Machar.

Ladykirk (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

This was merely a chapel within the parish of Monkton (q.v.)

Ladykirk (St. A. Merse):— See Upsetlington.

Laggan (Moray, Strathspey)

Originally known as Logie-Kenny, the church was
granted by Andrew, bishop of Moray in 1239 as a common church of the canons of Elgin Cathedral, both parsonage and vicarage remaining so annexed, the cure evidently being a vicarage pensionary (REM, No's 41, 159; Thirds of Benefices, 6; Reg. of Pres. I. 114).

708. Lagganallachie (Dk. Athole and Drumalbane)

Also known as Logieallochie, the church, according to Myln, was annexed to the archdeaconry of Dunkeld by Bishop William Sinclair (1312-37) (Myln, Vitae, 16-18). It was certainly so annexed at the Reformation, both parsonage and vicarage fruits then pertaining to the archdeacon, who maintained a vicar pensioner (Assumptions, 295-6; Reg. of Pres. I. 13v).

Laggan Mochaid (Dk. Athole and Drumalbane): - See Logierait.

709. Lairg (Caithness)

Assigned as part of the prebend of the Treasurer of Caithness in the constitution of Bishop Gilbert (1324 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. 697; Assumptions, cited OP. II, 11. 626).

710. Lamberton (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. CCCCLXIX). Although confirmed to Durham in 1253, the revenues of the parsonage appear to have been devoted to the uses of the cell of Coldingham by the end of that century and thereafter followed the vicissitudes of that house, which was ultimately united to Dunfermline in the sixteenth century (Easson, 49-50; N. Durham, App. No. DCXLIX; Priory of Coldingham, CXIII; Col. of Docs. rel. to Scotland, I, 360). A vicarage appears in 1271, but this was apparently served by one of the religious at the Reformation (N. Durham, App. No. CCCXXX; Assumptions, 200; RSS. XLIX, 17).

711. Lamington (Glasgow, Lanark)

The parish was divided from an early period, the two portions being known respectively as Hartside (q.v.) and Lamington (CPL. X. 184; XI. 506). This church remained an independent parsonage in the patronage of the lords of the manor, who from 1368 onwards were the Baillies of Lamington (Robertson's Index, 36, No. 28; CPL. XI. 427; Statutes of the Scottish Church, 153).

712. Lanark (Glasgow, Lanark)

Granted by David I, along with the church of Pettinain (q.v.), to Dryburgh c. 1150, the church, with its chapel, was confirmed i.p.u. by Herbert, bishop of Glasgow (1147 x 64)
the parsonage remaining so annexed, while the cure was a perpetual vicarage (Dryburgh, No's 43-5, 52, 209-10; Assumptions, 193, 193\textsuperscript{V}, 196\textsuperscript{V}; RSS. LVI, 123).

Langdregarne:— See Dreghorn.

713. Langton (St. A. Merse)

Granted to Kelso by Roger de Ov c. 1150, the church was confirmed with its tithes to the abbey by Aernald, bishop of St. Andrews (1162 x 4), while subsequent confirmations include those of William de Veteri Ponte (1198 x 1214), and David, bishop of St. Andrews in 1240, the latter including a vicarage settlement, the parsonage thereafter remaining so annexed (Calchou, No's 12, 83, 138-9, 419, 451; SHS Misc. Vl. 58; Assumptions, 194\textsuperscript{V}, 226).

714. Larbert (St. A. Linlithgow)

In origin a chapel of Kirkton, Stirling, it passed with its mother church of Haglis Ninian to Cambuskenneth by the grant of Robert, bishop of St. Andrews 1140 x 58 (Cambuskenneth, No's 25, 109). It continued as a pendicle at the Reformation, although by this date it may have obtained parochial status (Ib. No. 117; RMS, Vll. No. 1222).

715. Largo (St. A. Fife)

Granted to North Berwick by Duncan, earl of Fife (1154-1204), this was confirmed by Malcolm, earl of Fife
c. 1328 and i.p.u. with provision for a vicar perpetual by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 x 34), the parsonage thereafter remaining with the Priory (N. Berwic, No's 7-8; NLS. MS. 15.1.19, No. 26; Assumptions, 94, 152v; Thirds of Benefices, 238).

716. Largs (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

The church of Kirkbride of Largs was confirmed to North Berwick by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow (1174-93) at the petition of Roger de Scalebroc, but this evidently proved unsuccessful as did a confirmation by Pope Clement IV to Paisley in 1265 (N. Berwic, No. 2; Passelet, 308). It was granted to Paisley, however, by Walter, the high steward c. 1316, this being confirmed i.p.u. by John, bishop of Glasgow (1323 x 35), both parsonage and vicarage being annexed, an earlier vicarage settlement evidently proving ineffectual and the cure being served by a removeable chaplain (Ib. 237-44; Assumptions, cited OP. I, 90; RMS, V. No. 2070).

717. Lasswade (St. A. Linlithgow)

A mensal church of the bishopric of St. Andrews by 1238, it appears to have been such by 1275 when it was already a vicarage, the annexation continuing until its revocation in 1451 by Bishop Kennedy (Priory of Coldingham, CVIII;
SHS Misc. VI. 55; CPL, X. 220). In 1465, the church was united to the capitular mensa of St. Salvator's College, the then parson to become a canon of the college, but this proved to be ineffective and while a re-annexation took place in 1468, this too was inoperative, as also was the union of the church to the mensa of the archbishop of St. Andrews which took place in 1473 and was formally dissolved in 1476 without having taken place (CPL, XII, 635-6; XIII, 54; Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. DCCCLIV). The church was successfully erected into a prebend of St. Salvator's in 1477/8, but with the resignation of the holder in 1480, the prebend was now united to the archiepiscopal mensa, this being confirmed in 1482 and for several years thereafter the fruits continued to be uplifted by the archbishop (Scottish Benefices, 193, 204; CPL, XIII, 107, 172, 428; XIV. 78-80; Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. DCCCLXVII). Frequent complaints were however, made about the irregularity of this union and in 1487, the archbishop surrendered his right in the church, the prebend was extinguished and both parsonage and vicarage were thereupon annexed to the Deanery of the newly erected Collegiate Church of Restalrig, with which the teinds thereafter remained, while a vicar pensioner served the cure (CPL, XLIV. 211-13; Assumptions, 128V, 149V-150; Reg. of Pres. I. 24V).
718. **Latheron (Caithness)**

Undoubtedly one of the six churches assigned to the mensa of the bishops of Caithness by Bishop Gilbert in his constitution of 1224 x 45, the church had been united to that of Dunbeath before 1428, although the original union was probably much older, as the latter does not appear in Bagimond (Fannatyne Misc. III. 18; SHS Misc. VI. 51; Scottish Benefices, 95-6; CPL, VIII, 11). The parsonage was definitely united to the episcopal mensa in 1446 and so continued, the cure being a vicarage perpetual (RS. 411, 154; Assumptions, cited OP. II. 11, 615; Reg. of Pres. I. 77V; RSS. IV. No. 1143).

719. **Lathrisk (St. A. Fothric)**

Granted to the Priory of St. Andrews before 1178 by Nesius, son of William, and Orabile, his daughter, this was confirmed by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1165-78) (RPSA, 59, 136, 224, 243-4, 254). The patronage alone, of the church and its chapels of Kettle and Fordin, appears to have been involved in these grants, the church being confirmed i.p.u. by bishop William Malvoisine (1202-38) and following upon a further grant by Roger de Quincey, earl of Wintone, in 1257, together with a confirmation in 1258 by Gameline, bishop of St. Andrews, which made due provision for a vicarage, the parsonage thereafter remained with the Priory.
(Ib. 156, 173, 336-7, 413-4; Assumptions, 16Y, 89).

720. Lauder (St. A. Merse)

Originally a chapel of Channelkirk, the patronage of the church was resigned to Drybrugh, who possessed the mother church, by John Baliol and his wife Devorgilla in 1268, this being confirmed i.p.u. as a chapel properly belonging to the abbey, by Gameline, bishop of St. Andrews in that year (Dryburgh, No's 9-13, 265, 279). The chapel was thereafter to be served by two chaplains, but by 1318, this had been reduced to one chaplain, the church apparently still being served in this way at the Reformation, both parsonage and vicarage teinds being set by the abbey, who paid a pension from these fruits to the Priory of Whithorn, who in 1426 had taken over certain rights possessed by Kilwinning since 1222 (Ib. No's 84-9, 233, App. No. XII; Assumptions, 195, 195V, 196V, Thirds of Benefices, 278)

Laurencekirk (St. A. Mearns):— See Conveth.

721. Laxavoe (Orkney)

United with Delting and Olabfirth in the sixteenth century, the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn teind of the parsonage, the residual teinds being the vicars (PSSA, Vol. LXIV. 307).
722. **Lecropt (Dk, Fife and Strathearn)**

As compensation for loss of the half fruits of Kinclaven (q.v.) this church was granted i.p.u. to Cambuskenneth in 1260 by Richard, bishop of Dunkeld, both parsonage and vicarage to be annexed and church to be served by a chaplain (Cambuskenneth, No. 184). Difficulties arose over the service of the church in 1394/5 and a vicarage pensionary appears to have been erected before the Reformation (Ib. No. 17; **RMS**, V11. No. 1222; **Thirds of Benefices**, 15; **RSS**, LXV, 77).

723. **Legerwood (St. A. Merse)**

Granted to Paisley by Walter Fitzallan 1165 x 73, this was confirmed by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163 x 73) and his successors to the uses of the abbey (Passelet, 5-7, 116-120). The parsonage thereafter remained with the abbey, a vicarage perpetual having been instituted by the early thirteenth century and so continuing (Ib. 117-18; *Assumptions*, 196; **RMS**, V. No. 2070).

724. **Lemlair (Ross)**

Also known as Lumlair, the garbal teinds of this church were assigned to the prebend of the Archdeacon of Ross, along with those of Fodderty, Killearnan and Logie-Webster, by Robert (I), bishop of Ross (1236 x 38) (*Theiner, Vet. Mon.*
No's LXXX, XCVII). On the re-erection of the chapter of Ross in 1255/6, Lumlair and Logie-Weyster were now disjoined from the archdeaconry, the parsonage of Lumlair, which in 1275 was separately assessed from the vicarage, evidently being erected into a prebend of the cathedral at this time, although proof is lacking until 1437, it thereafter continuing as such, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (Ib. No. CLXXXII; Scottish Benefices, 116; SHS. Misc. VI. 50-51; Munro of Foulis Writs, No. 110; Assumptions, cited OP, II. 11. 482; RSS, III. No. 2687; Ib. I. 60, 73; LI. 14).

725. Lempitlaw (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

Granted with all its teinds to the hospital of Soutra by Richard Gerwyne (1221 x 39), it remained thus annexed until the successful union of that hospital and its revenues to Trinity College, Edinburgh in 1460 (CCM, 23, 58-61, 63-71). Both parsonage and vicarage revenues were then appropriated, along with those of parish of Soutra, to the Provost of Trinity College, who maintained a vicar pensioner to serve the cure (Ib. 65, 107, 252; RMS, V. No. 1262; Assumptions, 131).

726. Lennel (St. A. Merse)

Also known as Leindel and now known as Coldstream, the
half church was granted to the nunnery of Coldstream by its founder, Earl Gospatric (-1166), while his successor Waldeve confirmed this and added the other half of the church after the death of the parson (1166 x 82) (Coldstream, No's 8, 26). The grant was confirmed by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1165-78), and successive earls of Dunbar, both parsonage and vicarage remaining with the Priory, the cure being served by a chaplain (Ib. No's 7, App. No. 1; GRH. Chs. No. 359; Assumptions, 169; Rep. on State of Certain Parishes, 10).

727. Leny (Db)

Following upon a dispute between the bishop of Dunblane and Walter, earl of Menteith in 1237-8, the earl received permission to erect the Priory of Inchmahome to which he granted, with the bishop's permission, this church in both parsonage and vicarage, the cure to be served by a chaplain, who in the fifteenth century seems to have been one of the canons of the Priory, who appears to have held the fruits of the vicarage (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. XCI; Lib. Ins. Missarum, XXXI; Aberbrothoc, I. No. 176; ADC, 164; APS, IV. 344; Menteith, II. No. 87; RMS, IV. No. 2524).

Lenzie (Glasgow, Lennox):- See Kirkintilloch.
728. **Leochel (Ab. Mar)**

   Granted to the church of St. Mary of Monymusk and the Culdees thereof by Gilchrist, earl of Mar (1170 x 1204), this was confirmed by John, bishop of Aberdeen (1199 x 1207) and by Pope Innocent IV to the Priory in 1245 (RPSA, 361-3, 372-4). Both parsonage and vicarage appear to have been thus annexed and continued with the Priory at the Reformation, while the charge was served by a curate (Priory of Monymusk, 204; Assumptions, 389-90; Prot. Bk. of Sir John Cristisone, No's 31, 136).

729. **Leslie (Ab. Garioch)**

   Granted to Lindores by Norman, son of Malcolm, later known as Leslie (1199 x 1207), this was confirmed by David, earl of Huntingdon (Lindores, No's LXXI-III). A perpetual vicarage was erected in 1257, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (REA, I. 25; Assumptions, 38, 388).

730. **Leslie (Dk. Fife and Strathearn)**

   Also known as Fithkil, the patronage of this church was in dispute in 1239 between the Bishop and Chapter of Dunkeld and Merleswain of Ardross, it being then agreed that the latter should retain patronage of the church, which was to become a prebend of Dunkeld (Inchcolm, No. XVIII). This proved ineffective and c. 1263, Scolastica, daughter of Merleswain granted patronage to Inchcolm, who having received
further confirmations of this, had the church granted i.p.u. by Richard, bishop of Dunkeld, the parsonage thereafter remaining annexed to the abbey, while a canon served vicarage from time to time (Ib. No's XXV-XXVII, 222; GRH Chs. No. 448; Assumptions, 98V; RSS, LXIV, 136).

731. Lesmahago (Glasgow, Lanark)

Granted to Kelso in 1144 by David I, so that a priory might be instituted in that church, both parsonage and vicarage teinds being thereafter devoted to the uses of that cell, the parochial charge being served by a curate (Calchou, No's 3, 8, 180, 279; Assumptions, 229, 229V, 247V, 248V).

732. Lessudden (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

The church which belonged to Dryburgh in 1161, was apparently bestowed upon that abbey by Thomas de Londonia (1153 x 61), this being confirmed by Robert de Londonia (c. 1170) and i.p.u. with its chapel of Newton by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow (c. 1175) (Dryburgh, No's 53-58, 253). Before this was effected however, a dispute broke out between the abbey and that of Jedburgh over the church and its associate chapel, the result of which, was that after the death of the then incumbents, the chapel, latterly known as Longnewton (q.v.) was to pass to Jedburgh, while Lessudden remained with Dryburgh (Ib. No's 62-3). Numerous
confirmations followed, including one in 1250 by William, bishop of Glasgow, which allowed the vicarage to be served by canons, this concession being at least utilised throughout the fifteenth century, the parsonage revenues of the church, later known as St. Boswells, remaining with the abbey (Ib. No's 51-2, 249-51, 257, 273, 278; RS, 282, 129v; Assumptions, 193; Reg. of Pres. II. 136v; RMS, IV. No. 2140).

Lestalrig:—See Restalrig.

733. Leswalt (Galloway, Rhinns)

Annexed to Tongland by Michael, bishop of Galloway (c. 1355 x 59), the church had been held for some forty years in 1410 when papal confirmation was sought, the parsonage thereafter being held by the abbey, the cure being a perpetual vicarage (GRH. Vat. Trans. II. No. 47; OPP. I. 595; Aisla Muniments, No. 345; APS, IV. 308; RSS. LIII, 168).

734. Lethendy (Dk. Angus)

The parsonage formed the prebend of the Chancellor of Dunkeld at the Reformation, it presumably having done so from at least 1274/5 when although the dignity appears, the church itself does not (SHS Misc. VI. 74; Assumptions, 294v; Reg. of Pres. I. 53).
735. Lethnot (Brechin)

Both parsonage and vicarage were erected into a prebend of Brechin Cathedral by Stephen, bishop of Brechin in 1384/5, a vicarage pensionary being instituted, while the patronage was to remain with the patron, David de Lindsay, Lord of Glenesk, whose consent had been obtained and with whose ancestors the presentation remained (REB, No's 17, 47; RMS, V. No. 884; Reg. of Pres. I. 107Y).

736. Leuchars (St. A. Fife)

Granted to the Priory of St. Andrews (1172 x 87) by Nesius, son of William, this was confirmed by Mathew, bishop of Aberdeen (1172-99) and Pope Gregory VIII in 1187 (RPSA, 63, 287-90). A further confirmation came from the daughter of Nesius - Orabile, countess of Mar before 1199, but in spite of such grants, the rights of the Priory were obviously limited, the patronage being claimed between 1206 and 1209 by Saer de Quincey, nephew of Nesius and while this appears to have been resolved in favour of de Quincey, there are subsequent confirmations to the Priory of certain tithes within the parish, which continued to be served by a parson in the late thirteenth century (Ib. 85, 104, 164, 287-8, 350-2; GRH. Supp. Chs. 15th March, 1290/1). After death of Roger de Quincey in 1264, his estates were divided amongst his daughters; Leuchars, with the patronage of its church,
falling to Margaret, who had married c. 1238, William de Ferrars, earl of Derby, one of whose sons, William, granted the patronage to the Priory of St. Andrews c. 1294, this being confirmed to the uses of the Priory, with faculty to serve by chaplains or by canons, by William, bishop of St. Andrews in that year (RPSA, 397–8, 400–2; Scots Peerage, IV, 142; The Complete Peerage, V. 306). These arrangements were maintained at the Reformation, the parsonage remaining with the Priory, one of the canons of which served the cure (Rossie Priory MSS. No. 71; Assumptions, 15, 99).

737. **Lhanbryde (Moray, Elgin)**

The church was assigned to the chanter of Moray, together with the church of Alves, by Bishop Brice 1208 x 15 (REM. No. 46) Both parsonage and vicarage pertained, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (Assumptions, 410V).

738. **Libberton (Glasgow, Lanark)**

Granted to Kilwinning by John Maxwell of that Ilk c. 1360, it was confirmed by David II in 1364 and Pope Gregory XI in 1372, but this was apparently ineffective, the abbot of Kilwinning making over his right of patronage to the dean and chapter of Glasgow Cathedral in 1429, but while that body appears to have detained the fruits for some time they were no more successful than the abbey in making
good their claim, and the church continued as a free parsonage within the patronage of the Somervilles of Carnwath (RMS, I. No. 182; VI. No. 95; PS. 284, 42; 438, 255V; REG, No's 333-4; CPL, IV, 179; VIII, 161).

739. Liberton (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), its revenues thus being acquired by the abbey (Lib. S. Crucis, No's 1-2). It was apparently still a chapel in the thirteenth century, but had achieved parochial status before the Reformation when its parsonage revenues remained with the abbey while cure was a vicarage perpetual which in all probability was served by a canon (Ib. No's 75-6, App. II. No. 35; Assumptions, 104, 120V).

Liddel (Glasgow, Eskdale/Annandale):- See Canonbie.

Liddel (Glasgow, Tevittdale):- See Castletown.

740. Liff (St. A. Angus)

Confirmed to the uses of Scone by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1165-73), along with other churches confirmed by his predecessors in the reigns of Alexander I, Malcolm IV and William the Lion, both parsonage and vicarage were thereafter annexed, the church, which in the fifteenth
century was accounted as a pendicle of Logie Dundee (q.v.), being sometimes served by a canon, but more frequently by a curate (Scon, No's 48, 50, 103; CPL, X. 499, 504; Prot. Bk. of Duncan Gray, 6; Assumptions, 311v).

741. Lilliesleaf (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

Confirmed by Pope Alexander III to the mensa of the bishops of Glasgow in 1170, the church is the subject of similar confirmations until 1216, although it would appear that the patronage alone was involved as Parsons continue to appear through this period (REG, No's 26, 32, 51, 57, 62, 111; Calchou, No. 440; Melros, No's 41, 126). It was as a church in the bishop's patronage that it was granted to the chapter of Glasgow Cathedral as a common church by Bishop John Cameron between 1426 and 1435 in which year he sought Papal confirmation of this annexation, which was granted, only to be revoked in 1440 (RS. 111, 70; REG. No. 345; CPL. IX, 101). Not till 1479 was the church, both in parsonage and vicarage, again conferred upon the chapter by Pope Sixtus IV, it thenceforward being held in common and the cure being served by a chaplain or vicar pensioner (REG, No's 423-5; Scottish Benefices, 198; CPL, XIII, 704; Thirds of Benefices, 25).

742. Lindean (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

The parsonage was annexed to Kelso at the Reformation,
while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (Assumptions, 224v, 259v). The church does not appear in the Kelso taxation Roll c. 1300, but neither does it appear in Bagimond's Roll for 1275, although it is a vicarage in late fifteenth century assessments (Calchou, 470-73; SHS Misc. V. 87-93; REG, LXV). As the town and mill of Lindean are however, entered in sixteenth century rolls as lying within the barony of Bowden, it may be that the church had originally been a pendicle of the church of Bowden, which passed to Kelso in the twelfth century, Lindean, now known as Galashiels, not achieving parochial status until comparatively late (Calchou, 490).

**Lindores:** See Abdie.

743. **Linlithgow (St. A. Linlithgow)**

Granted to the Priory of St. Andrews by David I (c. 1136 the church, with its chapels of Binning (q.v.) and Retrevyn was confirmed by Pope Adrian IV in 1156 and with its teinds by Hugh, bishop of St. Andrews (1178-88) (RPFA, 51, 144-7, 186-8). William Malvoisine, bishop of St. Andrews (1202-38) granted the church to the uses of the Priory and stipulated that a chaplain should serve the cure, but a full vicarage settlement was effected later by that same bishop, the parsonage revenues alone continuing with the Priory thereafter (Ib. 155-6, 159, 167-9, 402-3; Prot. Bk. of
An attempt was made in 1430 to have the church erected into a collegiate church with a provost and twelve chaplains, the vicarage perpetual to be annexed to the provostry, but this attempt failed, this, almost certainly, being due to the murder of its instigator, James I, in 1437 (RS, 262, 234; 268, 137V).

Linton (Glasgow, Peebles)

Now known as West Linton, the church was previously known as Linton Roderick and under this title, it was granted to Kelso by Richard Comyn (1152 x 59), this being confirmed about the same time by one Dodin and Herbert, bishop of Glasgow (1160 x 64) (Calchou, No’s 274, 279, 436). The parsonage thereafter remained with the abbey, while a perpetual vicarage, established during the thirteenth century, was annexed to the University of Glasgow by Archbishop Blacader in 1506, but this was apparently unsuccessful (Assumptions, 224, 251, 253V; REG, No. 204; Morton Papers, Box 62 - 22nd May, 1557; Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg I. No. 21; RSS. LXIX, 169).

Linton (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

The church, which was always a free parsonage, remained within the patronage of the Somervilles of Carnwath and
and Linton from the twelfth century to the Reformation (OP. I, 432; CPL. XII, 785; RMS. III. No. 1775; Prot. Bk. of Sir William Corbet, No. 2; Assumptions, 212, 214v).

746. **Linton** (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

Both parsonage and vicarage were erected into a prebend of Dunbar Collegiate Church in 1342 and so continued, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (SHS Misc. VI. 93; Assumptions, 174; RMS. No. 1773). In the early sixteenth century, the church became known as Hauch and is now known as Prestonkirk (SHS Misc. VI. 103 n).

**Linton Roderick:** See Linton (Glasgow, Peebles)

747. **Lintrathen** (St. A. Angus)

Apparently an independent parsonage in 1275, the parsonage was annexed to Inchmahome by 1431 when presentation was made to the vicarage by "ancient custom", this annexation so continuing (CPL. VIII, 203; SHS. Misc. VI. 38; RS. 402, 300v; APS. IV. 344; RSS. LV, 122v).

748. **Lismore** (Argyll, Lorn)

Also known as Kilimalagu, little is known of the early history of this church till it became the cathedral church of Argyll upon the erection of the diocese c. 1200 (OP. II. 1. 159-60). It is clear however, that on the constitution of the
cathedral chapter, which had taken place before 1250, that the teinds of Lismore were utilised for the support of the dignitaries (Passelet, 134; RMS, II. No. 3138). The vicarage was certainly annexed to the prebend of the dean before 1497 and while a vicar, who is not the dean, appears in 1389, this was possibly the pensioner who served the cure (Argyle Inventory, cited OP. II. l. 159; CPP, I. 573).

The distribution of the parsonage teinds can only be surmised but it is clear from sixteenth century leases, made by the chancellor, chanter and treasurer, that lands and teinds within the parish were held by all these dignitaries, it being possible that each of them held one quarter of the parsonage revenues, while the bishop held the remainder as his customary quarter of the fruits, as he did in Elanmunde (q.v.), one quarter of whose revenues provided the prebend of the archdeacon (Breadalbane Charters; Breadalbane Inventory; "Regester" at Taymouth; Prot. Bk. of Gavin Hammiltoun; all cited OP. II. l. 161, 165-6).

**Little Cavers:** See Cavers - Parva Cavers.

**Little Dalton:** See Dalton - Parva Dalton.

749. **Little Dunkeld (Dk. Athole and Drumalbane)**

The parsonage was annexed to the bishopric of Dunkeld by 1505 and so continued, the original annexation apparently
preceding Bagimond in whose roll the church does not appear, as even the vicarage would appear to have been annexed to the Treasurership of Dunkeld by this date as it was at the Reformation, while cure was served by a vicar pensioner (Rentale Dunkeldense, 12; Myln, Vitae, 13; Assumptions, 296V; Reg. of Pres. I. 100V). During the episcopate of Bishop George Brown (1484-1505/6), the parishes of Caputh (q.v.) and Dowally (q.v.) were disjoined from this parish, their teinds continuing with the previous holders (Myln, Vitae, 42-3).

**Little Hutton:** See Hutton - Little Hutton.

**Little Kinghorn:** See Kinghorn - Wester.

**Little Preston:** See Cranston.

750. **Little Yethholm (Glasgow, Teviotdale)**

A presentation was made by Edward I in 1298 to the church of Parva Yetham but no further notice of this church occurs thereafter, it presumably having been incorporated into that of Yetholm (q.v.) (CDS, II. No. 1008).

751. **Livingstone (St. A. Linlithgow)**

Granted to Holyrood by Leving (c. 1130), this was confirmed by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (1124-59), while
a vicarage settlement was effected by William Malvoisin, bishop of St. Andrews (1202-38) (Lib. S. Crucis, No's 2, 10, 17, 76, 77). The parsonage thereafter remained with the abbey, while the vicarage, which is annexed to the Provostry of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary in the Fields at the Reformation, presumably became so on the erection of the College c. 1510 (Assumptions, 104V, 119V, 132; Basset, Medieval Religious Houses, 173; APS, IV. 512; Thirds of Benefices, 27).

752. Lochalsh (Ross)

The church, both in parsonage and vicarage, became a common church of the cathedral of Ross shortly after 1255/6, it being one of the churches of "Argyll" so granted, and thereafter remaining so annexed (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. CLXXXII; RSS, V. No. 3173; Reg. of Pres. I. 29).

Lochalvie: - See Alvie.

Lochaw: - See Kilchrenan.

753. Lochbroom (Ross)

The church, both in parsonage and vicarage, became a common church of the cathedral of Ross shortly after 1255/6, it being one of the churches of "Argyll" so granted, and remaining annexed thereafter (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. CLXXXII; RSS, V. No. 3173; XLII, 89).
754. **Lochcarron (Ross)**

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

755. **Lochgoilhead (Argyll, Glassary)**

Also known as the church of the Three Holy Brethren of Kinlochgoil, the parsonage was annexed to the Collegiate Church of Kilmun on its foundation in 1441 on the instigation of the founder, Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe, the cure becoming a perpetual vicarage, while the parsonage remained with the Provostry of the College (*RS*. 375, 124; *CPL*. XII, 242-4; *Scottish Benefices*, 129-30; *Argyll Inventory*, cited OP. II. 1. 79; *Edinburgh Testaments*, Feb. 10th 1573/4).

756. **Lochkindeloch (Glasgow, Dessenes/Nithsdale)**

Also known as Kinderloch and later as New Abbey, the church was granted to Sweetheart, on its foundation in 1273, by Devorgilla de Baliol, this being confirmed i.p.u. by Robert, bishop of Glasgow in 1277, with permission for one of the monks to serve the cure (*Laing Chs.* No. 46; *GRH*. Vat. Trans. II. No. 10). This latter provision was carried out,
both parsonage and vicarage remaining with the abbey
(CPL, IV. 251; RMS, VIII, No. 572).

757. Lochlee (Brechin)

The church here was a chapel of Lethnot (q.v.) in 1384/5, the vicar of which was to serve this church, and while it may have obtained quasi-parochial status before the Reformation, both parsonage and vicarage revenues remained with the prebendary of Lethnot (REB, No. 17; Reg. of Pres. I. 107v).

758. Lochmaben (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 Priory and the bishops of Glasgow to whom the patronage was ceded in 1223, while the "parsons" received increased emoluments (Gyseburne, No's 1176, 1185-6, 1188). The church was still connected with the Priory in 1330, but thereafter resumed status of an independent parsonage within the patronage of bishops of Glasgow, one of whom, William, erected the parsonage into a prebend of the Collegiate Church of Lincluden, 1447 x 49 (Ib. No. 1188; RS. 438, 163, 243V; 439, 119V; CPL, X. 204). The prebend was still in being in 1531, the cure being a perpetual vicarage, but with the passing of the patronage
into the hands of the Johnstones of Annandale before 1550 and the consequent dispute with the Maxwells of Nithsdale over the teinds of Lochmaben, the connection with Lincluden had either ceased before or at the Reformation, the parsonage revenues then being virtually secularised (Prot., Bk. of Mark Carruthers, No's 1-2; Annandale Charter Chest, cited in The Johnstone Book, I, LVIII; Reg. of Pres. I. 125).

Locharworth:— See Borthwick.

759. Lochrutton (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 (SHS Misc. V. 106; CPP. I. 574; McDowall, Chronicles of Lincluden, 114, 123; Rep. on State of Certain Parishes, 138).

760. Lochs (Isles)

One of the parishes of the Isle of Lewis, this has been rejected as a pre-Reformation parish on the evidence of Dean Monro whose four parish kirks of 1549 are readily identifiable as Barvas, Ey, Ness and Uig (Monro, Western Isles, 61-2).
761. **Lochwinnoch (Glasgow, Rutherglen)**

In origin a chapel of Paisley, it passed with that church to the monastery of Paisley (1163 x 65) by grant of the founder Walter Fitzalan, this being confirmed by name by Florence, bishop-elect of Glasgow (1202 x 07) (Passelet, 5, 113, 249). The church had become parochial by the sixteenth century, both parsonage and vicarage teinds remaining with the abbey, the cure evidently being served by a chaplain (Ib. 62; Assumptions, cited OP. I. 93; RMS, V. No. 2070).

**Locvinethereth (Ross):** See Logie-Wester.

**Logieallochie (Dk. Athole and Drumalbane):** See Lagganallachie.

762. **Logie - Atheron (Db)**

Also known as Logie - Wallach, the church was confirmed to the nunnery of North Berwick by Simon, bishop of Dunblane c. 1178, the original grant obviously having been made by Duncan, fifth earl of Fife (1154 x 78) (N. Berwic, No's 5, 9). This was confirmed by Malcolm, earl of Fife (c. 1228) and i.p.u. by Abraham, bishop of Dunblane (c. 1214), a vicarage perpetual being erected thereafter (Ib. No's 7, 11; SHS.Misc. VI. 54). This vicarage had been erected into a prebend of Dunblane Cathedral before 1430 and so continued, while the parsonage remained with the Priory (RS, 255, 71V; Scottish
Benefices, 106; Assumptions, 170, 298; Thirds of Benefices, 279; RMS, IV. No. 2378; Rep. on State of Certain Parishes, 201).

763. Logiebreide (Dk. Angus)

Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed to the restored prebend of Ferdischaw by George Browne, bishop of Dunkeld (1484 x 1506), the cure thereafter being served by a vicar pensioner (Myln, Vitae, 41-2; Rentale Dunkeldense, 80; GRH. Chs. No. 2155; Reg. of Pres. I. 24; II. 35; RSS. LXVII, 105).

Logiebreide (Ross):— See Logie - Wester.

764. Logie - Buchan (Ab. Buchan)

Also known as Logie Talargy, the church was granted by David II in 1361 to the common fund of the canons of Aberdeen cathedral, and this was confirmed i.p.u. by Alexander, bishop of Aberdeen in 1362, both parsonage and vicarage fruits being annexed while the cure was to become a vicarage pensionary (SHS Misc. VI. 43; REA. l. 95-9). Although possession was obtained by the Dean and chapter, this was subsequently lost and the church had to be re-annexed in 1437, the previous arrangement being adhered to, with both parsonage and vicarage remaining annexed (Scottish Benefices, 117; CPL, VIII. 565, 645-6; REA, II. 85, 384; Assumptions, 379, 385).

765. Logie - Dundee (St. A. Angus)

Confirmed to Scone by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1165-73), who quitclaimed all rights which the bishop might possess in that church, this was confirmed by William the Lion and once again by Richard, with the provision that a chaplain might serve the cure (Scon, 40-2, 48, 103). Both parsonage and vicarage were thus annexed, Liff (q.v.) and Invergowrie (q.v.) being treated as pendicles from the fifteenth century onwards, the cure then being served by one of the canons but normally by a vicar pensioner or curate (Assumptions, 311v, 360; CPL, X. 504, 563; RS. 447, 49; Prot. Bk. of Duncan Gray, 6).

766. Logie - Durno (Ab. Garioch)

Also known as Durnach, the church was granted to Lindores by its founder David, earl of Huntingdon 1191 x 5, being confirmed to the uses of the abbey in 1195 by Pope Celestine III (Lindores, No's III, XCVIII). A perpetual vicarage was ratified in 1257, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey, and containing within its parochial bounds the Chapel-of-Garioch (REA, I. 24; Assumptions, 38, 390).
767. Logie - Easter (Ross)

Also known as Logie - Methet, the parsonage was probably a prebend of Ross by 1275, it then being separately assessed from the vicarage, while it certainly had become so by 1363 and so continued (SHS Misc. VI. 50-1; CPP, I. 401; SSR. II. 232; Assumptions, cited OP. II. 11. 466; RSS, L, 60).

Logie Fythenach (Moray, Elgin):- See Edinkillie.

Logie - Kenny (Moray, Strathspey):- See Laggan.

Logie - Mahedd (Dk. Athole and Drumalbane):- See Logierait.

768. Logie - Mar (Ab. Mar)

Also known as Logie - Ruthven, the church was granted to Monymusk by Gilchrist, earl of Mar and confirmed by John, bishop of Aberdeen (1199 x 1207) (RPSA, 372, 374-5). The grant, nevertheless, appears to have been ineffective and the church was regranted by Duncan, earl of Mar (1239 x 41) to the common fund of the canons of Aberdeen cathedral, its chapel of Glenbuchat (c.v.) passing with it, both parsonage and vicarage remaining annexed thereafter, while cure served by a vicar pensioner (REA, I. 16, 307-9, 384; Assumptions, 385v; Thirds of Benefices, 8, 103; Reg. of Pres, II. 41v).
769. Logie - Montrose (St. A. Angus)

Now known as Logie - Pert since its post-Reformation union with Pert (q.v.), the church of Logie - Montrose, which appears as an independent parsonage in Bagimond's Roll, remained unappropriated at the Reformation, its patronage then lying with the archbishop of St. Andrews (SHS Misc. VI. 40; Assumptions, 342; GRH Chs. No's 1562, 2109; Reg. of Pres. I. 102V; RSS, LXXIII, 227).

770. Logie - Murdoch (St. A. Fife)

Also known as Logie - Murtho, the church, both in parsonage and vicarage, was annexed to Balmerino at the Reformation, while cure was evidently a vicarage pensionary (Balmorinach, No's 77, 80-1; Assumptions, 70, 71, 95; RSS, LVII, 115V; LXI, 136; Thirds of Benefices, 13). No record of the original grant appears to be extant, although the church which appears to have been a free parsonage in 1275 had become a vicarage by 1483 (SHS Misc. VI. 61; CPL, XIII. 823).

Logie - Pert: - See Logie - Montrose.

771. Logierait (Dk. Athole and Drumalbane)

Originally known as Logie - Mahedd or Loggan Machaid, the church was granted to Scone by Malcolm, earl of Atholl (c. 1154 x 89), this being confirmed to the uses of the
abbey by John, bishop of Dunkeld (1211-14) (Scon, No's 27, 55). This grant was confirmed by successive bishops of Dunkeld, one of whom, Geoffrey (1236-49) conceded that the church might be served by a chaplain or canon, and while this latter mode may have been adopted from time to time, the cure was a vicarage pensionary at the Reformation, both parsonage and vicarage remaining with the abbey (Ib. 99-100, 110; Assumptions, 311y, 312v; Reg. of Pres. I. 23y, 140v).


Logie - Talarry (Ab. Buchan):- See Logie - Buchan.

Logie - Walloch :-- See Logie Atheron

772. Logie - Wester (Ross)

Also known as Logiebride or Locvinethereth, the parsonage may have been a prebend of Ross by 1227, when its holder could have been one of the undesignated canons subscribing to an episcopal agreement. Its garbal teinds were nevertheless assigned to the prebend of the Archdeacon of Ross, along with those of Fodderty, Killearnan and Lumlair, by Robert (I), bishop of Ross (1236 x 38) (REM, No. 65; Theiner, Vet. Mon. No's LXXX, XCVII). On the re-erection of the chapter of Ross in 1255/6, Lumlair and Logie - Wester were now disjoined from the archdeaconry, the garbal teinds of Logie - Wester now being conjoined with those of Urquhart and the quarter kirks of Cromarty and Rosemarkie to form
the prebend of the Treasurer of Ross (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. CLXXXII). A vicarage had been erected by 1227, it being conjoined with that of Urquhart by 1498, while the joint parsonage teinds remained with the Treasurers (REM, No. 35; SHS Misc. VI. 50; RSS. I. No. 273; V. No. 786; Assumptions, cited OP. II. 11. 548; Lords Appeal Cases (1814), X, 637).

773. Longcastle (Galloway, Farines)

Granted to the Priory of Whithorn in 1431 by Thomas, its prior, this was confirmed by Alexander, bishop of Galloway in 1433/4, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the priory, while the perpetual vicarage was normally held by a canon, who served the cure by means of a vicar pensioner (RS. 268, 130L, 241L; Vaus of Barnbarroch Papers (GRH), 10th Jan. 1433/4; Acts and Decreets, XVIII, 241; Thirds of Benefices, 22; Monreith Chs, 18th Sept. 1576; Reg. of Pres. I. 113).

774. Longforgan (St. A. Gowrie)

Also known as Forgrund, the church was confirmed to the Priory of St. Andrews by Pope Innocent III in 1206 and by Pope Innocent IV in 1248 (RPSA, 72, 103). David de Bernham, bishop of St. Andrews (1239/40-1253) confirmed the church to the uses of the Priory, the parsonage alone thus
being annexed, although vicarage appears to have been served by one of the canons (Ib. 161-2; Wodrow Soc. Misc. I. 355; Assumptions, 18, 20, 239 and \(\varphi\)).

775. **Longformacus (St. A. Merse)**

This was a pendicle of Mordington (q.v.) at the Reformation, as it was in 1477 when both parsonage and vicarage fruits of the mother church and evidently its pendicle were erected into a prebend of the Collegiate Church of Dalkeith, the cure to be served by a vicar pensioner, who was to have most of the church lands of "Mordintoune and lochirmachus" (Reg. Hon. de Morton, II. No. 230; Assumptions, 188\(\varphi\); Reg. of Pres. II. 56\(\varphi\)). It is uncertain whether annexation remained effective although a close connection maintained between it and the family of Douglas suggests its continuance (Rep. on State of Certain Parishes, 20-22).

**Longley (Ab. Buchan)**

The church, which was originally known as Inverugie (q.v.), was granted to Arbroath by Ralf le Naym and confirmed i.p.u. by Adam, bishop of Aberdeen (1207 x 28) (Aberbrothoc, I. No's 199, 201). The name Longley had been adopted by the mid-fifteenth century, although it also appears as such in Bagimond's Roll, the parsonage, with its pendicle of
Fetterangus (q.v.) remaining with the abbey while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (SHS Misc. VI. 43; RS, 408, 78v; Aberbrothoc, II. No. 279; Assumptions, 330, 391).

776. Longnewton (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

Also known as Newton, the church was originally a chapel of Lessuden and passed with that church to Dryburgh apparently by the grant of Thomas de Londonia (1153 x 61), it being confirmed by name i.p.u. by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow (c. 1175) (Dryburgh, No's 53-7). Before this was effected however, Dryburgh was forced to concede her interest in Longnewton to Jedburgh, who thereafter converted the fruits of the now parish church to her own uses (Ib. No. 62). A vicarage settlement took place in 1220, and the church appears as such in Bagimond (REG, No. 114; SHS Misc. V. 92). Nevertheless, the patronage in 1390 pertained, not to the abbey, but to Henry of Douglas, although by the Reformation this would appear to have been regained by the canons who failed, however, to make good any claim on the fruits (RMS, I. No. 797; Morton Papers, Box 62, 12, Aug. 1587; 13 Aug. 1588).

777. Lonmay (Ab. Buchan)

An account of 1527 credits Henry Le Chen, bishop of Aberdeen with the foundation of this prebend in 1314 (REA, II. 252). It was certainly one by 1437, both parsonage and
vicarage being thus annexed, as they were at the
Reformation (Ib. II. 107, 254; Reg. of Pres. I. 108;
Assumptions, 380; RRS, V. No. 283).

778. Loth (Caithness)

Apparently one of the six churches reserved to the
episcopal mensa of Caithness by Bishop Gilbert in his
constitution of 1224 x 45, the parsonage teinds pertained
to the bishopric at the Reformation, while cure was
evidently a vicarage perpetual (Bannatyne Misc. Ill. 18;
Sutherland Chs. cited OP. II. 11. 731; RSS. LXVIII, 46).

779. Loudoun (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

The church was apparently converted to the uses of
Kilwinning in 1238-39, it being stated in 1465 that the
fruits had been detained from this period, although early
grant of patronage may have been made earlier by one of the
family of Moreville (RS. 584, 71V; 585, 136V; Chalmers,
Caledonia, V1. 554; RMS, V. No. 2085). Both parsonage and/
teinds were held at the Reformation, the charge being
served by a curate (MS. Rental Book, 60, cited Chalmers,
Caledonia , V1. 554; RMS, V. No. 2085).

Lowes (St. Mary's Kirk of the Loves):— See Yarrow.

780. Luce (Glasgow, Annandale)

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained
unappropriated within the patronage of the Carlyles of
Torthorwald from at least 1486/7 to the Reformation (SRS Misc.
V. 98; HMC. 15th Rep. App. VIII, No's 87, 97; RMS, V.
No's 134, 136).
Lude (Dk, Athole and Drumalbane)

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation (SHS Misc. VI. 47, 73; Dalguise Muniments, No. 64; Assumptions, 301).

Luinlair (Argyll, Lorn):— See Kilchattan.

Lumblair (Ross):— See Lemlair.

Lumphanan (Ab. Mar)

Granted with all its teinds to the Hospital of Kincardine O'Neil by its founder Alan Durward, who confirmed his grant in 1250 (REA, I. 274). While in origin the church may have been independent, it was henceforward regarded as a pendicle of Kincardine O'Neil (q.v.), its fruits, both parsonage and vicarage, being erected with that church and its annexes into a prebend of Aberdeen Cathedral by Bishop Alexander de Kynimmund in 1330 (Ib. I. 51, 64-5, 83; II. 252). While the residual fruits of this prebend and its pendicles, including Lumphanan, were appropriated in 1501 to the Chapel Royal at Stirling, provision being made for a vicar pensioner at this church, it is doubtful whether this was effective, and the teinds, both parsonage and vicarage, remained with a canon of Aberdeen Cathedral, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (Reg. C. R. Striv. CXXXIV, 14-15, 64-66;
Lunan (Moray, Inverness)

Following upon an agreement of 1226 between Andrew, bishop of Moray and Walter of Moravia, by which the patronage of this church was ceded to the bishop, the church in conjunction with that of Croy, was erected into a prebend of Elgin Cathedral in that same year (REM, No's 31, 68, 81). The united prebend appears in Bagimond's Roll in 1275 but thereafter Lunan appears to have been incorporated into the parish of Croy, by which name the prebend continued to be known (SHS Misc. VI. 45; REM, No's 209, 340; RSS, V. No. 3355).

Lunan (St. A. Angus)

Also known as Inverlunan, the church was granted to Arbroath by William the Lion (1189 x 99), it being confirmed with its tennils to the abbey by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews c. 1198 (Aberbrothoc, I. No's 1, 19, 147). It was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 x 04), the same bishop further stipulating that a vicar was to be presented, this eventually leading to a settlement in 1249, while the parsonage thereafter remained with the abbey (Ib. I. No's
155, 167, 236; II. No. 623; Assumptions, 322; RSS, LXXI.6).

785. Luncarty (St. A. Gowrie)

An independent parsonage in Bagimond, where it appears as Lonchorn, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation (SHS Misc. VI. 39; CPL, XIII, 614; Bell - Brander Writs, No. 15; Assumptions, 303v; Reg. of Pres. 86).

786. Lund (Orkney)

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

787. Lundeiff (Dx. Angus)

Now known as Kinloch, the church, which was an independent parsonage in Bagimond, still appears to be so in the mid-fifteenth century (SHS Misc. VI. 73; CPL, VIII. 426; XIII. 526; RS. 543, 70; 549, 130v). Both parsonage and vicarage had, however, been erected into/prebend of Dunkeld Cathedral before 1498 and so continued, the cure evidently being pensionary (Erroll Charters, No. 152; RSS, IV. No's 836, 1917; Assumptions, 313).

Lundichty (Moray, Inverness):- See Dunlichity.
783. **Lundie (St. A. Angus)**

On the erection of the Collegiate Church of Fowlis by Patrick, Lord Gray (1522 x 38), the teinds of this parish, both parsonage and vicarage, were divided between the prebendaries, who continued to hold them at the Reformation while cure was evidently a vicarage pensionary (NLS. MS. 34.3.11, 12; Prot. Bk. of Duncan Gray, 12, 16, 22; Prot. Bk. of James Harlow, 206; Assumptions, 343x-344).

789. **Lunnasting (Orkney)**

United with Nesting and Whalsay in the sixteenth century, as they had been past memory of man, the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn teind of the parsonage, the residual teinds being the vicars (PSSA. Vol. XLIV. 305; Rep. on State of Certain Parishes, 226).

790. **Luss (Glasgow, Lennox)**

Both parsonage and vicarage were erected into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral by Bishop John Cameron c. 1430, the patronage remaining with the Colquhoun's of Luss, as it did at the Reformation, while the cure was served by a vicar pensioner (REG, No. 540; GRH Chs. No. 1118; Assumptions, cited OP. I, 31).

791. **Lyne (Glasgow, Peebles)**

In origin a chapel of Stobo, all right to this church was renounced by the Lords of Lyne to the parsons of Stobo
and the bishops of Glasgow, its patrons, between 1189 and 1209, but nevertheless the church, now parochial, appears in lay patronage in the fourteenth century ([REG, No's 84, 87, 269; CPL. X. 634]). The parsonage thereafter remained independent until the erection of the parish church of Peebles into a Collegiate Church in March 1541 when both parsonage and vicarage appear to have been annexed to the provostry of the College, this certainly being the case in 1557, although the case for annexation upon erection is increased by the fact that the parson of Lyne in 1527 became first provost of the College, while the patronage of Lyne appears in some way to have been connected with the Provostry of Bothans, the patronage of the latter belonging to the Hays of Yester, who were largely instrumental in the erection of the Collegiate Church of Peebles (PRO - Diversorum, Paul III (1541-2), 160; Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 182; C. B. Gunn, The Book of Lyne and Megget Church, 6-7; Prot. Bk. of Cuthbert Simson, No's 107-9, 113; RMS, II. No. 3781; Assumptions, 253V; RSS, XLIII, 18V).

732. Machanshire (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

Also known as Dalserf, the lands of Mecheyn belonged to the bishops of Glasgow in the Glasgow Inquest (c. 1116), while the chapel founded therein appears to have been always
a pendicle of the parish church of Hamilton, which was confirmed to the episcopal mensa of Glasgow by David I (c. 1150) (REG, No's 1, 8). With the erection of the prebend of the Dean of Glasgow Cathedral, 1174 x 99, the parsonage revenues would thereafter accrue to that dignitary, as they did at the Reformation, while the residual teinds would belong to the vicar and his chaplain who served this church, the latter revenues evidently being the ones devoted in 1450/1 to the upkeep of the chaplains of the Collegiate Church of Hamilton (Ib. No's 19, 26; Melros, No. 121; Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. DCCLVII; RS. 400, 288; 549, 218V). The chapel, known as Dalserf in the 15th-16th centuries, appears to have remained a pendicle of Hamilton at the Reformation (APS, IV. 634).

793. Madderty (Dk. Fife and Strathearn)

Granted to Inchaffray by its founder Gilbert, earl of Strathearn c. 1200, the church was confirmed to the abbey by Pope Innocent III in 1203 and John II, bishop of Dunkeld c. 1211 (Inchaffray, No's IV, IX, XIV, XVIII, XXI, XXXII). Further confirmations by successive bishops of Dunkeld grant the church in its entirety, although a secular priest is to be presented to the cure, but in 1238 it is further conceded that either a chaplain or one of the canons might serve the cure, this latter course evidently being the one which was
followed, both parsonage and vicarage remaining so annexed at the Reformation (Ib. No's XXXVI, XLVIII, LXV, XC; App. No. XI).

794. Mailor (St. A. Gowrie)

The church, which does not appear as a separate parish in Pre-Reformation records would appear to have always been a pendicle of Forteviot (q.v.) (*RPSA*, 54; Reg. of Pres. I. 139; *Reg. of Ministers*, 28).

795. Mains (St. A. Angus)

Also known as Strathdighty Comitis or Strathninian, the church was granted to Arbroath by Gilchrist, earl of Angus (1201 x 04), this being confirmed to the uses of the abbey by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 x 04) (*Aberbrothoc*, I. No's 1, 43, 46-9, 162, 165-6). A later instrument by the same bishop (1204 x 11) stipulated that a vicar perpetual should be presented, while a vicarage settlement took place in 1249, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (Ib. I. No's 167, 236; II. No's 356, 771; *Assumptions*, 331v, 357).

796. Makerstoun (St. A. Merse)

Granted to Kelso by Walter Corbet (c. 1159), the church was confirmed i.p.u. by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (1188 x 1200), both parsonage and vicarage being apparently annexed
while cure was a vicarage pensionary (Calchou, III-VII, No's 83, 235, 405, 425; Assumptions, 213, 224; Thirds of Benefices, 25).

797. Manor (Glasgow, Peebles)

In origin a chapel of Peebles (q.v.), the church would appear to have shared in the early history of its mother church, pertaining originally to the bishopric of Glasgow, to which it was first confirmed by name in 1186 by Urban III (REG, No's 26, 62). Shortly after Peebles, and this chapel, were erected into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral, this being confirmed by Pope Honorius III in 1218, while in 1256 the parsonage of Peebles and the entire fruits of Manor were granted to the Archdeacons of Glasgow as their permanent prebend (Ib. No's 111, 204). In the sixteenth century, this church appears to have attained full parochial status, although still associated with Peebles as the prebend of the archdeacon, but while that dignitary only held the parsonage of Peebles, both parsonage and vicarage of Manor were held as the grant of 1256 had stipulated, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (Ib. No. 524; Assumptions, 253⅖; Thirds of Benefices, 26).

798. Markinch (St. A. Fothric)

Granted to the Culdees of Loch Leven by Maldwin, bishop of St. Andrews (c. 1055), the church passed with the other
endowments of that abbey to the Priory of St. Andrews by
the grant of Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (1126 x 56)
and his successors (RPSA, 43, 51, 116, 175). Nevertheless,
a fresh grant was made to the Priory of this church by
Egius, grandson of Gillemichael, earl of Fife (1165 x 78),
this being confirmed by Duncan, fifth earl of Fife, and
Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (1183-1202), it being evident
however, from a papal confirmation of 1246 that the
patronage of the church had alone passed to the Priory
(Ib. 92-5, 149-52, 213-16, 242-3). Not until 1240 was
the church granted to the uses of the Priory by David de
Bernham, bishop of St. Andrews, a vicarage erection being
stipulated, while the parsonage thereafter continued so
annexed (Ib. 166; Prot. Bk. of Sir Thomas Dalrymple, 61;
Assumptions, 17 and V; Reg. of Pres. II. 44).

Marnoch: - See Aberchirder.

739. Maryculter (Ab. Aberdeen)

Originally a chapel within the parish of Culter, later
known as Peterculter, this church was founded by the Knights
Templars who had been established within this parish,
1221 x 36 (Calchou, No. 233). The parish church of Culter
had however been annexed to Kelso since the reign of David I
and a controversy broke out between the abbey and the
Templars over the latters right to have a chapel within this parish (Ib. No's 13, 22, 223; REA, II. 288-93). A decision made in 1287 was in favour of the Templars and this had the ultimate effect of dividing the parish into two, one part of which, Peterculter, remained with Kelso, while Maryculter, the other part, remained, both in personage and vicarage with the Templars, until it passed with the dissolution of that order c. 1314 to the Knights of St. John at Torphichen, it thereafter remaining so annexed, while cure was evidently pensionary (Calchou, No. 223; Abstracts of Chs. in Chartulary of Torphichen, 9; RMS, VII. No. 30).

800. Maryton (Brechin)

Originally known as Old Montrose, the church was confirmed to Arbroath by Turpin, bishop of Brechin (1178-39), royal confirmations being granted 1211 x 14 and 1214 x 18 (Aberbrothoc, I. No's 1, 100, 173). Confirmations of this church continued to be made by successive bishops of Brechin until the episcopate of Bishop Albin when controversy broke out over this and five other churches, which the bishop claimed as pertaining to his mensa, this being resolved in 1248 when the bishop renounced all right in these churches and a vicarage settlement followed (Ib. I. No's 174-6, 185-7,
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 Maryton and Caterline should belong to the bishops of Brechin while those of Dunnichen, Kingoldrum, Monikie and Panbride should pertain to Arbroath (Aberbrothoc, I. No. 244; RS. 544, 93V).

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 Maryton remaining with the bishops of Brechin as a mensal church until the Reformation, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (RS. 615, 272; CPL, XII. 52; Aberbrothoc, II. No's 135-6; Assumptions, 351V; Reg. of Pres. II. 33V).

801. Masterton (St. A. Lothian)

The patronage of this church was granted to Newbattle by Mariota de Ross, wife of Nigel de Carrick and Ada de Ross, wife of Gilbert de Ayton, in 1320, while a third sister obviously added her share, the whole being confirmed by Robert I (Neubatle, No's 53-5). In 1350, the church was granted to the uses of the abbey by William de Landels, bishop of St. Andrews, both parsonage and vicarage revenues being thus annexed, the parish itself thereafter becoming
merged with that of Newbattle, by which name it now became known, the cure itself being served either by a chaplain or one of the monks (Ib. No. 273; Assumptions, 116V; RMS, V. No. 1307; Rep. on State of Certain Parishes, 87).

802. Mauchline (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

In origin a chapel situated within lands pertaining to Melrose by 1178, the teinds belonged to the abbey from that date due to their immunity from tithe on their land (Melros, No. 732). In 1315 however, when this immunity was about to be lost, the church was made parochial, both parsonage and vicarage teinds thus retained, while a vicar pensioner served the cure till the Reformation (Ib. No's 407-8; Assumptions, 208; Prot. Bk. of Gavin Ros, No. 726).

803. Maxton (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

The tithes of this church were reserved by Robert de Berkeley and Cecilia his wife in a grant of land to Melros made during reign of William the Lion, while in 1200, Dryburgh quitclaimed all right which they had in church to Sir Hugh de Normanville, whose son possessed full right of patronage (Melros, No's 90-2; Dryburgh, No. 200). In the fourteenth century, the patronage belonged to Walter Steward, who in 1326 granted it to Dryburgh, this being confirmed i.p.u. by John, bishop of Glasgow, both parsonage and vicarage
to be annexed, and the cure to be served by a vicar pensioner, as it was at the Reformation (Ib. No's 296-7; Assumptions, 138v; Laing Chs. No. 727).

804. Maxwell (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

Confirmed by Malcolm IV in 1159 as the grant of Herbert de Maxwell, sheriff of Roxburgh, to Kelso, this was confirmed by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow to the uses of the abbey c. 1180 (Calchou, VI, No's 279, 403, 413). While the parsonage alone appears to have been annexed c. 1300, both parsonage and vicarage revenues were evidently then annexed, as they were at the Reformation, while cure was served by a vicar pensioner (Ib. p. 470; cf. SHS Misc. V. 87; Assumptions, 225v).

805. Maybole (Glasgow, Carrick)

Granted to North Berwick by Duncan, earl of Carrick (1214 x 50), this was confirmed by his son Neil whose grand-nephew Gilbert, son of Roland de Carrick unsuccessfully reclaimed the patronage of the church in 1285 (N. Berwic, No's 13-15, 22). The parsonage of this church, which included within its bounds the church of Kirkbride (q.v.), continued with the priory thereafter, the cure being a vicarage perpetual until 1541/2 when its revenues were divided between the archpriest and greater sacrist of Our Lady College, Glasgow, then in course of erection, while.
the cure now became a vicarage pensionary (Ib. No's 26-8; Assumptions, 170; Thirds of Benefices, 21; Lib. Coll. Nostre Domine, 13-25; RSS, LIV, 10; Reg. of Pres. I. 31\textsuperscript{V}).

806. Mearns (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

Granted to Paisley by Helias, son of Fulbert and brother of Robert and Peter de Polloc, in 1188 x 99, this was confirmed i.p.u. by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow about that same time (Passelet, 100-101). A vicarage pensionary was stipulated in 1227, but a vicarage perpetual with its share of the tithes appears to have been erected thereafter, while the parsonage remained with the abbey (Ib. 321; Assumptions, cited OP. I. 97; Thirds of Benefices, 19; Reg. of Pres. I. 118\textsuperscript{V}; RMS, V. No. 2070).

807. Meathie (St. A. Angus)

Granted to Coupar by Sir Hugh de Abernethy c. 1285/6, the patronage alone pertained to the abbey until 1328, when both parsonage and vicarage were appropriated i.p.u. by William de Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews, these revenues continuing so annexed, while cure thenceforward served by a vicar pensioner (Coupar Angus, No's LXVIII, CXII; Cupar, I. 273-4; II. 287; SSR. I. 49; Assumptions, 338).

Megget (Glasgow, Peebles)

Before the Reformation this church which stood at
Henryland, was merely a chapel dependent upon Traquair (Retours, Peebles, No's 144, 147).

808. Megginch (Dk. Angus)

Also known as St. Martins, the church was confirmed to Holyrood by William the Lion (1189 x 99) as set forth in charter of John (I), bishop of Dunkeld (1183-1203), the bishop in turn apparently having received the church from one David Humet (Lib. S. Crucis, No's 48, 66). The patronage alone was involved however, and not until after a grant in proprios usus made to the abbey by Hugh, bishop of Dunkeld (1214-29) was corporal possession finally obtained in 1228, a vicarage being erected thereafter, while the parsonage remained with the abbey (Ib. No's 66, 82; App. II. No. 13; SHS Misc. VI. 72; Assumptions, 105; Thirds of Benefices, 16; RMS, III. No. 2923).

809. Meigle (Dk. Angus)

Granted to the Priory of St. Andrews by Simon de Meigle, this was confirmed by William the Lion (c. 1178 x 87) and Pope Lucius III in 1183 (RPSA, 59; NLS. MS. 15.1.13, No. 3). In 1207 however, the patronage was in dispute between the Priory and the bishop of Dunkeld, judgement evidently being given in favour of the latter, who thereupon appears to have granted the parsonage teinds to the common fund of the
canons of his cathedral to whom they pertained at the Reformation, the cure being a perpetual vicarage (NLS. MS. 15.1.19. No. 4; SHS Misc. VI. 72; Assumptions, 289Y, 313V; RSS. XLVIII, 75V).

Meikle Cumbrae:— See Cumbrae.

Meikle Dalton:— See Dalton – Magna Dalton.

Meikle Strath (Ross)

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

Meldrum:— See Bethelnie.

Melfort:— See Kilmelfort.

810. Melrose (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

In 854, the original church or monastery was apparently dependent on the abbey of Lindisfarne, while in the early twelfth century, the restored church was annexed to Durham or possibly Coldingham, this being exchanged by the monks of St. Cuthbert for the church of St. Mary at Berwick (1126 x 36) by request of David I (Monumenta Historica Britannica, Vol. I, 75; Raine, N. Durham, App. No. XVIII). David I now bestowed the church upon the newly founded abbey of Melrose, which thenceforth became parochial, both parsonage and
vicarage teinds accruing to the abbey, while under a
privilege granted by Pope Gregory IX (1227-41) one of the
monks was to serve the cure, this arrangement being
subsequently confirmed and so continuing (Ib. No. V;
Melros, No. 496, CPL. IX, 412; Reg. of Ministers, 41).

811. Melville (St. A. Linlithgow)

Granted to Dunfermline by Galfrid de Malevin (1177 x 88)
this was confirmed by Hugh, bishop of St. Andrews (1178-88),
but nevertheless, as is clear from various thirteenth century
confirmations, the patronage alone was involved in this
grant and while the right of presentation continued with
the abbey at the Reformation, the revenues of the parsonage
remained with the incumbent (Dunfermelyn, No's 100, 106, 158,
160, 203, 206, 527, 560; Assumptions, 131; RMS, VI. No.
1479).

812. Menmuir (Dk. Angus)

The church was a prebend of Dunkeld cathedral by 1275,
the parsonage remaining so annexed, while the cure was a
perpetual vicarage (SHS Misc. VI, 49; Assumptions, 342Y-343,
359; Prot. Ek. of Gilbert Grote, No. 276).

Menteith:— See Port of Menteith.

813. Mertoun (St. A. Merse)

Granted to Dryburgh by its founder, Hugh de Moreville,
c. 1150, the church was confirmed to the abbey by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews c. 1170, both parsonage and vicarage being at first annexed, the cure normally being served by a canon who appears in the fifteenth century to have held the vicarage for his services, although at the Reformation, this again appears to be held by a secular priest, the parsonage remaining with the abbey (Dryburgh, No's 234-5, 241, 291; App. No's XXII, XXXVII; Acta Dominorum Auditorum, 125; Assumptions, 196Y; RSS, LIII, 155).

814. Methil (St. A. Fothric)

An independent parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation, its patronage then lying with the archbishop of St. Andrews (SHS Misc. VI. 39, 62; Assumptions, 98; RMS, IV. No. 1656).

815. Methlick (Ab. Buchan)

An account of 1527 credits Alexander de Kynimund (II), bishop of Aberdeen with the foundation of this prebend in 1362, it certainly being such in 1366 when a manse was granted to the evidently newly created prebendary (REA, I. 112-116; II, 252-3). Both parsonage and vicarage continued annexed, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (Assumptions, 383Y-384, 388Y; Prot. Ek. of Robert Lumisdane, 17V; Fasti Aberd. No. 110).
816. Methven (St. A. Gowrie)

Erected as a collegiate church in 1433 at the instigation of Walter, earl of Athole, the entire fruits of the church were devoted to upkeep of provost and chaplains, while the cure was to become a vicarage pensionary (CPL, VIII, 460-1). In essence this arrangement continued, although apparently slightly modified in a new erection c. 1516, a vicar, who was also a prebendary appearing thereafter, although the Provost still held both parsonage and vicarage teinds, while cure remained a vicarage pensionary (RSS, I. No's 2782, 2798; Morris, Provostry of Methven, 50, 55, 67, 99, 108-9, 111-13; Assumptions, 286-88).

Mid-Calder:— See Calder - Comitis.

817. Middlebie (Glasgow, Annandale)

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated within the patronage of the Carruthers of Mouswald from 1351 onwards, although from 1486/7 a claim to the patronage seems to have lain with the Carlyles of Torthorwald, who although not in possession in 1544, did eventually make good their title (SHS Misc. V. 99; HMC. 6th Rep. App. 709; Ib. 15th Rep. App. VIII, 47, 62; PSSA, Vol. XXIII, 23-33; RMS, VII, No's 48, 51).

818. Midmar (Ab. Mar)

Also known as Migmar, both parsonage and vicarage
fruits of this church were annexed at the Reformation to the benefice of Kincardine O'Neil, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (Assumptions, 386; Prot. Bk. of Sir John Cristisone, No's 133, 192, 211). It appears probable that the church was originally either a pendicle of the church of Kincardine O'Neil, or was granted between 1233/4 and 1275 to the Hospital of Kincardine O'Neil, and that its destinies were thereafter linked to that benefice, which was erected into a prebend of Aberdeen Cathedral in 1330, thereafter remaining as such in spite of an attempt in 1501, which was apparently unsuccessful, to unite the residual fruits of the living to the Chapel Royal at Stirling (See Kincardine O'Neil; REA, 1. 51, 64-5, 83; II. 252; Reg. C. R. Striv. CXXXIV, 14-15, 64-6; SHS Misc. VI. 42, 66).

Mid Yell: - See Yell.

819. Migvie (Ab. Mar)

Granted to the Priory of St. Andrews by Moregrund, earl of Mar, and Agnes, his countess (1153 x 78), this was confirmed with its teinds by Matthew, bishop of Aberdeen (1172 x 99) and by Pope Lucius III in 1183 (RPSA, 59, 248-50, 298-301). A vicarage perpetual appears to have been established before 1267/8, this being conjoined with Tarland
at the Reformation, while the parsonage remained with the Priory (Ib. 311-3; Assumptions, 18; RSS. LXIII, 82v; RMS, V. No. 2275).

820. Minnigaff (Galloway, Desnes)

Annexed to Tongland by 1471 when church was wont to be governed by a canon of that house, the original appropriation would appear to precede 1275, as church does not appear in Bagimond (CPL, XIII, 235; SHS Misc. VI. 74-5). The parsonage remained annexed to the abbey, by then annexed to the bishopric of Galloway, at the Reformation, while the cure, although an independent vicarage was still held in the sixteenth century by canons regular (Basson, Medieval Religious Houses, 88; RSS, LXIII, 106; APS, IV. 308; PRO - Diversorum, Paul III (1536-7), 80; Reg. of Pres. I. 81v).

821. Minto (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

Always an independent parsonage, the patronage lay with the Stewarts of Garrules in the sixteenth century as it had to their ancestors, either wholly, or in part, since 1390 (RMS, I. No's 814, 850; CPL, XI. 205; Galloway Chs. No. 61-2, 139; Retours - Roxburgh, No. 17).

822. Mochrum (Galloway, Farines)

The parsonage was annexed to the Priory of Whithorn
at the Reformation, the cure being a perpetual vicarage, although actual annexation may precede 1275, as church does not appear in Bagimond (SHS Misc. VI. 74-5; Galloway Chs. No. 124; GRH Chs. No. 2009; Reg. of Pres. II. 1572). Although the vicarage was nominally independent, it appears to have been normally held by canons regular, while a curate served the charge (Letters of James V, 395; PRO - Diversorum, Paul III (1539-40), 14; RMS, IV. No. 1687).

823. Moffat (Glasgow, Annandale)

Confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow by Pope Alexander in 1179, the church was evidently already in dispute between Engelram, bishop of Glasgow and Robert de Brus, the latter conceding the church to Bishop Joceline (1187 x 89) (REG, No's 51, 72-3). The church had been erected into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral by 1213 and so continued at the Reformation, the parsonage revenues being thus annexed while cure was evidently a vicarage perpetual (Ib. No. 111320; CPP, I. 588, 598; Melros, No. 596; RSS, IV. No. 1582; Register of Abbreviates of Feu Charters of Kirklands, II. 196).

824. Moidart (Argyll, Morvern)

Attempts have been made to identify this church with that of Arasaig (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). This is unconvincing however, and the church of Moidart, the major part of whose revenues pertained to Iona at the Reformation, appears to have had an independent existence, its residual parsonage fruits resting either with the bishop of Argyll or that of the Isles (Coll. de Reb. Alb. 3-4).

Molle:— See Mow.

825. Moncrief (St. A. Gowrie)

In origin a pendicle of Dunbarney (q.v.), the connection between the two and the church of Pottie remains obscure but it was as such, that this church with its mother church was annexed to the capitular mensa of St. Giles Collegiate Church in 1467/8, both parsonage and vicarage being thus annexed, while the cure was a single vicarage pensionary (CPL, XII. 296-7; Reg. of Pres. I. 15; RSS, LXIX, 81; Laing, Church of St. Giles, 269).

826. Moneydie (Dk. Athole and Drumalbane)

The church was a prebend of Dunkeld by 1275, the parsonage remaining so annexed, while the cure was a perpetual vicarage (SHS Misc. VI. 47, 49; Assumptions, 101v, 313v; RSS. V. No. 3158; Reg. of Pres. II. 89v).
Monifieth (St. A. Angus)

Granted to Arbroath by Gilchrist, earl of Angus (1201 x 04), the church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 x 04), while a later instrument of the same bishop stipulated that a vicar perpetual should be presented (Aberbrothoc, I. No's 1, 39, 46-9, 161, 165-7). A vicarage settlement took place in 1249 but the vicarage also was annexed to the abbey in 1350 by William de Landallis, bishop of St. Andrews (Ib. I. No. 236; II. No. 25). In spite of a confirmation of 1399 however, possession of the vicarage had not been obtained in 1421 although this appears to have been effected by 1426, both parsonage and vicarage remaining so united, although frequently held in the sixteenth century by the archbishops of St. Andrews as commendators of Arbroath, while the cure throughout was a vicarage pensionary (Ib. II. No's 599, 606, 754; SSR, I. 46-7, 279; II. 151-2; CPL. X. 167-8; GRH. Vat. Trans. II. No's 11, 87; Rentale S. Andree, 79, 89; Assumptions, 330\(^V\), 356\(^V\), 357).

Monikie (Brechin)

Granted to the uses of Arbroath by Turpin, bishop of Brechin (1178-38), royal confirmations were granted (1189 x 9) and (1211 x 14) by William the Lion (Aberbrothoc, I. No's 1, 22, 178). Confirmations of this church continued to be made by successive bishops of Brechin until the episcopate of
Bishop Albin when controversy broke out over this and five other churches, which the bishop claimed as pertaining to his mensa, this being resolved in 1248 when the bishop renounced all right in these churches and a vicarage settlement, due to which the cure became pensionary, followed (Ib. I. No's 182, 185-7, 189, 239-40, 243; RS. 544, 935). 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 bishops of Brechin, while those of Monikie, Dunnichen, Kingoldrum and Panbride should pertain to Arbroath (Aberbrothoc, I. No. 244; RS. 544, 935). 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, both the parsonage and vicarage of Monikie remaining with Arbroath at the Reformation, while cure was a vicarage pensionary (Ib. 615, 272; Assumptions, 331, 358; Aberbrothoc, II. No's 135-6, 543-4).

829. Monimail (St. A. Fife)

The parsonage was annexed to the bishopric of St. Andrews by Pope John XXII in 1329, provision being made
for the erection of a vicarage perpetual, this arrangement thereafter remaining in force until the Reformation (CPL, II. 303; Rentale S. Andree, 78; RMS, V. No. 2273; Assumptions, 4, 87).

830. Monkegie (Ab. Garioch)

Granted to Lindores by its founder David, earl of Huntingdon (1191 x 5) and confirmed to the uses of the abbey in 1195 by Pope Celestine III, the church was originally only a chapel of Rothket and with the disappearance of that church a pendicle of Inverurie, of which it apparently remained as such, in spite of fifteenth century references to the parish kirk of Monkegie (Lindores, No's III, XCI; Assumptions, 38; Collins, Aberd. and Banff, 569n).

831. Monkland (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

Also known as Badermanoch, the lands of this place, along with those of Cadder, were granted to the see of Glasgow by Malcolm IV (1153-64), the churches of these two places being similarly confirmed by Pope Alexander III in 1170 (REG, No's 26, 29). These two churches formed the prebends of the sub-dean of Glasgow by 1350, and probably had since at least 1266 when office first appears (CPL, III. 381; REG, No's 212, 320). The parsonages continued so annexed, the cure being a vicarage perpetual, which in 1506 was annexed to the college of the University of Glasgow,
but this was apparently ineffective, a re-annexation taking place in 1537, but while both Monkland and Cadder (q.v.) were served by curates at the Reformation, this is of earlier standing than either vicarage appropriation, neither of which were apparently successful (Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg., I. No's 21, p. 493-5; Prot. Book of Cuthbert Simson, No's 130, 248; REG, No. 489; Assumptions, cited OP. I. 50; RS. 1865, 287).

832. Monkton (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

Known also as Monks Prestwick or Prestwick - St. Cuthbert, the church was granted to Paisley by Walter Fitzallan, its founder (1165 x 72), this being confirmed by Pope Alexander III in 1172 (Passelet, 6, 409). Walter, bishop of Glasgow (1220 - 32) confirmed the church to the uses of the abbey and in 1227 the same bishop effected a vicarage settlement, the parsonage thereafter remaining so annexed (Ib. 114, 321; RMS, V. No. 2070; Reg. of Pres. II. 25; RSS, LXII, 115).

Montrose - St. Mary of Old Montrose (Brechin): - See Maryton.

833. Montrose (Brechin)

The parsonage teinds of this church, originally known as Salorch (q.v.), pertained to the episcopal mensa of Brechin at the Reformation, the cure being a vicarage
perpetual as it had been in 1275, the parsonage presumably being annexed by that date (SHS Misc. VI. 52; Assumptions, 351, 351v; Reg. of Pres. I. 55).

834. Monyabroch (Glasgow, Lennox)

Also known as Kilsyth, the church remained an independent parsonage, the patronage of which lay with the earls of Lennox in the early thirteenth century and with Lord Livingstone of Callendar at the Reformation (Lennox Book, II. 401-2; Book of Caerlaverock, II. 405; Duntreath Muniments, II. No. 122).

835. Monymusk (Ab. Mar)

The church would appear to have had no connection with the Priory of Monymusk, but the question is obscure (Basson, Medieval Religious Houses, 79). The vill of Monymusk belonged to the bishop of St. Andrews in the early thirteenth century but while the second tithes of the lands of Monymusk thus pertained to that bishop, the patronage of the church would alone seem to have been exercised (CPL, I. 61; REA, I. 58, 171; CPP, I. 387). It was therefore as patron of the church that the bishop of St. Andrews consented in 1445 to the erection of Monymusk into a prebend of Aberdeen Cathedral, although the actual annexation had evidently taken place by 1437 (REA, II. 65, 152, 253). Both parsonage and vicarage
revenues were thus annexed, the charge thereafter being served by either a vicar pensioner or a curate, the Priory having no interest in any of these revenues, while the bishops of St. Andrews retained their rights to the second tithes except during a vacancy of that see (Ib. 1. 359; Antiqs. Aberd. and Banff, 499-500; Prot. Bk. of Sir John Cristisone, No. 139; Assumptions, 374; RMS, IV, No. 2360).

836. Monzie (Db)

The parsonage pertained to the mensa of the bishops of Dunblane at the Reformation, while the vicarage was a prebend of Dunblane Cathedral by 1512, the cure itself being evidently pensionary (RSS, I. No. 2390; Assumptions, 285^v, 321^v; Reg. of Pres. I. 94; RMS, V. No. 425).

837. Monzievaird (Db)

Granted to Inchaffray by its founder, Gilbert, earl of Strathearn, the church does not appear in a papal confirmation of 1203 but was confirmed to the abbey by William the Lion, 1203 x 04 (Inchaffray, No's XXI, XXII). Corporate possession had evidently not been obtained in 1234 but this was gained shortly after, a vicarage settlement taking place in 1239, both parsonage and vicarage thereafter remaining with the abbey, while the cure was evidently pensionary (Ib. No's LXI, LXVII; App. No. XI;
Assumptions, 289; Thirds of Benefices, 16).

Moonzie (St. A. Fife)

Also known as Auchtermoonsie, the church was granted, with all its fruits, to the Hospital of Loch Leven by William de Malvoisin, bishop of St. Andrews c. 1214, thereafter passing with that hospital to Scotlandwell in 1250/1 by grant of Bishop David de Bernham (RPSA, 175-6; GRH. Chs. No's 25, 48). Both parsonage and vicarage continued to be annexed, while cure served by a vicar pensioner (Assumptions, 68, 93).

Moorfoot (St. A. Lothian)

Also known as Morthwait, the lands were granted by David I to the monks of Newbattle, who established a chapel there, which, while continuing with the abbey, does not appear to have possessed parochial status at the Reformation (Neubotle, No. 17; Rep. on State of Certain Parishes, 93).

Mordington (St. A. Merse)

Both parsonage and vicarage along with its pendicle of Longformacush (q.v.), were erected into a prebend of the Collegiate Church of Dalkeith in 1477, at the instigation of James, earl of Morton, with whom the patronage was to remain, the cure becoming a perpetual vicarage pensionary (Reg. Hon. de Morton, 11. 230; CPL. XIII. 467-8). No proof of the prebend's continuance is available, but as the
patronage of the church remained with the earls of Morton until the early seventeenth century, the possibility that it did so is strong (Assumptions, 1885; RMS, IX. No. 814; Rep. on the State of Certain Parishes, 21-22).

840. Morebattle (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

The church already pertained to the bishopric of Glasgow by c. 1116, when it appears in the Glasgow Inquest, it being subsequently confirmed to the see by Pope Alexander III in 1170 (REG, No's 1, 26, 32). The church had been erected into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral by 1228, in which year a dispute took place over the church between the Archdeacon of Glasgow, and the then prebendary, and Walter, bishop of Glasgow, the outcome of which was that the archdeacon surrendered his right in church for a pension (Ib. No's 111, 147). Subsequently, and before the beginning of the fifteenth century, the church became the prebend of the archdeacon of Teviotdale, as it so remained, both parsonage and vicarage being thus annexed, while cure was a vicarage pensionary (Ib. No. 320; Calchou, No. 526; Melros, No's 568-70; Assumptions, 2135-2145; Thirds of Benefices, 25).

841. Mornham (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

Assigned as a prebend to collegiate church of Bothans in 1421, the church to be served by a parochial chaplain
(Yester Writs, No. 55). It is uncertain whether annexation remained effective as only a parsonage appears at the Reformation (Assumptions, 174V).

Morinnis (Ross)

Although referred to as a parish united to Tain in the Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanae, this was only a prebend within the Collegiate Church of Tain (Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanae, VII. 70; OP. II. 11. 417-8).

842. Mortlach (Ab. Mar)

The church figures in a spurious grant to the bishopric of Mortlach in 1063, while the monastery of that place, with five churches, of which this was undoubtedly one, was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157 (REA. I. 3, 5-7). The original charter may thus embody fact. By 1258, and evidently during the episcopate of Peter Ramsey (1247-56), the church with all its fruits had been erected into a prebend of Aberdeen cathedral, as it remained, both parsonage and vicarage being thus annexed, while cure was a vicarage pensionary (Ib. II. 40, 252; Assumptions, 388; PRO. 31/9 - 33, Diversorum, Pius IV (1561-2), 117; Antigs. Aberd. and Banff, II. 262-3).

843. Morton (Glasgow, Nithsdale)

Confirmed to Kelso by William the Lion, as the grant
of Hugo sine manici (1171 x 78), the church was confirmed or regranted to the abbey (c. 1200) by Dufenald de Strehevid and in 1232 by Walter, bishop of Glasgow (Calchou, No's 279, 347, 404). The parsonage thereafter remained annexed, although its revenues were evidently devoted to the uses of the dependent cell of Lesmahago (Assumptions, 245, 248; Reg. of Pres. II. 20).

Morvern (Argyll, Morvern):— See Kilcolmkill.

844. Moulin (Dk. Athole and Drumalbane)

Granted to Dunfermline by Malcolm, earl of Athole (1182 x 89), this was confirmed with its teinds by John (I), bishop of Dunkeld (1182 x 1203) and by Pope Innocent III in 1207 (Dunfermelyn, No's 58, 126, 147-8, 245). Nevertheless, the patronage alone seems to have been exercised until, on the authority of a papal bull of 1234, Gilbert, bishop of Dunkeld, confirmed the church to the uses of the abbey (1234 x 36), while a suitable vicar was to serve the cure (Ib. No's 130-1). Disputes over certain teinds within the parish took place in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the church however, both in parsonage and vicarage, remaining with the abbey, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (Ib. No's 205, 306, 528; Scon, No. 170; Munro of Foulis Wits, No. 44; Assumptions, 33; Reg. of Pres. I. 127).
Moulin (Glasgow)

Although sometimes referred to as a parish now annexed to Johnstone, the lands of Mollins were in fact part of the parish of Garvald before their annexation to Johnstone (Johnstone Book, I, CCXXXVI).

Mount Lothian (St. A. Lothian)

Confirmed to Holyrood with its chapel of St. Catherine in the Hopes (q.v.) by David de Bernham, bishop of St. Andrews in 1240 and by Pope Innocent IV in 1247, the same bishop allowed the abbey in 1251 to serve the church by a chaplain as it evidently did at the Reformation, when the parochial revenues still accrued to the abbey (Lib. S. Crucis, No's 75-6; App. I. No. 8; Assumptions, 104).

Mouswald (Glasgow, Annandale)

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated within the patronage of the Carruthers of Mouswald from the fourteenth century onwards (SHE Misc. V. 96; HMC. 6th Rep. App. 709; Ib. 15th Rep. App. VIII. 62; RMS, III. No. 3041; IV. No. 1440; Assumptions, 262).

Mow (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

Granted to Kelso before 1152 by Uchtred, son of Liulf, this was confirmed by Herbert, bishop of Glasgow (1147 x 64), a vicarage evidently being erected before 1177 (Calchou,
No's 166, 176, 413; Passelet, 74-5). Various controversies over the abbey's rights were all amicably settled and further confirmations, including one i.p.u. by Walter, bishop of Glasgow in 1232, followed (Calchou, No's 146-7, 152-6, 165-9, 178, 279, 433). Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed to the abbey at the Reformation, as they apparently had been since before 1300, the cure evidently being pensionary (Ib. p.470; Assumptions, 225 and V).

848. Mow (Moray, Elgin)

The parsonage was erected into a prebend of Elgin Cathedral c. 1222, it being confirmed at that time by Pope Honorius III and in 1226 by Andrew, bishop of Moray (REM, No's 55, 61, 69, 81). A vicarage had been instituted by 1232 and the parsonage revenues continued to support the prebend to which there appears to have been united about the Reformation period, the prebend of Croy (Ib. No. 82; Assumptions, 404 and V; RSS, V. No. 3353; Ib. LXIII, 258V).

Muckcairn:— See Killespick - Kyril.

849. Muckersie (Fife and Strathearn)

Possibly the church of Mucrosin confirmed to the Priory of St. Andrews by Pope Lucius III in 1183, this was evidently non-effective, the church remaining independent until erected into a prebend of Dunkeld by Bishop Thomas Lawder (1452 x 69),
it appearing definitely as such in that latter year, both parsonage and vicarage thereafter remaining so annexed, while cure served by a vicar pensioner (RPSA, 59; SHS Misc. VI. 72; Myln, Vitae, 24. RMS, II. No. 1056; Assumptions, 304V, 315).

850. Muckhart (St. A. Fothric)

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation, its patronage then lying with the archbishop of St. Andrews, as it possibly had since at least the early thirteenth century (CPL, I. 61; SHS Misc. VI. 37, 64; GRH. Chs. No. 1676; Assumptions, 314V).

Muirhouse:— See Murroes.

851. Munbre (Ab. Boyne)

The parish of Munbre or Montbrey, which appears in several taxation rolls but is otherwise unnoted, evidently ceased to have parochial status at quite an early date, it being apparent from a comparative study of the lands which lay within the parish and barony of Montbrey that it became incorporated in the parish of Inverboyndie (q.v.) with which it is conjoined in one of the taxation rolls, that latter parish itself pertaining to Arbroath, as did certain lands of Montbrey (REA, II. 53; RPSA, 357; Antics. Aberd. and Banff, 117 and 11; Aberbrothoc, II. No. 100;
852. Murroes (St. A. Angus)

Also known as Muirhouse, the church was granted to Arbroath by Gilchrist, earl of Angus (1201 x 04), this being confirmed to the uses of the abbey by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 x 04), while a latter instrument of the same bishop stipulated that a vicar perpetual should be presented (Aberbrothoc, I. No’s 1, 41, 46-9, 163, 165-7). A vicarage settlement took place in 1249, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (Ib. I. No. 236; II. No. 775; Assumptions, 33LV, 359).

Musselburgh:— See Inveresk.

853. Muthill (Db)

Granted to Lindores by Malise, son of Earl Ferteth of Strathearn (1195 x 99), the church was confirmed to the abbey by Pope Innocent III in 1199 (Lindores, No’s XCIII, XCIV, CXXVII). Litigation broke out almost immediately between the bishop of Dunblane and the abbey, the former claiming the church as pertaining to his mensa and the ensuing composition made by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1211 x 14) was mainly in favour of the bishop, whose successors retained the parsonage, with one quarter of the vicarage, which may have been acquired as a result of a Papal bull of 1237.
854. Navar (Brechin)

Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed to the Chancellory of Brechin Cathedral at the Reformation, while it would appear from Bagimond that this was the case by 1275 (RSS. LXIX, 95; SHS Misc. V1. 52).

855. Neilston (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

The church, both in parsonage and vicarage, passed into the hands of Paisley in the early thirteenth century, it being originally fermed to the abbey by William de Hertford, while in 1227 a Papal commission allowed the monks to hold church i.p.u. on condition that qualified chaplain be presented and on this basis the church continued so annexed (Passelet, 104-5, 308, 321; REG, No. 143; MS. Rental Book, 28, cited Chalmers, Caledonia, VI, 848; Reg. of Privy Council, III. 273; RMS, V. No. 2070).

856. Nemoth (Ross ?)

The church of St. Mary of Nemoth was confirmed to Monymusk by Pope Innocent III (1199 - 1216) and while it is possible that this might be the church of St. Mary of Nevoth,
alias Newnakle in Ross, no formal identification can be made, the church itself thereafter failing to appear in the records of Monymusk (RPSA, 375-6; cf. CPL. I. 103).

857. Nemphlar (Glasgow, Lanark)

The whole parish of Nenflare and Cartland was granted by William the Lion (1165 - 1214) to the church of Lanark and thereafter remained as a pendicle of that church, which was itself annexed to Dryburgh (Dryburgh, No's 44-6; Retours (Lanark), No's 325, 323).

858. Nenthorn (St. A. Merse)

In origin a chapel of Ednam, which was granted to Durham c. 1105, the revenues of the mother church with those of this chapel and Newton and Stichil appear to have been devoted to the use of cell of Coldingham by c. 1150, although confirmations continue to be made to monks of Durham (N. Durham, App. CLXI, CCCCLXI, DXIII). As a result of disputes between Durham and Roger, bishop-elect of St. Andrews (1189 x 98), the church of Nenthorn and its chapel of Newton were disjoined from that of Ednam and granted to the bishop and his successors in lieu of procurations due to the bishop from the churches in his diocese annexed to Durham or Coldingham (Ib. No's LII, CCCCLXII; Priory of Coldingham, CX; CPL. XII, 321). This arrangement did not prove very
satisfactory and Bishop William de Lamberton attempted to enforce a new settlement, while still retaining this church, which in 1316 he exchanged, along with its chapel of Newton, with the abbey of Kelso for the church of Cranston (N. Durham, App. No. DLXXXIII, Calchou, No's 310-12). Both parsonage and vicarage of Nenthorn and its pendicle, henceforth remained with the abbey, the cure being served by a chaplain as in 1316 (Assumptions, 224; Morton Papers, Box 62, 21st July, 1576).

859. Ness (Isles)

One of the four parish churches of Lewis described by Archdeacon Monro in 1549, the parsonage appears to have remained independent (Monro, Western Isles, 61, 63; Macfarlane's Geographical Collections, II. 184).

860. Nesting (Orkney)

United with Lunnasting and Whalsay in sixteenth century, as they had been past memory of man, the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn teind of the parsonage, the residual teinds being the vicars (PSSA. Vol. XLIV. 305; Rep. on State of Certain Parishes, 226).

861. Neavay (St. A. Angus)

An independent parsonage when it first appears in the fourteenth century, the church remained unappropriated at
the Reformation, it then lying within the patronage of the archbishop of St. Andrews (CPP, I. 360; CPL, III. 344; Assumptions, 336 and V; PRO 31/9 - 30, Diversorum, Innocent VIII (1488-91), 139; Reg. of Pres. I. 78).

Neveth (Glasgow, Lennox):— See Rosneath.

Nevoth (Ross):— See Newmakle.

New Abbey:— See Lochkindeloch.

New Aberdeen:— See Aberdeen - St. Nicholas and Snow.

862. Newbattle (St. A. Lothian)

The lands of Newbattle as granted to the newly founded abbey by David I in 1140 would presumably constitute a parish, the entire revenues of which accrued to the abbey, and to which was added after 1350 the newly appropriated neighbouring parish of Masterton (q.v.), the whole thereafter being known as Newbattle and of which both parsonage and vicarage revenues were annexed to the abbey, the cure itself being served either by a chaplain or one of the monks (Neubottle, No's 2-3, 53-8, 273; Assumptions, 118V; RMS, V. No. 1307; Rep. on State of Certain Parishes, 87).

863. Newburn (St. A. Fife)

Confirmed to Dunfermline by Robert, bishop of St.
Andrews (1126-59), the lands of Nithbren had been granted to the abbey by David I, the church either passing with that grant or having been erected thereafter (Dunfermline, No's 2, 92). Successive confirmations occur thereafter while a vicarage, which appears to have been pensionary, had been erected before 1275, both parsonage and vicarage teinds remaining with the abbey thenceforward (Ib. No's 94, 98, 106, 110, 237, 533; SHS Misc. VI. 38; Assumptions, 45 and V, 80).

Newburgh (St. A.)

The chapel of St. Katherine of Newburgh was, until after the Reformation, merely a chapel within the parish of Abdie (Lindores, No. CLII; Laing, Lindores Abbey, 177-97; Reg. of Pres. II. 116).

864. Newdusk (St. A. Mearns)

An independent parsonage, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation when its patronage appears to have lain with the archbishop of St. Andrews, who did hold land within the barony, rather than with the earls of Crawford who were lords of Newdusk (Smythe of Methven Writs, No. 5; Assumptions, 346V; REB, No. CCCCIX; RMS, I. No. 881; V. No. 1579).

865. Newlands (Glasgow, Peebles)

The patronage of this church was granted in 1317 to
Dunfermline by John of Grahame, but although presentations do occur made by that abbey, it is doubtful whether this was ever effective, the patronage in the fifteenth century belonging to the Douglases (Dunfermelyn, No. 350; CPL. XI. 395). Both parsonage and vicarage were, however, erected into a prebend of the Collegiate Church of Dalkeith in 1475 x 77, at the instigation of James, earl of Morton and Lord of Dalkeith with whom patronage was to remain, the cure becoming a perpetual vicarage pensionary (Reg. Hon. de Morton, 11. 230; CPL, XIII, 467-8). No proof of the prebend's continuance is available, but as the patronage of the church remained with the earls of Morton at the Reformation and close relatives of the earls are frequently found as parsons of the church, the possibility that it remained as a prebend is strong (Morton Papers - Box 45, 24 Nov. 1544; Box 56, 20 Dec. 1503; Box 62, 7 Nov. 1536, 8 Nov. 1536, 27 March 1560; Assumptions, 252).

866. Newnakle (Ross)

Also known as Nemoth and possibly to be identified with Newmoth, the church was conjoined with that of Roskean (q.v.) from at least 1275 onwards, the union of the two parsonages evidently having taken place on their erection into a prebend of Ross, possibly following upon a Papal Bull of 1255/6 reconstituting the chapter of Ross (SHS Misc. VI. 50;
Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. CLXXXII). Proof of erection is, however, wanting until 1362, both parsonage and vicarage remaining so annexed at the Reformation, while cure was a united vicarage pensionary (CPL, IV. 30; Scottish Benefices, 157; RSS, XLI, 58; L, 73; LI, 40; Thirds of Benefices, 4).

Newton (Glasgow, Teviotdale):- See Longnewton.

867. Newton (St. A. Linlithgow)

Granted to Dunfermline by Alwin Renner and his wife Ada, this was confirmed by Malcolm IV (1153-64) and Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (1154 x 59) (Dunfermelyn, No's 44, 91). In spite of numerous confirmations, the patronage alone seems to have been enjoyed by the abbey for some considerable time, it apparently finally being confirmed to the uses of the abbey c. 1232 by William Malvoisine, bishop of St. Andrews in the earlier part of whose episcopate occurs a presentation to the church (Ib. No's 115, 266). Almost immediately it would appear that Newton was united with Woomet (q.v.) to form a joint cure, as they certainly did in 1437 and it is this fact which would appear to explain the virtual disappearance of Newton, not to be confused with Newton alias Kirknewton (q.v.), from the records, while the cure continued at the Reformation as a united vicarage pensionary with
Woomet, this name being supplanted in favour of Newton at this period (RS, 344, 170v; Assumptions, 45; RMS, V. No. 1305; RSS, LV. 99; SHR, XXXII, 97).

868. Newtyle (St. A. Angus)

Granted to Arbroath by William the Lion (1185 x 88), the church with its teinds was confirmed to the abbey by Hugh, bishop of St. Andrews (1178-88) (Aberbrothoc, 1. No's 1, 18, 145). A further confirmation i.p.u. was made by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 x 04), while a later instrument of the same bishop stipulated that a perpetual vicar should be presented, a vicarage settlement taking place in 1249 and the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (Ib. 1. No's 158, 165-7, 236; 11. No's 556, 734; Assumptions, 330v, 358v).

869. Nigg (St. A. Mearns)

Granted to Arbroath by William the Lion (1189 x 99), the church with its teinds was confirmed to the abbey by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (1198 x 1202) (Aberbrothoc, 1. No's 1, 20, 147). A further confirmation i.p.u. was made by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 x 04), while a later instrument of the same bishop stipulated that a perpetual vicar should be presented, a vicarage settlement taking place in 1249 and the parsonage thereafter remaining with
the abbey (Ib. I. No's 160, 165-7, 236; II. No's 95, 285, 432; Assumptions, 375; SHR, XXXII, 93).

870. Nigg (Ross)

The whole teinds of this church, along with those of Tarbat, were assigned to the prebend of the bishops of Ross in the reconstitution of their cathedral chapter, which was confirmed by Pope Alexander IV in 1255/6 (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. CLXXXII). Although a vicarage was in existence in 1275, both parsonage and vicarage teinds pertained to the bishop at the Reformation, as had been originally intended, the charge being served by a curate (SHS Misc. VI. 49-50; Assumptions, cited OP. II. 11. 455; RSS, LVI, 88v; LXVI, 121).

871. Nisbet (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 (Robertsons, Index, 22, No's 1-3; Lawrie, ESC, No. CLXXXIX; Assumptions, 217v, 219; RMS, VII. No. 290).

872. North Berwick (Haddington/Lothian)

Probably appropriated to the nunnery of North Berwick c. 1150 by Duncan, earl of Fife, the church was confirmed before 1199 (SHS Misc. IV. 308). A vicarage existed in
1275, but c. 1360 it also was annexed to the nunnery, with whom all fruits continued, the parish being served by a vicar pensioner (GRH. Papal Bull, No. 23; Assumptions, 154-5; Thirds of Benefices, 89; RSS, III. No. 2486).

North Knapdale:— See Kilmacocharmik.

873. Northmaven (Orkney)

United with Hillswick, Northrew and Ollaberry 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).

874. Northrew (Orkney)

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

North Ronaldshay (Orkney):— See Ringansay.

North Yell (Orkney):— See Yell.

875. Norwick (Orkney)

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

Also known as Obeney or Obneyis, the church which is usually identified as Auchtergaven, would rather appear to have been a separate church within that parish, which while apparently losing its parochial status had some of its emoluments retained from at least 1275 by a prebendary of Dunkeld Cathedral, who by 1419 was also sub-dean of the cathedral (Rentale Dunkeldense, 76, 348; SHS Misc. VI. 49; CPL, VIII, 361; IX. 11; SSR, I. 81). As in the case of Auchtergaven, the teind sheaves would appear to have pertained to the bishop's mensa and while it is possible that the vicarage fruits were annexed to the sub-deanery, it is equally probable that these fruits were appropriated with those of Auchtergaven to the prebend of Inchmagnachan and that the prebend of Obney was maintained by the temporalities of that district (Rentale Dunkeldense, 76, 95; Assumptions, 296Y).

Oboynie:— See Aboyne.

Ochiltree (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

The church of Ochiltree, the patronage of which pertained to the family of Colville, was the subject of
much litigation during the thirteenth century, the patronage at one point being granted to the Hospital of Torphichen by Sir John Colville, who did not wish his brother, William, to succeed both to the church and barony but in this he failed and the patronage remained with the Colvilles, one of whom, Eustacia, wife of Reginald Le Cheyne, granted the patronage of the church to Melrose in 1316 (Melros, No's 397-400). This was confirmed by Robert I and Robert, bishop of Glasgow, in that same year, both parsonage and vicarage revenues being thus annexed, the cure to become, as it remained, a vicarage pensionary (Ib. No's 401-6, 445-6, 517; REG, No. 264; Assumptions, 208; Inventory of the Register of the Abbreviates of feu charters of Kirklands, I. 277).

378. Ogston (Moray, Elgin)

Possibly the chapel of Hogeston referred to in an agreement of 1224 x 42, the church had soon attained parochial status and was served by a vicar, it evidently being from an early period, as it was at the Reformation, a mensal church of the bishop of Moray to whom both parsonage and vicarage revenues accrued, while cure was a vicarage pensionary (REM, No's 94, 281; Assumptions, 400 and V; RSS, LXIII, 147).
Old Aberdeen:— See Aberdeen—St. Machar.

Oldhamstocks (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated, and in the patronage of the Earls of Bothwell in the sixteenth century (SHS Misc. VI. 34; Dunglas Writs, No. 1). Five pounds from parsonage teinds were however, allotted to collegiate church of Dunglass in 1450/1, while Abbey St. Bothans held many teinds within the parish (CPL, X. 219); Assumptions, 162V, 195; Prot. Book of John Foular, III. 447).

Old Montrose:— See Maryton.

Old Roxburgh (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

Also known as Auld Roxburgh, the church was granted to Herbert, bishop of Glasgow by Malcolm IV (1153 x 60), this being confirmed to successive bishops by various Popes until 1216. Thereafter, and before 1305, the church was erected into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral although the presence of parsons in the late twelfth century would suggest the erection had taken place before that date (REG, No's 12, 32, 51, 57, 62, 109, 111; CPL, II. 8-9; Calchou, No. 166). The parsonage alone was annexed at first but in 1483 the perpetual vicarage was also united to the prebend, with which both parsonage and vicarage fruits continued thereafter, while cure was a vicarage
pensionary (CPL, II. 8-9; RPO 31/3 - 30, Diversorum, Innocent VIII (1484-9), 259v; Reg. of Pres. II. 23; RMS, V. No. 1192).

881. Ollaberry (Orkney)

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

882. Olnafirth (Orkney)

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

883. Olrig (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 at the Reformation, while the cure was evidently a vicarage pensionary (Bannatyne Misc. Ill. 19; RSS, I. No. 2932; III. No. 2272; Reg. Abbrev. Feu Charters of Kirklands, II. 100; Reg. of Pres. I. 88v).

884. **Ordiquhill (Ab. Boyne)**

Known also as Tullywhull, the church, which in origin was a chapel of Fordyce remained a pendicle at the Reformation, both parsonage and vicarage thus passing with those of the mother church to the common fund of the canons of Aberdeen Cathedral, as they had since before 1272, while the church itself was served by a curate (REA, I. 29-30, 74-5, 82; II. 384; Assumptions, 385, 385v).

885. **Ormiston (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)**

The church of Hormeston was confirmed to Kelso by Pope Innocent IV (1243 x 54), but this was evidently in error as church had already been confirmed to uses of Hospital of Soutra (1211 x 26) (Calchou, No. 460; CCM, 15-16). After several attempts to annex hospital and its revenues, this was achieved in 1460 with the annexation to Trinity College, Edinburgh, when the revenues of this church were re-allocated amongst four prebendaries (Easson, 157; CCM. 58-61; 67, 151; Thirds of Benefices, 28; Reg. & Pres. I. 115).

Vicarage originally served by canons of Soutra, appears to have been annexed to prebends after 1460, although parsonage revenues alone specified in foundation (CPL, X. 164; RSS. IV. 83; CCM. 252).

The attribution of church of "Vrmistoun" to
Lesmahagow (Calchou, 476) is a misreading of original M.S.S. (cf. Assumptions, 247v).

886. Orphir (Orkney)

United to Stenness (q.v.) by 1544 and to Firth (q.v.) c. 1551, the parsonage of Orphir was a prebend of Kirkwall Cathedral by 1440, it being annexed in that year to the archdeaconry of Orkney (Records of the Earldom of Orkney, 245, 364; RS. 368, 115v). This latter annexation appears however, to have only been "ad vitam", the church remaining as a simple prebend until in the reconstitution of the chapter by Bishop Reid in 1544, both parsonage and vicarage teinds with the lesser teinds of Stenness were assigned to the precentorship, to which was later added the vicarage of Firth, these revenues thereafter continuing so annexed (Records of the Earldom of Orkney, 208-9; RMS. III. No. 3102; Peterkin, Rentals - Bishopric Documents, 25; PSSA. XVI. 195; RSS. LXIII, 102).

887. Orwell (St. A. Fothric)

In origin a chapel of Kinross, it passed with its mother church to Dunfermline in 1314 by the grant of Robert I and the confirmation i.p.u. of William, bishop of St. Andrews in 1317 (Dunfermllyn, No's 341, 593, 604). Throughout the Pre-Reformation period the church, of which both parsonage and
vicarage revenues were thus annexed, remained closely associated with Kinross and while Orwell appears to have achieved parochial status before the beginning of the sixteenth century, the cure was always a conjoint vicarage pensionary (Ib. No. 572; RMS, II. No. 2955; CPL, XII, 670; Assumptions, 44V; RSS, LXV, 42).

Over Inchbrayock (St. A.):— See Pert.

888. Oxnam (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

Granted to Jedburgh by Gaufrid de Percy (c. 1153) and confirmed to the abbey by William the Lion (1165 X 74), the church was at first served by a chaplain but following upon a vicarage settlement of 1220, the cure was a vicarage pensionary, both parsonage and vicarage revenues remaining with the abbey thenceforward (Fac. National MSS of Scotland, I. No. XXXVIII; Passelet, 74; REG, No. 114; Assumptions, 216, 219; Thirds of Benefices, 25).

889. Oyne (Ab. Garioch)

Confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1163, the church does not appear in an earlier confirmation of 1157, and may have been acquired between these two dates (REA. I. 7, cf. 5-7). By 1256, the church with all its fruits had been erected as a prebend of Aberdeen Cathedral, this possibly occurring during the episcopate of Peter Ramsey (1247-56),
both parsonage and vicarage being thus annexed, as they were at the Reformation, while cure was a vicarage pensionary
(Ib. II. 40, 252; Assumptions, 380; Reg. of Pres. I. 54).

Pablay (Orkney)

This appears to have always been a chapel of Holm (q.v.) to which it was united at the Reformation (Peterkin, Rentals - Bishopric Docs, 49).

890. Paisley (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

Granted to Paisley on its foundation at Renfrew c. 1163 by Walter, son of Alan, steward of Scotland, the church, with all its revenues, both parsonage and vicarage including those of the chapel of Lochwinnoch (q.v.), continued with the monastery on its transference to Paisley (c. 1165), as it did at the Reformation (Passelet, 5, 113, 249; Assumptions, cited OP. I. 68; Reg. of Pres. II. 23v; RMS. V. No. 2070).

891. Panbride (Brechin)

Granted to the uses of Arbroath by Turpin, bishop of Brechin (1173-93), royal confirmations were granted (1189x99) and (1211 x 14) by William the Lion (Aberbrothoc, I. No's 1, 23, 178). Confirmations of this church continued to be made by successive bishops of Brechin until the episcopate of Bishop Albin when controversy broke out over this and
five other churches, which the bishop claimed as pertaining to his mensa, this being resolved in 1248 when the bishop renounced all right in these churches and a vicarage settlement, due to which the cure became pensionary, followed (Ib. I. No's 131, 185-7, 189, 239-40, 243; RS. 544, 93Y). 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 bishops of Brechin, while those of Panbride, Dunnichen, Kingoldrum and Monikie 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 revenues remaining with Arbroath at the Reformation although a vicarage perpetual had been erected before this date (Ib. 615, 272; Aberbrothoc, II. 135-6, 543-4; Assumptions, 331Y, 340Y). This vicarage had, however, been annexed in 1478 to the prebend of Brechin known as the pensionary, it thereafter continuing so annexed, while cure was a vicarage pensionary (Scottish Benefices, 194; RSS, III. No's 731, 1538; V. No's 351, 3045; Assumptions, 340Y).
892. Papastour (Orkney)

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

893. Papa Westray (Orkney)

A pendicle of Lady Kirk of Westray from an early period, this church and its mother church were apparently united to the church of Holy Cross of Westray as one parochial cure before 1443 (CPL, IX. 349, 379, 398; Peterkin, Rentals - Bishopric Docs, 81). The parsonage revenues of these churches were diverted to different destinations however, those of Our Lady and Papa Westray forming part of the bishop's mensal revenues, as they did at the Reformation, the united vicarage apparently remaining independent, although the actual cure was held by a vicar pensioner of Westray and Sanday (RMS. VI. No. 546; Thirds of Benefices, 1, 204-5).

894. Parton (Galloway, Glenken/Desnes)

Both parsonage and vicarage were erected into a prebend of the collegiate church of Lincluden by Henry, bishop of Galloway (1525/6 - 40/1) at the instigation of Ninian Glendinning, Laird of Parton, the cure thenceforward to be a vicarage pensionary (Formulare, No. 358). The erection
nevertheless appears to have been non-effective as none of the subsequent parsons appear as canons of Lincluden, although this in itself cannot be taken as conclusive due to the difficulty of distinguishing prebends of Collegiate Churches at the Reformation (Deeds, I. 195; Reg. Abbrev. Feu Charters of Kirklands, I. 223).

Paxton (St. A. Merse)

The church of Paxton, which is apparently to be identified with the vill of that name in Berwickshire, was confirmed to Holyrood by William the Lion (1165 x 71) but thereafter fails to re-appear as a parish, it latterly forming part of the parish of Hutton (Lib. S. Crucis, No. 27).

Peebles (Glasgow, Peebles)

The church already pertained to the bishopric of Glasgow by c. 1116, when it appears in the Glasgow Inquest, it being subsequently confirmed to the see by Pope Alexander III in 1170, and with its chapel of Manor by Pope Urban III in 1186 (REG, No's I, 26, 62). Shortly afterwards the church and its chapel were erected into a prebend of Glasgow Cathedral, the church being confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow in 1216, while in 1356 the parsonage of Peebles and teinds of Manor were assigned to the Archdeacons of Glasgow as
their permanent prebend (Ib. No's Ill, 204). A perpetual vicarage was erected following upon the erection of the prebend, but with the foundation of a collegiate organisation in the parish church by the magistrates of Peebles and John Hay of Yester, the vicarage was on 28 March 1541/2 annexed to the Provostry of the College, the cure thereafter being held by a vicar pensioner, who was instituted as one of the prebendaries (PRO, 31/9 - 33, Diversorum, Paul III (1541 - 2), 180; Chs. and Docs. rel. to Peebles, 61-5; Assumptions, 252 and Y; Thirds of Benefices, 26; Yester Writs, No. 1144).

896. Pencaitland (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

Granted to Kelso by Edward of Pencatheland c. 1180, it was confirmed i.p.u. by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews 1188 x 1200 (Calchou, No's 13, 83, 369). Gift was ineffective however, and a fresh grant made by John de Maxwell of Pencaitland and Sir John de Maxwell of Maxwell was confirmed to the uses of Dryburgh in 1343/4 by William, bishop of St. Andrews, the parsonage thereafter remaining so annexed, while the vicarage appears to have been occasionally served by canons from the abbey (Dryburgh, App. No's III - VI, GRH. Supp. Chs, Jan. 23rd 1343/4; Prot. Bk. of Sir William Corbet, No. 60; Assumptions, 193).
897. Penersax (Glasgow, Annandale)

An independent parsonage of which the patronage pertained to the Lords of Annandale, it thus passed from the family of Bruce to that of Douglas and on their forfeiture, to the crown, although in practice this was normally exercised by the sub-vassals, who in the fifteenth century were the Kirkpatricks of Closeburn, and in the sixteenth century the Carruthers of Mouswald (HMC. 15th Rept. App. VIII, 33, 52-3, 57; RSS, I. No. 2309; RMS, IV. No. 1440).

Peniacob (Glasgow, Peebles):— See Eddleston.

898. Penicuik (St. A. Linlithgow)

An independent parsonage, the patronage of which pertained to Penicuik of that Ilk from at least 1472 (GRH Chs. No's 436, 1319; Assumptions, 132).

899. Penninghame (Galloway, Farines)

Half the fruits of this church were united to the archdeaconry of Galloway in 1410 but this union was temporarily severed during the 1420's when several claimants strove to obtain the benefice which in fact was re-united to the archdeaconry c. 1425, although litigation continued for at least another three years (GRH Vat. Trans. II. No. 50; SSR, II. 68, 159, 218, 224-5, 231-2; CPL, VII. 297; Scottish Benefices, 90). On this occasion however, the
entire fruits of the church, both parsonage and vicarage, were united to the archdeaconry, with which they remained, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (Reg. of Pres. I. 122V; Galloway Charters, No. 142; RSS, III. No. 2982).

900. Penpont (Glasgow, Nithsdale)

Assessed as a church taxable by the collector of Aberdeen in Bagimond's Roll, the parsonage had been annexed to Holywood by 1469 and so continued, the vicarage being normally served by one of the canons (SHS Misc. V. 100; CPL, XII. 310-11; RSS, IV. No's 106, 1763; HMC. 15th Rept. App. VIII, 76; Assumptions, 267V, 271).

901. Pentland (St. A. Linlithgow)

A free parsonage in Bagimond's Roll, the church is not to be confused with the chapel of Pentland, which appears in various grants to Holyrood and is instead to be identified with St. Catherine's in the Hopes (q.v.) (SHS Misc. VI. 56; Lib. S. Crucis, No's 59, 76-7). The church continued as an independent parsonage until c. 1523/4 when it was annexed at the request of Sir William Sinclair to the Provost of the Collegiate Church of Roslin, who amongst other payments from the fruits, was to provide for a vicar pensioner (Rot. Scot. I. 25; Formulare, No. 289; Assumptions, 130; Edinburgh Testaments, XII. 3rd June, 1583; CCM, XCIII).
Pert (St. A.)

Known also as Over Inchbrayock, the parish was erected from that of Inchbrayock (q.v.) after the Reformation, it eventually being conjoined to the parish of Logie Montrose (q.v.) to form Logie Pert (Warden, Angus, The Land and People, IV. 232).

902. Perth (St. A. Gowrie) - St. John the Baptist

Also known as St. Johnstone, the church was confirmed to Dunfermline by David I in 1128, this and its pendicle of Perth - St. Leonards, being further confirmed by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (1126-59) (Dunfermelyn, No's 1, 40, 92). A vicarage settlement took place in 1237 by which the major part of the fruits were allotted to the abbey, certain residual fruits being left to the vicars, while in the fifteenth century the vicar's pension was fixed at thirty-five marks (Ib. No's 108, 413-17, 434, 482). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits thus accrued to the abbey at the Reformation, the cure remaining, as before, a vicarage pensionary (Prot. Bk. of James Nicolson, 29 (a); Assumptions, 33, 44V, 87, 299; Dunfermelyn, No. 525).

Perth (St. A. Gowrie) - St. Leonards

The church was, and remained, a pendicle of Perth - St. John the Baptist (q.v.), its teinds both parsonage and
vicarage thus passing to Dunfermline (Dunfermelyn, No's 90, 94, 472, p. 497).

903. Peterculter (Ab. Aberdeen)

Originally known as Culter, the church, which had been held since the reign of David I, was confirmed to the abbey by William the Lion, by Matheas, bishop of Aberdeen in pure alms (1187 x 99) and by John, bishop of Aberdeen i.p.u. (1200 x 07) (Calchou, No's 13, 22, 444, 449-50). With the foundation of a preceptory of Knights Templars within the parish 1221 x 36, a dispute broke out between Kelso and Templars over the right of latter to have a chapel within the parish (Ib. No's 223, 233; REA, 11. 288-93). The decision in favour of the Templars made in 1287 had the ultimate effect of dividing parish into two, one part of which, Maryculter (q.v.), continued with the Templars, while Peterculter, the other part, remained with Kelso in parsonage only, the cure continuing as a perpetual vicarage (Assumptions, 224, 379).

Peterhead:— See Peterugie.

904. Peterugie (Ab. Buchan)

Now known as Peterhead, the parsonage was annexed to Deer at the Reformation, a small part of the vicarage fruits being likewise united and while proof of this goes no further
back than 1544, it is evident that the original union took place at an early date, the cure itself being a vicarage perpetual (Assumptions, 382, 394V; Antics. Aberd. and Banff, IV. 24-5; RMS, V. No. 1309).

905. Pettinain (Glasgow, Lanark)

Granted to Dryburgh by David I (c. 1150), the church was thereafter converted into a chapel of Lanark, also granted to Dryburgh at this time, and as such was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Herbert, bishop of Glasgow (1147 x 64) (Dryburgh, No's 43-5, 209-10). The church had achieved parochial status once more by the fifteenth century, the parsonage remaining with the abbey, while the cure was a perpetual vicarage (Maitland, History of Edinburgh, 271; Assumptions, 133; Reg. of Pres. I. 8V).

906. Petty (Moray, Inverness)

Erected in conjunction with the parish church of Brachlie into a prebend of Elgin Cathedral c. 1234 by Bishop Andrew with assent of Walter de Moravia, the patron (REM, No's 61, 67, 81). The parsonage fruits continued to form this prebend, while the cure was served by a united vicarage (Ib. No. 61; RS. 264, 128V; RSS. LXVIII, 169). The residual fruits of the prebend were annexed in 1501 to the Chapel Royal at Stirling, but it is doubtful whether this was effective, the prebend itself remaining with a canon of
the Cathedral (Reg. C. R. Striv. 14, 64-6, 71, CXXXIV; REM, XXIV).

Pharay (Orkney)

Apparently always a chapel of Eday (q.v.), the teinds were consequently split between the Bishop and Treasurer of Orkney.

907. Philorth (Ab. Buchan)

The patronage of this church having been resigned into the King's hands in 1330/1, David II subsequently granted the church to the dean and chapter of Aberdeen in 1345 in order that the bishop might erect a prebend from its parsonage fruits (Robertsons Index, 29, No. 22; REM, 1. 76-7). This grant was renewed in 1349 with the alteration that the church was now to be devoted to the uses of the chapter, while the patronage, which had previously been reserved to the crown, was now also ceded (Ib. 1. 73). Yet another grant was made in 1361/2, the stipulation on this occasion being that the fruits of the benefice should be applied to the maintenance of two chaplains serving in the cathedral, and it was this provision which was finally implemented in 1362 when Bishop Alexander de Kynimund (II) erected the two chaplainries and a vicarage perpetual, the holder of which was to pay a set sum to the chapter, the residual fruits
being placed at the disposal of the dean and chapter (EMG, I. No. 120; REA, I. 99-101). It appears that shortly after this date the same bishop utilised the residual fruits for the erection of a prebend, which was certainly in existence by 1437 and thereafter continued, while the vicarage so formed was evidently pensionary (Ib. I. 360; II. 66, 252-3; Thirds of Benefices, 8; RMS, IV. No. 2360).

908. Pierstoun (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

Both parsonage and vicarage teinds of this church were annexed to Kilwinning at the Reformation, the cure evidently being a vicarage pensionary (MS Rental Book, 61, cited Chalmers, Caledonia, VI. 549; RSS, LXXI, 146v; SHR, Vol. XXXII, 97).

909. Pitcairn (Dk. Fife and Strathearn)

Also known as St. Serfs, this is obviously the church referred to by Myln as at one time having been the principal church of the parish of Tibbermore (q.v.) but having fallen into disuse had given way to the church of St. Mary, as the parochial church of the whole parish (Myln, Vitae, 44; cf. Rentale Dunkeldense, 54, 195-6). The church was however, restored by Bishop Brown (1484-1514/15) who thereupon erected a vicarage perpetual to which a presentation occurs in 1549 (Myln, Vitae, 44; RSS, IV. No. 386). The church remained
closely connected with Tibbermore however, its parsonage revenues thus being annexed to the mensa of the bishops of Dunkeld, to which they would appear to have been united since at least the early thirteenth century when Tibbermore was already an episcopal residence (Myln, Vitae, 11; Rentale Dunkeldense, 195-6; Assumptions, 316\(^V\), 319\(^V\); Woodrow Soc. Misc. I. 357).

Pitcox (St. A)

This was but a chapel within the parish of Dunbar before the Reformation, the revenues of the township of which, formed a prebend within the Collegiate Church of Dunbar, and not until 1561 was a parish church erected at nearby Stenton (SHS Misc. VI. 107).

910. Pluscardine (Moray, Elgin)

The entire revenues, both parsonage and vicarage, undoubtedly passed the Priory of Pluscarden on its foundation in 1230/1, this being confirmed by Pope Urban IV in 1263 (Macphail, Pluscardyn, 201, 205, 207-9). On the union of Pluscarden with Urquhart in 1453/4, the revenues of the parish remained with the united Priory, which in itself became a dependency of Dunfermline, while maintaining a separate existence (CPL, X. 253-4; Assumptions, 405).

911. Pollock (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

Granted to Paisley before end of twelfth century by
Peter, son of Fulbert, the church was confirmed i.p.u. by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow, 1175-1199 (Passelet, 98-9). A vicarage settlement took place in 1227 and a papal confirmation of the church was made in 1265, but thereafter the church ceases to be parochial, it being merged into that of Eastwood (q.v.), although part may possibly have become conjoined to Mearns (OP. I. 66-7; Passelet, 308, 321).

**Polmadie (Glasgow)**

There is no evidence to suggest that the hospital founded here before 1285 ever possessed parochial status (Easson, *Medieval Religious Houses*, 152; Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae, III. 486; cf. OP. I. 18-19).

912. Polwarth (St. A. Merse)

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated, the patronage in the sixteenth century being held by the crown and the Homes of Polwarth, per vices (SHS Misc. VI. 60; RSS, II, No. 2466; RMS, VI. No. 80; Assumptions, 197).

913. Port of Menteith (Db)

The church of the Isle of Menteith was granted to the newly erected Priory of Inchmahome in 1238, following upon a dispute between bishop of Dunblane and Walter, earl of Menteith (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.* No. XCI; Lib. Ins. Missarum, XXIX-XXXII). Both parsonage and vicarage were thus annexed,
the cure being served by a chaplain (Ib. XXXI; RS. 402, 300v; APS, IV. 344).

914. **Portmoak (St. A. Fothric)**

Also known as Kirkness, the church would originally appear to have been connected with the Culdees of Loch Leven and probably thus passed to the Priory of St. Andrews by the grant of the island of Loch Leven to the Priory by David I c. 1150 (Lawrie, ESC, No. CCXXXII; RPSA, 168-9). The Priory of Loch Leven was itself granted to the Priory of St. Andrews by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews 1152-3, while the church of Portmoak was confirmed by name to the Priory of St. Andrews by Aeriald, bishop of St. Andrews 1158 x 9 (Ib. 43, 128, 154). It appears that thereafter the revenues of this church were in dispute between the two priories, there taking place in 1268 a grant by Gamelin, bishop of St. Andrews and one by John, Prior of St. Andrews, by which all the teinds of the church were, with the exception of the garbal teinds, assigned to the Priory of Loch Leven, the church henceforward to be served by a chaplain (Ib. 121, 178). This arrangement so continued, the parsonage remaining with the Priory of St. Andrews and the vicarage with its daughter house (Assumptions, 18, 68v; Univ. Comm. Rept., St. Andrews, 301).

**Potarie:** See Botarie.
Pottie (St. A. Gowrie)

Also known as Kirkpottie, the interconnection between this church and that of Dunbarney (q.v.) and its pendicle of Moncrief, is obscure. It would appear from a reference of 1467/8 that Pottie was originally the name of the church then called Dunbarney, but this does not square with evidence found in 1291 (CPL, XII. 297; Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. CCCXLV). By the fifteenth century, however, it is clear that Pottie was but a pendicle of Dunbarney, in 1467/8 when it was annexed as such to the capitular mensa of St. Giles Collegiate Church, both parsonage and vicarage being thus annexed, while the cure was a single vicarage pensionary (CPL, XII. 297; Reg. of Pres. I. 15; RSS, LXIX, 81; Laing, Church of St. Giles, 269).

Premnay (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 by Pope Celestine III in 1195 (Lindores, No's III XCIII). A perpetual vicarage was ratified in 1257, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (REA. 1. 25; Assumptions, 38; Antigs. Aberd. and Banff, III, 399-400).

Preston (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 twelfth century, the cure remaining a perpetual vicarage (SHS Misc. Vol. 72; Assumptions, 188v, 318v; Rep. on State of Certain Parishes, 2).

Prestonhaugh (St. A. Haddington/Lothian):— See Linton.

Prestonkirk (St. A. Haddington/Lothian):— See Linton.

918. Prestwick - Burgh, St. Nicholas (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

Granted to Paisley by Walter Fitz-Allan, its founder (1165 x 72), this was confirmed by Pope Alexander III in 1172 (Passelet, 6, 409). The church with its teinds was confirmed to the abbey by Florence, bishop-elect of Glasgow (1202 x 07) and to the uses of the abbey by Walter, bishop of Glasgow (1220-32) who effected in 1227 a vicarage settlement by which this church might be served by a suitable chaplain, both parsonage and vicarage being thus annexed and evidently continuing to be so (Ib. 113-14, 321; RMS, V. No. 2070).

Prestwick - Monks, St. Cuthbert:— See Monkton.

919. Quarff (Orkney)

United in the sixteenth with Bressa and Burra, the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn teind of the parsonage, the residual teinds being the vicars (PSSA. Vol.
Quendel (Glasgow, Lanark):— See Wandel.

Quothouhan (Glasgow, Lanark)

A parsonage in the mid-thirteenth century, the church remained unappropriated, its patronage lying with the Somervilles of Carnwath from an early period (Passelet, 129; Shieldhill Writs, No. 3, Bundle 2; RMS, VI. No. 1477).

Rafford (Moray, Elgin)

Assigned by Brice, bishop of Moray (1308 x 15) to the chanter of Moray as his prebend along with the churches of Alves and Lhanbryde, this church was, with permission of the chanter who retained a small pension, disjoined from that prebend and erected along with the church of Fothervay, now called Ardclach, into a subchantership by Andrew, bishop of Moray in 1226 (REM, No's 46-7, 69, 81). A dispute between the chanter and sub-chanter over their respective rights in this parish took place in the early fourteenth century, but both parsonage and vicarage teinds continued with the sub-chanter, the cure itself being a vicarage pensionary (Ib. No. 137; Scottish Benefices, 109; RSS, LIX, 148; LXII, 103v; Assumptions, 404).

Rait (St. A. Gowrie)

In origin a chapel of Scone, it passed to the Priory of
Scone on its foundation by Alexander I c. 1120, this right being confirmed by name by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1165 x 78), while other charters attest that the whole teinds were at least held by the reign of David I (Scon, No's 5, 18, 26, 48). The church was still a pendicle of Scone in 1395, but appears to have attained parochial status in the fifteenth century, its teinds, both parsonage and vicarage, remaining with the abbey, who employed a priest to serve the cure (Ib. No. 193; RMS. II. No. 2031; Assumptions, 309, 311V).

923. Rankilburn (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation when the patronage, which had been in lay hands in 1432, evidently lay with the Scotts of Buccleuch (SHS Misc. V. 89; Melros, No. 548; RS. 277, 289V; OP. I. 264-5).

924. Rannoch (Dk. Athole and Drumalbane)

Also known as Kilchomain in Rannoch, the church, which was an independent parsonage in Bagimond, remained unappropriated at the Reformation, its patronage then lying with the crown (SHS Misc. VI. 47, 73; RSS, I. No. 3068; IV. No's 276, 3006; Menzies Writs, No's 46, 226; RMS, V. No. 1987).
925. Rasay (Isles)

Also known as Kilmaluag in Rasay, the church, also styled Kilmalovok, 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; RMS, VI. No. 453).

926. Rathen (Ab. Buchan)

Granted by Robert I to the chapter of Aberdeen in 1327/8, so that they might convert its revenues to their own uses, this was subsequently confirmed by Henry le Chen, bishop of Aberdeen, both parsonage and vicarage being so annexed, while cure was served by a vicar pensioner (REA. I. 47-8, 384; II. 35, 150; Assumptions, 379, 385; GRH. Chs. No. 2099; RMS. IV. No. 962).

927. Rathmuriel (Ab. Garioch)

Known also as Christ's Kirk, the church was granted to Lindores by its founder David, earl of Huntingdon (1191 x 5), being confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Pope Celestine III in 1195 (Lindores, No's III, XCIII). A perpetual vicarage was erected in 1257, but while the parsonage thereafter remained with the abbey, the church itself had
by the Reformation become merely a pendicle of Kinnethmont, which also pertained to Lindores (REA, I. 24-5; Assumptions, 38).

928. Ratho (St. A. Linlithgow)

A supplication made by Sir John Forrester for the union of this church to his newly erected Collegiate Church of Corstorphine in 1436 having been granted, the college obliged themselves for the annates in 1436/7 (RS. 323, 238V, Scottish Benefices, 116). This proposed union was suspended in 1440, however, and it was not until 1443 that the scheme was revived in order that five additional chaplains might be sustained in the college, while one of these was to serve the parish church itself (CPL, VIII, 265; IX. 90; RS. 366, 9; 391, 201). Even this scheme was not fully implemented however, and in 1444, when the annexation finally took place, only four chaplains being sustained from its fruits, while a vicar pensioner, who was not now a canon of the college, was deputed to have the cure of souls (RS. 396, 228; 397, 173; CCM, 298-304). A protest was made in 1450/1 at the annexation of both parsonage and vicarage teinds, but while a perpetual was ordered to be erected, there is no indication that this took place, the whole teinds remaining with the prebendaries and the cure as a vicarage pensionary (CPL. X. 85-6; Assumptions, 122V, 135, 142; RSS. LVIII, 162).
Rathven (Ab. Boyne)

A hospital, to which the revenues of the parish church were annexed, was founded here 1224 x 26 by John Byseth (REM, No. 71). These revenues along with those of Dundurcus (q.v.) and Kiltarlity (q.v.) continued with the hospital until 1445, when at the instance of the then possessor, the hospital and its annexes were erected into a prebend of Aberdeen by Ingeram de Lindesay, bishop of Aberdeen (REA, II. 253; RS. 416, 213). The parsonage revenues and those of its pendicles continued to be so annexed, although certain revenues continued to support bedesmen in the hospital, which had never been suppressed (Assumptions, 393). The vicarage of Rathven had on the other hand been annexed to the Provostry of the Collegiate Church of Cullen on its erection in 1543, the cure thereafter being served by a vicar pensioner (Cramond, Church and Churchyard of Cullen, 34-55; RSS, III. No. 1420; Assumptions, 393; Thirds of Benefices, 3).

Rattray (Dk. Angus)

Assigned as the prebend of the sub-chanter of Dunkeld by Gregory, bishop of Dunkeld (1147-69), the church nevertheless only appears as a simple prebend in 1275, as it does in 1345 (Myln, Vitae, 5; SHS Misc. VI. 73; CPL, III, 149). There is no doubt however, that the parsonage was annexed to the sub-chantery of Dunkeld at the Reformation, the cure being a
vicarage perpetual, and it would therefore appear likely that this was so in the twelfth century (Assumptions, 306Y; Reg. of Pres. I. 106Y; RMS, III. No. 2597).

931. Rayne (Ab. Garioch)

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 Archdeacon of Aberdeen, as it remained in parsonage and vicarage, while a vicar pensioner served the cure (Ib. II. 40; Assumptions, 382; RSS. LIX, 43Y).

Raynpatrick (Glasgow, Annandale):— See Redkirk.

Reafirth (Orkney):— See Yell - Mid Yell.

932. Reay (Caithness)

Almost certainly one of the six churches of the diocese reserved to the bishop's mensa in the constitution of Gilbert, bishop of Caithness (1224 x 45), the church was a vicarage by 1275, the cure then, as at the Reformation, appearing to be pensionary, both parsonage and vicarage revenues remaining with the bishops (Bannatyne Misc., III. 16; SHS. Misc. Vl. 68; Thirds of Benefices, 3, 208).

933. Rechmalrune (Moray, Strathbogie)

The mother church of Rothiemay (q.v.) before that church
was granted parochial status, 1244 x 51, this church had evidently been a mensal church of the bishops of Moray for some considerable time before that date (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. CXCII). No further trace of the church, which is unidentified, has been found and it may itself have become merged in Rothiemay.

Redgerton (Dk. Angus)

Granted to Scone by Malcolm, seventh earl of Fife, in 1228, this was confirmed i.p.u. by Geoffrey, bishop of Dunkeld (1236 x 49), both parsonage and vicarage fruits being annexed, the church in future to be served either by chaplains or canons, the latter evidently being the course followed as a canon continued to hold the pensionary vicariate at the Reformation, while revenues remained with the abbey (Laing Chs. No. 6; Scon, No’s 72, 100, 187; GRH Chs. No’s 162, 629; Assumptions, 309; Reg. of Pres. I. 147v).

Redkirk (Glasgow, Annandale)

Also known as Raynpatrick, the church was 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 Priory and the bishops of Glasgow to whom the patronage was ceded in 1223, while the "parsons" received increased emoluments (Gyseburne, No’s 1176, 1185-6,
The church was still connected with the Priory in 1330, but thereafter resumed status of an independent parsonage within the patronage of the bishops of Glasgow (Ib. No. 1188; Reg. of Pres. I. 123V; II. 20V; Galloway Charters, No. 56).

**Rendall (Orkney)**

Conjoined with Evie 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).

**Renfrew (Glasgow, Rutherglen)**

Granted by David I to John, bishop of Glasgow (1124 x 47), the bishop erected the church into a prebend of his Cathedral (REG. No's 28, 66). With the grant of Paisley to the newly founded abbey c. 1163, this church was claimed as a pendicle of that parish, but it was confirmed to Glasgow by Pope Urban III, (1185 x 87) and all rights were renounced by Paisley in early thirteenth century (Ib. No's 66, 113; Passelet, 249). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits continued with the prebend at the Reformation, while cure was a vicarage pensionary (REG. No. 525; RSS, V. No. 2445;
Ib. LIX, 133; MS. Rental Book, Fo. 31, cited Chalmers, Caledonia, VI. 830).

938. Rerrick (Galloway, Desnes)

Now known as Dundrennan, it would appear that the revenues, both parsonage and vicarage, had pertained to the abbey of Dundrennan from its foundation in 1142, as they certainly did at the Reformation, when cure was served by a vicar pensioner (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 64; APS. IV. 495; RSS. LIV, 100Y; LXVI, 197).

939. Rescobie (St. A. Angus)

Both parsonage and vicarage teinds were annexed to the archdeaconry of St. Andrews at the Reformation, the church evidently being served by a curate (Assumptions, 78; APS, III. 492).

940. Restalrig (St. A. Linlithgow)

Also known as Lestalrig, the church had no connection with the collegiate church of that name (ER. IX. 540). An independent parsonage in Bagimond, the church did in fact remain unappropriated within the patronage of the Logans of Restalrig from at least 1433 onwards to the Reformation (SHS Misc. VI. 56; RS. 284, 162; 291, 131; Assumptions, 131Y; Prot. Bk. of James Harlaw, 161Y).
941. Restennet (St. A. Angus)

The church of St. Peter of Restennet, in which a prior and convent were to be placed, was granted to Jedburgh by Malcolm IV (1153 x 60), although certain steps had evidently been taken to endow and found a Priory in the reign of David I (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 81; Carnegie's, Earls of Southesk, II. 475). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits continued to be held by the Priory, as a dependency of Jedburgh, the parish also containing within its bounds the chapel of Forfar, by which name the parish came to be designated in the sixteenth century, while in accordance with a confirmation of 1242, both church and chapel appear to have been served by canons, although a vicar portioner appears to have served the mother church at the Reformation (HMC 14th Rep., App., Pt. III, 185; RS. 662, 47; CPL, XII. 360-1; Assumptions, 220Y, 227Y, 228).

942. Rhinns - St. Mary and St. Michael (Galloway, Rhinns)

The church, which has not been identified, was annexed to the bishopric of Galloway in 1277 and is possibly to be equated with the church of Inch which is found so appropriated in the reign of John Baliol (Reg. of John le Romayne, II. 84n, 125).

943. Rhynd (St. A. Gowrie)

The lands of Rindalgros having been granted to Reading
abbey, 1143 x 7, with the proviso that a monastery might be maintained there, Malcolm IV, 1153 x 62, granted to the monks of "Rindelcros" all the teind belonging to the church of that vill (May, No's 1, 8; CDS, II. No. 1985 (1,8) ). Nevertheless, it appears doubtful whether such a monastery was ever erected and in 1231 the church appears in the possession of the Priory of May, which itself was a dependency of Reading, and had in all likelihood possessed these revenues since the grant of Malcolm IV (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 53-5; May, No. 39). The relationship between May and Reading is obscure, but had been severed by the early fourteenth century, while attempts to annex the Priory, now known as Pittenweem, to the archiepiscopal mensa of St. Andrews in 1472 and 1487 were unsuccessful (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 53-4, 80; Theiner, Vet. Mon., No. DCCCLIII; CPL, XIV. 157-9; APS. II. 129; Yester Writs, No. 590). Throughout these various transactions the parsonage revenues of the parish church of Rhynd remained with the Priory as it did at the Reformation, while the cure continued as a perpetual vicarage (Assumptions, 29, 302).

944. Rhynie (Moray, Strathbogie)

Erected into a prebend of Elgin Cathedral in 1226 by Andrew, bishop of Moray, a vicarage had been founded before
1275 but this was evidently pensionary and both parsonage and vicarage continued to support the prebend at the Reformation (*REM*, No's 35, 69, 81, 473; Assumptions, 413v; SHS Misc. Vl. 44; Thirds of Benefices, 6).

945. Riccarton (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

Granted to Dalmilling as a chapel of Dundonald (q.v.) by Walter II, son of Alan, steward of Scotland c. 1221, that church had been resigned by the Gilbertines before 1238 and regranted to Paisley (Fasson, *Medieval Religious Houses*, 89; Passelet, 12, 18, 22, 25–7). Both parsonage and vicarage revenues continued with that abbey thenceforward, the church, which was served by a chaplain, evidently achieving parochial status before the Reformation (MS. Rental Book, Fo. 27, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, Vl. 511; *RMS*. V. No. 2070).

946. Ringansay (Orkney)

Also known as North Ronaldsay, the church appears to have been conjoined with that of Stronsay - St. Nicholas (q.v.) from quite an early date (*Records of the Earldom of Orkney*, 335). As a result of this union the parsonage teinds would appear to have become annexed to the Treasurership of Orkney in 1544 and remained so united at the Reformation (*RMS*, III. No. 3102; Peterkin, *Rentals* -
Bishopric Docs, 95). The position of the vicarage is much more obscure and the failure to effect the intended union between the united vicarage of Stronsay and the treasurership before the Reformation appears to have resulted in a temporary personal union between this vicarage and that of Lady Kirk in Sanday, this position being maintained until the close of the sixteenth century when the parson of Stronsay and Treasurer of Orkney again appears in possession of this vicarage (RMS, III. No. 3102; Records of the Earldom of Orkney, 295-6, 320; RSS, II. No. 3904; Ib. LIV. 91x; LXIV, 132y).

Rivan (Moray, Strathbogie):— See Ruthven.

947. Roberton (Glasgow, Lanark)

In origin a chapel of Wiston, the church was granted to Kelso along with its mother church by Vice, lord of the vill of Wiston 1153 x 59 (Calchou, No. 336). Although still a chapel in 1232, the church had achieved parochial status before 1279, in which year the parsonage revenues were adjudged to belong to the abbey, as they continued to do so at the Reformation, although certain revenues appear to have been devoted to the uses of the cell of Lesmahago, while cure was a perpetual vicarage (Ib. No's 279, 346, 433; Assumptions, 213, 224, 247y).
948. **Rogart (Caithness)**

Assigned as part of the prebend of the Chancellors of Caithness in the constitution of Bishop Gilbert 1224 x 45 (Bannatyne Misc. III. 18), both parsonage and vicarage were thus annexed, the church itself being served by a curate (Sutherland Charters, cited OP. II. 11. 719).

949. **Rosemarkie (Ross)**

The parsonage revenues, along with those of Cromarty, were quartered in 1255/6 between the Dean, Chanter, Chancellor and Treasurer of Ross, following upon re-erection of the cathedral chapter (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No's LXXX, CLXXXII). The subdivision continued at the Reformation, the cure being served by a vicar perpetual (Assumptions, cited OP. II. 11. 567; RSS, III. No. 1564; IV. No. 245). The cathedral church, which stood at the Chanonry, later styled Fortrose, was not parochial until after the Reformation, its teinds therefore falling to Rosemarkie (RSS, XL. 106).

950. **Roskeen (Ross)**

Conjoined with Newnkle by at least 1275, the union may have taken place on their erection into a prebend of Ross, which possibly followed upon the reconstitution of the chapter of Ross about 1255/6 (SHS Misc. VI. 50; Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. CLXXXII). Proof of erection is however,
wanting until 1362, both parsonage and vicarage remaining so annexed at the Reformation, while cure was evidently a united vicarage pensionary (CPL, IV. 30; Scottish Benefices, 157; RSS, XLI, 58; L, 73; LI, 40; Thirds of Benefices, 4).

951. Roslin (St. A. Linlithgow)

A pendicle of Lasswade in 1443, the teinds of the church were involved in the tangled unions and revocations which centred around Lasswade in the fifteenth century (See Lasswade, RS. 335, 202V). These events were finally brought to an end by the annexation of Lasswade and its pendicles to the deanery of Restalrig in 1487 and while it has been commonly supposed that the teinds of Roslin were later united to the Collegiate Church of Roslin, this is not in fact the case as the revenues remained, as in the parallel case of Dalkeith (q.v.), with the deanery of Restalrig, while the charge of Roslin was served by a curate (CCM, XCIX - C, 273-6; GRH Chs. No. 1380; Assumptions, 1492).

952. Rosneath (Glasgow, Lennox)

Also known as Neveth, the church was granted to Paisley by Amelec, son of Maldoven, earl of Lennox, in 1225/6, this being confirmed i.p.u. by Walter, bishop of Glasgow in 1227, both parsonage and vicarage fruits being annexed, the cure thenceforward being served by a secular chaplain, as it so continued to be at the Reformation (Passelet, 114, 209-10,
Also known as Rossinclerach, the church appears originally to have been, or have been a pendicle of, a Celtic abbey of Rossie, which having been granted to Matheus, the archdeacon, by David I, was confirmed to him by Malcolm IV 1153 x 62 (RPSA, 55, 200). Matheus, in turn, granted the church to the Priory of St. Andrews, x 1162, this being confirmed by Arnald, bishop of St. Andrews, 1160 x 2 (Ib. 55, 126). The patronage of the church was alone involved however, and when the lands of Rossinclerach were granted to James de Perth, so too was the patronage of the church, the superiority remaining with the Priory, 1177 x 88 (Spalding Club Misc. II, 318). This grant in turn led to controversy c. 1216 between the bishop and prior of St. Andrews, which having been settled in the latter's favour, the church was finally granted i.p.u. to the Priory by Bishop David de Bernham in 1240, the parsonage teinds thereafter continuing so annexed, while cure was a perpetual vicarage (Ib. 317; NLS. Ms. 15.1.19, No. 5; RPSA, 200; Assumptions, 19, 92).

Rosyth (Dk. Fife and Strathearn)

Teinds within this parish were held by Inchcolm by
1162 x 9, while the church itself was confirmed to the abbey by Pope Alexander III in 1178, the initial grant probably having taken place at a much earlier date (Inchcolm, No's I, II). The whole church with its chapel of Logie were granted i.p.u. by Richard, bishop of Dunkeld (c. 1251 x 72), both parsonage and vicarage remaining annexed thereafter, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (Ib. No. XXII; Assumptions, 75; RSS. III. No. 1058; LVI, 142V).

955. Rothes (Moray, Elgin)

Granted by Muriel de Polloc to her hospital of St. Nicholas (Boharm) before 1235 in which year the Prior and convent of St. Andrews renounced any right in the hospital and church to the bishop of Moray and Lady Muriel (REM, No's 111 - 113; RPSA. 326-7). The church was thereafter confirmed to the hospital by Eva de Mortlach and Andrew, bishop of Moray (1235 x 42) but while that institution was evidently still in being in 1471 and its buildings survived the Reformation, the benefice of Rothes is in the sixteenth century treated as an independent parsonage within the patronage of the earls of Rothes, the hospital by that date probably having become secularised (REM, No's 112-13; Thanes of Cawdor, 53; Antics. Aberd. and Banff, II. 277-8; RMS, III. No. 148; Assumptions, 406V, 407, 408).
956. Rothesay (Isles)

One of the two parish churches of Bute, that of Rothesay being dedicated to St. Mary, it is described as the abbacie of Rothesay in 1407 (Macgregor Colln - Lamont Papers, Shuttle 1, Bundle 1 (1)). The patronage of the church had, nevertheless, been granted to Kilwinning by James Stewart, the grandson of Robert III, 1397 x 1406, although this appears to have been ineffective (Robertson's Index, 140, No. 42; RS. 445, 269). The church remained unappropriated until 1512, it being the church of Kingarth in Bute (q.v.) which was annexed to the Chapel Royal at Stirling in 1501 (RSS, I. No. 2394; Reg. Cap. Reg. Striv., 14). In the year 1512 however, the benefice was bestowed upon the Dean of the Collegiate Church of Restalrig, this being, as is clear from a confirmation of 1515, but the first step whereby James IV endowed six prebends within that college, these being thenceforward known as Bute Primo to Bute Sexto (RSS, I. No. 2394; CCM, 280-90). Both parsonage and vicarage revenues were thus annexed and continued to be so at the Reformation and while it is recorded in a rental of the bishopric of the Isles, drawn up in 1561, that the teinds of Bute pertained to the bishop of the Isles, this evidently is only true insofar that one quarter of the revenues of Kingarth and Rothesay did pertain to that dignitary, this
particular division possibly arising from the fact that Bute may originally have belonged to the diocese of Argyll (Assumptions, 151v; Reg. of Pres, II. 38, 159; RSS, XLI, 20; LIV, 117; LX, 22; LXIII, 127v; LXVII, 112; Coll. de Reb. Alb. 4).

957. Rothiemay (Moray, Strathbogie)

In origin a chapel of Rechmalrune (q.v.), itself a mensal church of the bishops of Moray, the church of Rothiemay was accorded parochial status by Simon (II), bishop of Moray 1244 x 51, itself being confirmed in its position as a mensal church of the bishops of Moray by John, Cardinal of St. Laurences in Lucina in 1254 (CPL. I. 341; Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. CXCII). The parsonage remained so annexed, the cure being a vicarage perpetual (REM, No. 447; Assumptions, 380, 400; RSS. 38, 102v).

958. Rothiemurcus (Moray, Strathspey)

Both parsonage and vicarage revenues of this church, then apparently mensal, were granted by Andrew, bishop of Moray (1224 x 42) for the cathedral lights (REM, No. 65). The revenues thus reserved were apparently administered by the bishops of Moray to whose mensa the revenues appear as annexed at the Reformation, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (Assumptions, 399, 400).
959. Rothket (Ab. Garioch)

 Granted to Lindores by its founder David, earl of Huntingdon (1191 x 5), and confirmed to the uses of the abbey in 1195 by Pope Celestine III, the parish, which included within its bounds the chapel of Inverurie (q.v.) disappears from record shortly after these grants, the chapel then becoming the parish church (Lindores, No's II, XCI - XCIV).

960. Rousay (Orkney)

 United by 1429 to the parish of Egilsay, the united church was then a vicarage, whose parsonage teinds would then appear to have pertained to the bishopric, as they did at the Reformation (RS. 249, 31; Peterkin, Rentals - Bishopric Documents, 87). Both a vicarage and a vicarage pensionary appear at the Reformation, but were apparently unappropriated (Thirds of Benefices, 151). The teinds of the isle of Wyre within the parish pertained, not to the bishop, but to the prebend of St. Peter alias the Grammar School prebend, to which they belonged by at least 1503 (Records of Earldom of Orkney, 418).

961. Rowdil in Harris (Isles)

 Although described by Dean Monro as "ane monastery", this was no more than a parish church or chapel, the former
being most likely since Rowdil was not a pendicle of the independent parish of St. Bride, but a parsonage, whose teinds pertained to the bishop of the Isles at the Reformation, while a chaplain, who may have served the cure, appears in 1540 (Monro, Western Isles, 61; Coll. de Reb. Alb. 4; Dunvegan, I. 38, 62; RSS, V. No. 3246).

Roxburgh (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

962.  (a) Holy Sepulchre

One of the two churches of the burgh of Roxburgh, which on the death of Ascelin, the archdeacon, were granted by David I (1147 x 52) to Kelso, this being confirmed, though not by name, by Malcolm IV and Herbert, bishop of Glasgow, c. 1160, and i.p.u. by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow, c. 1180 (Dryburgh, No. 307; Calchou, IV. No's 2, 413, 415).

Subsequent confirmations continue to speak of the churches of the burgh, but it is clear that the church of St. James was by the end of the thirteenth century the main, and perhaps the only, church of the burgh, the teinds of this church having been merged into it (QP. I. 454-5).

(b) Old Roxburgh:— See Old Roxburgh.

963.  (c) St. James

The other of the two churches of the burgh of Roxburgh, which were granted to Kelso by David I (1147 x 52),
it is evident that this church, confirmed by Malcolm IV and Herbert, bishop of Glasgow, c. 1160 and i.p.u. by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow c. 1180, was the mother church of the parish from an early date, the cure being a vicarage perpetual from at least 1201 (Calchou, IV, No's 2, 413, 415, 462). The church was ruinous in the early fifteenth century, and while possibly rebuilt, it had probably ceased to function as a parish church before the Reformation, its teinds however, remaining with the abbey at that time (Ib. No. 527; Assumptions, 235v, 241; RMS, VI. No. 2003).

**Rule Abbatis:** See Abbotrule.

**Rule Hervey:** See Abbotrule.

964. **Rutherglen (Glasgow, Rutherglen)**

Granted to Paisley by William the Lion (1177 x 89), the church was confirmed i.p.u. by Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow (1174 - 99), although this did not become effective until after 1227 in which year a settlement took place, following upon which the abbey took possession of both parsonage and vicarage teinds, the cure thereafter being a vicarage pensionary, although this vicarage appears to have been augmented before the Reformation when the parsonage revenues alone remained with Paisley (Passelet, 106-7, 109-10, 321; Thirds of Benefices, 18; MS. Rental Book, Fo. 82, 87, cited
965. Ruthven (Moray, Strathbogie)

Erected into a prebend of Moray, in conjunction with the church of Dipple (q.v.), by Brice, bishop of Moray (1208-15), this was confirmed by Pope Innocent III in 1215 (REM, No's 46-7). The parsonages and the vicarage of Dipple continued so annexed, while the cure of Ruthven was a vicarage perpetual (Assumptions, 407V-408, 416V; RSS, II. No. 2770; Ib. LVIII, 136).

966. Ruthven (Dk, Angus)

Granted to Arbroath by Robert de London, an illegitimate son of William the Lion (1130-1214), this church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Richard, bishop of Dunkeld (c. 1211) (Aberbrothoc, l. No's 61-2, 216-9). A vicarage settlement took place in 1271, the parsonage revenues remaining thereafter with the abbey (Ib. I. No. 253; II. No's 653, 761; Assumptions, 292, 330V).

967. Ruthwell (Glasgow, Annandale)

An independent parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated, its patronage pertaining to the Murrays of Cockpool from the early fourteenth century to the Reformation (SHS Misc. V. 96; Scottish Peerage, I. 215-6; RMS, II. No. 546; Retours - Dumfriesshire, No. 32).
St. Andrews (Moray, Elgin):— See Kilmalemnock.

968. St. Andrews (Orkney)

Conjoined with the parish of Deerness, probably before the Reformation, the church, also known as Tankerness, had its parsonage teinds annexed to the bishopric 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).

969. St. Andrews - Holy Trinity (St. A. Fife)

Also known as Kilrimont, the church was granted to the Priory of St. Andrews by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews c. 1163, this being confirmed by Pope Alexander III (RPSA. 55, 58, 63, 132-3). Before this date it is evident that the church had pertained to the Culdees of St. Andrews with whom the vicarage teinds remained until 1255, when Gamelin, bishop of St. Andrews, consolidated both parsonage and vicarage revenues and transferred them to the Priory, who were allowed to serve the church by one of their canons, although it is evident that even at an earlier date, the Priory had been responsible for service at the church (Ib. 155, 171-2). An attempt was made in the fifteenth century to found a college of secular chaplains in the church with transference of patronage to the Lord of Byres, but this
having failed the revenues remained with the Priory, who continued to serve the vicarage by one of their number (RS. 286, 221; Assumptions, 14-14v, 101; St. Andrews Charters, No. 213).

970. St. Andrews – St. Leonards (St. A. Fife)

In origin the church of the hospital of St. Leonard, which as the hospital of the Culdees was assigned to the newly founded Priory of St. Andrews by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews in 1144 (PPSA. 103, 123, 127). The church itself is first mentioned in 1413 as the parish church of St. Leonards, but it probably only possessed parochial status rather than being a fully endowed parish (Ib. 15-18). The teinds at any rate remained with the Priory until 1512, when both church and hospital were erected by Archbishop Alexander Stewart into the College of St. Leonards with whom teinds henceforth remained (Coll. of St. Leonards, 16-17, 128 ff; Univ. Comm. Rep., St. And., 244).

St. Boswells:– See Lessudden.

St. Bothans:– See Abbey St. Bothans.

St. Bridget de Strathnith:– See Kirkbride (Glasgow, Nithsdale)

971. St. Catherines in the Hopes (St. A. Lothian)

Originally known as the chapel of St. Katherine in
Pentland and occasionally as Pentland chapel, this should not be confused with the parish church of Pentland (q.v.). In or about 1230, certain teinds were granted to Holyrood for the support of this chapel, this being confirmed by Alexander II in 1236, while the chapel itself, which was obviously a pendicle of Mount Lothian (q.v.), was confirmed to the abbey by David, bishop of St. Andrews in 1240 and Bishop Gamelin in 1268 (Lib. S. Crucis, No's 57-9, 76-7, App. I. No. 8). The church thereafter continued until the Reformation as a pendicle of Mount Lothian, being apparently served by a chaplain, although possibly possessing parochial status, while its revenues continued with Holyrood (Assumptions, 104; RMS, VIII. No. 2225).

972. **St. Cuthbert (St. A. Linlithgow)**

Granted by David I (1128 x 36) to Holyrood, the church with its two chapels of Corstorphine and Liberton was confirmed to the abbey by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews c. 1130 (Lib. S. Crucis, No's 1-2). A vicarage settlement took place in 1251, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey although the vicarage was normally served by one of the canons (Ib. No. 75; CPL. VII, 454; XII, 217-8, 735; Assumptions, 104Ⅻ, 106Ⅻ, 119).

**St. Cyrus:** — See Ecclesgreig.

**St. Fergus:** — See Longley.
St. Giles (Moray, Elgin):— See Elgin.

973. St. Giles (St. A. Linlithgow)

The early history of St. Giles is obscure but it appears likely that the church passed to Holm Cultram (1150 x 53) by virtue of David I's grant of St. Giles Grange to that abbey (Scotichronican, II. 161). The church was certainly a vicarage in 1243, as it was in Bagimond's Roll, and while no definite proof of this annexation is to be found, it apparently continued until the dual effect of war and Schism severed the bond (Lib. S. Crucis, 55; SHS Misc. VI. 55-6). Thus, in the course of the fourteenth century, the lands of St. Giles and the patronage of the church fell to the Scottish crown, who proceeded to disburse them once more (Book of Pluscarden, 11. 113; RMS, I. No. 582). It was evidently in pursuance of this policy that Robert III granted the patronage of the church to Scone in 1393, there being no charter evidence to support the view that this had been preceded by a similar grant to Dunfermline (Reg. S. Egid, No. 20; Lees, St. Giles, 2-3; cf Arnot, History of Edinburgh, 268). This grant to Scone was confirmed to the uses of that abbey by Walter, bishop of St. Andrews in 1395, both parsonage and vicarage to be so annexed, while the cure was to become a vicarage pensionary (Reg. S. Egid, No. 21; Scon, No's 189-90). In spite of further Papal
confirmations, the annexation never appears to have become effective, this being undoubtedly due to the fact that as early as 1419, the magistrates of Edinburgh were seeking collegiate status for the church (Ib. No's 191, 195; Reg. S. Egid, No's 23-4; CPL, VII, 136). Not however, until 1466 when James III gave his consent to the scheme, the patronage apparently having reverted to the crown, did the proposal become practicable, the erection being completed by a Papal bull in 1468/9 (RMS, II. No. 887; Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. DCCCXXXVIII). By this erection, both parsonage and vicarage revenues appear to have been annexed to the Provostry, the holder of which was to maintain a vicar pensioner to serve the cure, this arrangement continuing in substance at the Reformation, although the vicarage by this date had been evidently augmented to form a vicarage portionary (Reg. S. Egid, XXX-XXXII, 270; Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. DCCCXXXVIII; Assumptions, 125).

St. John's Kirk:— See Thankerton.

St. Johnstone:— See Perth.

St. Leonards:— See St. Andrews - St. Leonards.

St. Machar:— See Aberdeen - St. Machar.
374. St. Madoes (Db)

An independent parsonage throughout, the patronage was held in the sixteenth century by the earls of Rothes (CPP, I. 375; Erroll Chs. No. 15; Assumptions, 318v; RMS. III. No. 148; VI. No's 756-7).

St. Martin's (Dk. Angus):- See Megginch.

St. Martin's (St. A. Haddington/Lothian):- See Haddington - St. Martins.

375. St. Mary in the Fields (St. A. Linlithgow)

The church appears as belonging to Holyrood in 1298, but the church apparently never possessed parochial status, remaining in all probability a chapel within the parish of St. Cuthbert, also held by the abbey, until its erection into a Collegiate Church c. 1510, at the instance of the abbey, as patrons of the church (Priory of Coldingham, CXII; ALC, 1501-54, 178; Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 179).

St. Mary of the Lowes:- See Yarrow.

St. Monans (St. A. Fife)

A chapel within the parish of Kilconquhar founded by David II who bestowed the patronage upon the nuns of North Berwick, who held the revenues of the parish church, the chapel remained so annexed until 1471 when James III refounded it as a house of Dominican Friars, although the teinds
remained with the Priory (Easson, *Medieval Religious Houses*, 102; GRH Vat. Trans. II. No. 40; Assumptions, 170v-171).

St. Mungo (Glasgow, Annandale):— See Castlemilk.

St. Nicholas (Ab. Aberdeen):— See Aberdeen - St. Nicholas.

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

St. Quivox (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

Also known as Sancher in Kyle, the church was granted to Dalmilling by Walter II, son of Alan, steward of Scotland c. 1221, but was re-granted to Paisley on the resignation by the Gilbertines before November 1238 (Easson, *Medieval Religious Houses*, 89; Passelet, 18, 22, 225). By a confirmation of 1239 all the revenues of the church appear to have become annexed to the abbey, the church thereafter evidently being served by a curate (Ib. 226; RMS, V. No. 2070).

St. Serfs:— See Pitcairn.

St. Vigeans (St. A. Angus)

In this parish stood the abbey of Arbroath which did not become a distinct parochial cure until after the Reformation and thus before that period this parish is found indiscriminately referred to both as Arbroath and St. Vigeans. The church of the vill of Arbroath (i.e. St. Vigeans) undoubtedly passed to the abbey on its foundation
by William the Lion in 1178, this being confirmed by that sovereign in 1211 x 14 and by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (1188-1202) (Aberbrothoc, I. No's 1, 146). The church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1202-33), both parsonage and vicarage thereafter remaining so annexed, while cure was a vicarage pensionary (Ib. I. No. 150; II. No's 126, 535, 830; Assumptions, 331 and V; RMS, VI. No. 2075).

978. Saline (Dk. Fife and Strathearn)

Accordingly to Myln, the church was granted as a common church of Dunkeld by Bishop Geoffrey (1236-49) and this appears to be borne out by the fact that the church does not appear in Bagimond's Roll (Myln, Vitae, 10; SHS Misc. VI. 47-9, 72-4). Both parsonage and vicarage revenues were so annexed, the cure being evidently served by a vicar pensioner (Assumptions, 289, 313; RSS, LVII, 32; LX. 11V).

Salorch (Brechin)

The church referred to as Salorch in the mid-twelfth century appears to be identifiable with the church of Montrose (q.v.), which pertained to the bishops of Brechin (Carnegies, Earls of Southesk, 475-6; Warden, Angus, The Land and People, IV. 430-1).

979. Saltoun (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

Granted to Dryburgh by Hugh and Robert de Morville,
this was confirmed by Pope Alexander III in 1161 and i.p.u. by William, bishop of St. Andrews c. 1220 (Dryburgh, No's 6, 7, 237, 254). A vicarage settlement took place in 1268, by virtue of which the cure became pensionary, both parsonage and vicarage remaining so annexed (Ib. No. 40; Assumptions, 193; Thirds of Benefices, 28).

Salvator;— See Soutra.

Sancher in Kyle;— See St. Quivox.

980. Sand (Isles)

Known also as Kilcolmkil, the church, which was one of the five parish churches of Uist, had its parsonage annexed to Iona at some period before the Reformation, while as customary one third of the teinds would pertain to the bishops of the Isles (Monro, Western Isles, 48; Coll. de Reb. Alb. 3, 10).

Sanday (Orkney)

981. (a) Cross

One of the three parish kirks of the island, the church was one of the original prebends of Kirkwall Cathedral, it appearing as such in 1531 and 1539, while it might also be the prebend of Sanday, which appears without its dedication in 1438 (SSR. 11. 209-10, 217; CPL. VII, 14;
In the reconstitution of the cathedral chapter by Bishop Reid in 1544, the parsonage remained a prebend, but its vicarage, which hitherto may have been united to the prebend, was now united along with the vicarages of the other churches of Sanday to the prebend of the Chancellor of Orkney, this arrangement so continuing, although emerging at the Reformation that the prebendary of the Cross had also been Sacristan, while the joint cure had been a vicarage pensionary (RMS. III. No. 3102; Records of Earldom of Orkney, 217; Peterkin, Rentals - Bishopric Documents, 88, 90; Thirds of Benefices, 1, 42).

(b) Lady or Mary Kirk

One of the three parish kirks of the island, the church was one of the original prebends of Kirkwall Cathedral, it appearing as such in 1533, while it might also be the prebend of Sanday, which appears without its dedication in 1428 (SSR, II. 209-10, 217; CPL, VIII. 14; PSSA, Vol. XVI. 195). In the reconstitution of the cathedral chapter by Bishop Reid in 1544, the parsonage, with the exception of certain teinds annexed to St. Augustine's Stoup, was annexed with the vicarage teinds of the whole island to the Chancellor of Orkney, the cure becoming a single vicarage pensionary (RMS, III. No. 3102). While the vicarage annexation appears to have been at once successful, this was not the case with the parsonage, which continued to be occupied by the possessor,
James Maxwell, who still held the benefice in 1553, and possibly did so until after the Reformation, with the effect that the Chancellor did not demit his own prebend of Westray-Cross, which, when Reid's original intentions were at last effected, came to be associated with the Chancellor's prebend, until this too was righted in the late sixteenth century (Peterkin, Rentals - Bishopric Documents, 88; Thirds of Benefices, 1, 42; RSS. V. No. 3120; Ib, LXIV, 132V; Records of the Earldom of Orkney, 243, 253, 340).

983. (c) St. Colmes in Burness

One of the three parish kirks of the island, the church may have been the prebend of St. Colme, which appears in 1531, but it does not appear as such in 1539, and may have been one of the decayed prebends told of in 1544 (Records of the Earldom of Orkney, 215; cf. PSSA. Vol. XVI. 195; RMS. III. No. 3102). In the reconstitution of the cathedral chapter by Bishop Reid in 1544, the parsonage was erected into the prebend of the sub-chanter, while its vicarage was now united, along with the vicarages of the other churches of Sanday, to the prebend of the Chancellor of Orkney, this arrangement so continuing, while the joint cure was a vicarage pensionary (RMS. III. No. 3102; Peterkin, Rentals-Bishopric Documents, 88, 90; Thirds of Benefices, 1-2, 42).

984. Sandness in Shetland (Orkney)

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

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

986. Sandwick (Orkney)

The parsonage pertained to the mensa of the bishops of Orkney at the Reformation, this annexation being of some standing, as the church was already a vicarage by 1458 (Peterkin, Rentals – Bishopric Documents, 53-4; RS. 500, 153V). In the reconstitution of the cathedral chapter of Orkney by Bishop Reid in 1544, the united vicarage of Sandwick and Stromness was annexed to the common fund of the canons of the cathedral, as it so remained, the united cure being a vicarage pensionary (Peterkin, Rentals – Bishopric Documents, 53-4; Thirds of Benefices, 1-2, 42; RSS. LIV. 33V).

987. Sandwick in Shetland (Orkney)

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

988. Sanquhar (Glasgow, Nithsdale)

Both parsonage and vicarage had been erected into a
prebend of Glasgow Cathedral by the mid-fifteenth century, the patronage of the church then pertaining to the family of Crichton as Lords of Sanquhar and with whom, the patronage of the prebend remained at the Reformation, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (REG. No's 342, 525; RS. 418, 293Y; RSS. XLIX, 110; Assumptions, 267; BUK. I. 224).

**Scalloway (Orkney)**

This never appears to have formed a separate parish but rather formed a part of the united parish of Tingwall, Whiteness and Weisdale (Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae, VII. 293).

989. **Scone (St. A. Gowrie)**

Granted to the Priory of Scone on its foundation by Alexander I c. 1120, the church and its chapels of Kinfouns, Craig and Rait were confirmed to the abbey by Malcolm IV and by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1165-78), while other charters attest that the whole teinds of parish were held by the reign of David I (Scon, No's 5, 13, 26, 48). The revenues, both parsonage and vicarage, remained with the abbey, while a canon served the cure (Assumptions, 310; Acts and Decretals, LXI, 24).

990. **Scoonie (St. A. Fife)**

Granted to the Culdees of Loch Leven by Tuathal, bishop
of St. Andrews (1055 x 59), the church passed with the other endowments of that abbey to the Priory of St. Andrews by the grant of Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (1126 x 56) and his successors (RPSA. 43, 59, 116, 175). Nevertheless, a fresh grant was made to the Priory of this church by Duncan, fifth earl of Fife, and confirmed by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (1189 x 98) (Ib. 152, 241). The patronage alone rested with the Priory, however, this being confirmed to them by Pope Innocent IV in 1246, although already William Malvoisine, bishop of St. Andrews (1202-38) had granted twenty marks of the fruits of the church to the fabric of the Cathedral, and his successor, Bishop David de Bernham, had granted the whole parsonage revenues for that purpose in 1241, the cure to become a vicarage perpetual (Ib. 92, 160, 168). The church is recorded as being united to the archiepiscopal mensa in 1483, but this was obviously temporary, the parsonage revenues remaining with the Priory at the Reformation, while cure was a vicarage perpetual (CPL. XIII. 141-2; Assumptions, 16v, 17, 83v).

Selkirk (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

991. (a) Selkirk Abbatis

Founded as an abbey by David, earl of Cumbria, c. 1113, the church of that place was granted to Kelso by David, now King of Scots, on the removal of the monks to
their new site in 1128 (Basson, *Medieval Religious Houses*, 60; Calchou, No. 373). This, and the church of the other Selkirk (i.e. Selkirk Regis (q.v.)), were confirmed to Kelso by Malcolm IV and in the reigns of his successors, becoming known in the thirteenth century as "de Selkirk monachorum" and "de Selkirk regis", the former finally becoming "Selkirk abbatis" (Ib. V; No's 381, 409, 413, 433, 460). The two churches were still distinct in a rental of c. 1300, but thereafter the two became merged into one parish of Selkirk (Ib. p. 471; See - Selkirk Regis).

992. (b) Selkirk Regis

The church of the other Selkirk, as this was originally known as, was granted to Kelso by Malcolm IV in 1159, on his confirmation of David I's original grant to that abbey (Calchou, V). This, and the church of Selkirk Abbatis (q.v.) were confirmed to Kelso in the reigns of Malcolm's successors, these confirmations including one of the teinds made by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow, c. 1180, while by the thirteenth century, the name Selkirk Regis was normal (Ib. No's 409, 413, 433, 460). The two churches were still distinct in a rental of c. 1300, but thereafter the two became merged into one parish of Selkirk, the cure of which was served by a vicar perpetual (Ib. p. 471; RMS, II, No. 58). Attempts were made by the abbey to annex this
vicarage in 1439 and 1444, and while these were not immediately successful, the vicarage still appearing in 1471, both parsonage and vicarage were annexed to Kelso at the Reformation, the cure evidently becoming pensionary (Scottish Benefices, 123; CPL, IX. 452-3; X. 310; XIII. 12; Assumptions, 229v, 230, 233v, 241).

993. Sennick (Galloway, Desnes)

Also known as Senwick, the church was granted to Tongland by David II, and confirmed i.p.u. by Michael, bishop of Galloway (c. 1355 x 59), its revenues having been held for some forty years in 1410, when papal confirmation was sought (Robertsons, Index, 31, No. 25; GRH. Vat. Trans. II. No. 47; CPP. I. 595). The parsonage thereafter continued with the abbey, while the vicarage appears to have been held by a canon of that house (APS. IV. 308; RSS. LVI, 142v; PRO. 31/9-33, Diversorum, Clement VII (1531-33), 12v).

994. Seton (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

Erected as a collegiate church after 22nd December, 1492 (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 185), the entire fruits of the church were devoted to the upkeep of provost and canons, who were responsible for cure of souls (RS. 656, 131v; Assumptions, 112v).

Senwick:— See Sennick.
995. **Shapinshay (Orkney)**

The parsonage was annexed to the mensa of the bishops of Orkney at the Reformation, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (Peterkin, *Rentals - Bishopric Documents*, 47; *Thirds of Benefices*, 1, 46).

**Shotts**: See Bertramshotts.

996. **Sibbaldbie (Glasgow, Annandale)**

During the course of the late twelfth century frequent disputes took place between parsons of this church and the chaplains of Hutton, which was claimed as a pendicle of Sibbaldbie, but finally achieved parochial status, c. 1193, when the chapel was ceded to Jedburgh on the condition that it should become parochial (*REG. No's* 78, 81, 83). This grant, which was later rescinded, apparently forms the background to the fact that Sibbaldbie itself was annexed to Jedburgh before 1220, when a vicarage settlement took place, by virtue of which the cure evidently became pensionary, both parsonage and vicarage revenues thus falling to the abbey, which thereafter utilised them for the support of the dependent cell of Canonbie to which they pertained at the Reformation (*Ib. No. 114; CPP. I. 624, 634; Assumptions, 231, 216V*).
997. Simprin (St. A. Merse)

Also known as Simprisk, the church was granted to Kelso by Hye de Simprisk and his son Peter (1153 x 59), this being confirmed i.p.u. by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (1188 x 1200), while a similar confirmation in 1251 gave the abbey the right to serve the church by a chaplain (Calchou, No's 83, 275, 277, 421, 432). This latter course appears to have been followed, both parsonage and vicarage remaining annexed, while a curate served the church (Assumptions, 226, 232v).

Simprisk:- See Simprin.

Skeiralvie:- See Alvie.

Skeirchenzie:- See Kilchenzie.

998. Skene (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 at the instance of Henry de Lychtone, before his translation to that see (REA, II. 243, 253). Both parsonage and vicarage continued so annexed at the Reformation, the cure
being a vicarage pensionary (RS. 608, 247; RSS, II. No. 1215; Assumptions, 388Y-389)

Skeochy:—See Dunninald.

Skerries (Orkney)

This was but the site of a chapel within the united parish of Nesting, Lunnasting and Whalsay.

999. Skinnet (Caithness)

Assigned as a common church of the prebendaries of Cannisbay, Dunnett and Olrig, within the cathedral of Dornoch, by Bishop Gilbert in his constitution of 1224 x 45, the parish was subsequently divided into Skinnet, Halkirk and Spittal, two of which appear to have possessed parochial status, both Skinnet and Halkirk appearing as separate vicarages in 1275 (Bannatyne Misc. III. 19-20; SHS. Misc. Vl. 68-9). The parsonage revenues of Skinnet remained with the canons of Caithness at the Reformation, these revenues now apparently being distributed amongst all the canons, while the vicarage was annexed to that of Halkirk from at least 1500 (Assumptions, cited OP. II. ll. 757; Thirds of Benefices, 4; RSS. I. No. 607; Reg. of Pres. II. 22Y).

Skirdustan:—See Aberlour.

1000. Skirling (Glasgow, Peebles)

An independent parsonage within the patronage of the
lords of the manor, the barony passed by a grant of Robert I to John of Monfode in 1326/7, thereafter passing in 1380 by the marriage of his daughter, to her son William of Cockburn, with whose descendents the barony and patronage remained at the Reformation (Skirling Writs, No's 1, 4, 30; Assumptions, 255Y; Robertsons, Index, 24, No. 10; 121, No. 83)

Skye (Isles)

According to Dean Monro in 1549, the island included twelve parish churches (Monro, Western Isles, 37). Of these the following have been identified:

(1) Bracadale (2) Duirinish
(3) Kilmory in Watternish (4) Kilmuir
(5) Miginish (6) Rasay
(7) Sleat (8) Snizort
(9) Strath (10) Trumpan
(11) Uig in Trouternes (12)

1001. Slains (Ab. Buchan)

Granted by James IV to the University of Aberdeen with provision that certain revenues were to be applied to a proposed collegiate church within the University, this was confirmed by William Elphinstone, bishop of Aberdeen in December 1498, while one year later, Alexander, earl of Buchan, who also claimed the patronage of the church, confirmed the royal grant, while Elphinstone now united the
church to the College within the University (Fasti Aberd. No's 12-15). Both parsonage and vicarage teinds were thus annexed to King's College, these revenues being re-allocated in 1505 and 1531, while the cure was served by a vicar pensioner (Ib. No's 48, 68, 104; Assumptions, 387; Thirds of Benefices, 7).

1002. Slamanan (St. A. Linlithgow)

An independent parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation, it then lying within the patronage of Sandilands of Calder and Cunningham of Polmaise (SHS Misc. Vl. 56; RMS. IV. No's 867, 1078, 1382, 1461; Prot. Bk. of Thomas Johnsoun, No's 121, 222).

1003. Sleat (Isles)

Also known as Kilmoir in Sleat, the church was one of the twelve parish kirks of Skye (q.v.) (Monro, Western Isles, 37). At the Reformation, the parsonage pertained to the Abbot of Iona, while one third of the fruits were annexed, as was customary, to the bishops of the Isles (Coll. de Reb. Alb. 3, 7-8).

1004. Smailholm (St. A. Merse)

Although this church originally appears to have been dependent upon Earlston (1171 x 4), and so within the presentation of the Prior of Durham, it appears to have quickly acquired parochial status and also to have fallen
under lay patrons, one of whom, Walter Oliford (d. 1242), granted a pension from the church to the monks of St. Cuthbert (N. Durham, App. No's CLVII, DXXIV; CPL, I. 243). At the end of the thirteenth century, the patronage passed by marriage to the Morays, Lords of Bothwell, who discovered that this had already been granted by the last of the Olifords - David, to the chapter of Glasgow Cathedral, this having received papal confirmation in 1288 (Scottish Peerage, II, 123-4; REG, No. 231). This grant was strongly resisted by the Morays, and after a series of agreements in 1292/3, the chapter conceded their rights in Smailholm in return for the grant of the church of Walston (q.v.) (Ib. No's 238-45, 247). The patronage of this church passed in 1362 to the earls of Douglas by the marriage of the third earl to Joanna Moray, widow of Sir Thomas Moray of Bothwell, and thereafter was retained by the Douglases until it was granted to Dryburgh by Archibald, fourth earl of Douglas (1400 x 20), this in turn being confirmed by the papacy in 1420, the parsonage revenues thereafter continuing so annexed, while cure was a vicarage perpetual (Scottish Peerage, III, 161-2; SSR, I. 197-8; Assumptions, 192-3; RSS, LXV, 186).

1005. Snizort (Isles)

Known also as Snizort in Trouternes, the church was
one of the twelve parish kirk(s) of Skye (q.v.) (Monro, Western Isles, 37). By the beginning of the sixteenth century, the church appears to have as its pendants, the churches of Kilmalovok in Raasay and Kilmore in Waternish, and while a presentation to the parsonage and its pendants occurs in 1501, a conjoint vicarage appears alone in 1526, the parsonage revenues evidently having been annexed before this date to the bishopric of the Isles, to which they pertained at the Reformation (RSS, I. No's 675, 3524; Coll. de Reb. Alb. 4; RMS, VI. No. 453).

Snow (Ab. Aberdeen):— See Aberdeen - Snow.

Sorbie (Galloway, Farines)

1006. (a) Little Sorbie - St. Michael

The barony of Sorbie having been divided on the death, or during the lifetime of Sir Ivo de Veteripont (c. 1200), the barony of Little Sorbie, and its church of St. Michael, passed to Ivo's younger son, Alan de Veteripont, whose own son, Robert, granted the church to Dryburgh c. 1220 (Dryburgh, No's 71-3). This grant having been confirmed i.p.u. by the Prior and Chapter of Whithorn (c. 1220), the church was annexed to the church of Great Sorbie (c. 1340), as each was unable to support a vicar, the history of the two churches then becoming one (See Great Sorbie; Dryburgh, No's 74, 82-3).
1007. (b) Great Sorbie - St. Filians

Granted as Sorbie Major to Dryburgh by Sir Ivo de Veteripont, during the lifetime of Roland, Prince of Galloway, his overlord (c. 1185), this was confirmed by John, bishop of Galloway (c. 1200), to become effective on death of the then incumbent (Dryburgh, No's 75-80). Little Sorbie having also been granted to Dryburgh (c. 1220), the two churches were annexed (c. 1240), as each was unable to support a vicar (Ib. No's 74, 82-3). The churches continued with Dryburgh until 1282, when the Prior and Convent of Whithorn agreed to pay to Dryburgh twenty marks for the fruits and dues of the churches of Sorbie and "Kirkfolan" (Ib. No. 258). The united church, thenceforward, pertained to the Priory of Whithorn, as it did at the Reformation, the parsonage revenues being thus annexed, while the cure was served by a vicar perpetual (Acts and Decrees, XIX, 49; RSS, V. No. 3270).

1008. Soroby in Tiree (Isles)

One of the two parish churches of Tiree, the church of St. Columba had been annexed to the Priory of Ardchattan before the end of the thirteenth century, while authority to confirm the union was given in 1380 (Highland Papers, IV. 138-40). By 1421, however, the parsonage had become annexed to Iona, in which year the Lord of the Isles supplicated
that the perpetual vicarage might also be annexed, the cure to be served by a chaplain (Ib. 168-171; CPP. I. 575). The vicarage had been successfully annexed by 1441, and this apparently continued to be the case as no vicarage thereafter appears, although the parsonage revenues alone appear at the Reformation, when as customary two thirds of the fruits pertained to the Abbot of Iona and one third to the bishop of the Isles (RS, 375, 147v; Coll. de Reb. Alb. 3-4).

1009. Soulseal (Galloway, Rhinns)

The revenues of the church, both parsonage and vicarage, which pertained to the abbey of Soulseal at the Reformation, one of the canons serving the cure, would undoubtedly appear to have been so annexed on the abbey's foundation in the mid-twelfth century (Easson, *Medieval Religious Houses*, 87: RMS, VIII. No. 1657; Deeds, II. 457; Acts and Decrets, XCII, 387).

1010. Southdean (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated, its patronage passing in 1528 to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholm, following upon the forfeiture of Douglas, earl of Angus, whose forebearers apparently had held the patronage since the fourteenth century, and who evidently
recovered this with his other lands and possessions in 1542/3, it thereafter remaining with the Douglases (SHS Misc. V. 33; RMS, III. No. 640; The Douglas Book, III No. 47; New Statistical Account, III. 103).

South Ronaldsay (Orkney)

1011. (a) Lady or Mary Kirk

United by 1440 to Burray and St. Peter's, South Ronaldsay, the parson of the united charge appears as a canon in 1488, it thus appearing that the parsonage may have been one of the original prebends of Kirkwall Cathedral, although it was not one of the six prebends referred to in the reconstitution of 1544 (RS. 368, 115\(^V\); Records of the Earldom of Orkney, 198, 365; PSSA. XVI, 195). In the reconstitution of 1544, the vicarage of Ronaldsay was assigned to the Provost with the maintenance of the church of Barwik (Burray), and the prebend of the Holy Trinity, which apparently consisted of the parsonage teinds of the united parishes, and is possibly to be identified with the original prebend (Records of the Earldom of Orkney, 364; Peterkin, Rentals - Bishopric Documents, 84–5; Reg. of Pres. II. 20). Part of the corn teind does however appear to have pertained to the bishop, while the cure itself was served by a vicar-pensioner (Peterkin, Rentals - Bishopric Documents, 84–5; Thirds of Benefices, 42, 151).
1012.  (b) St. Peters

United to Our Lady, South Ronaldsay (q.v.) by 1440, their subsequent history is identical (RS. 368, 115v).

1013. Southwick (Glasgow, Desseness/Nithsdale)

Both parsonage and vicarage fruits were annexed to the Chapel Royal at Stirling on its erection in 1501 by Pope Alexander VI, while the cure itself was to become a vicarage pensionary (Reg. C. R. Striv. 14-15, 25-6, 31-2). A presentation to this vicarage occurs in 1505, the prebend itself appearing as that of the sub-chanter in 1506, this however proving to be short-lived, and both parsonage and vicarage fruits, in conjunction with those of Kingarth (q.v.) were erected in 1508-9 into the Chancellory of the Chapel Royal, to which they remained annexed at the Reformation (RSS, I. No.s 1067, 1341, 1739, cf. Vol. III. fo. 208; III. No. 333; Ib. XLI, 30; Acts of caution for presentees to benefices, I. 4v).

South Yell:—See Yell.

1014. Soutra (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

A parochial charge was combined with the hospital founded here c. 1164, the cure being served by a perpetual vicar (Priory of Coldingham, CXVI; RS. 503, 241). Several attempts were made to annex the hospital and its revenues
in the fifteenth century, and this was finally achieved in 1460 by the successful annexation to Trinity College, when both parsonage and vicarage teinds were appropriated to the Provost of that college, who henceforth maintained a vicar pensioner (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 157; CCM. 58-61, 65, 121-2).

Spittal (Ab. Aberdeen):— See Aberdeen - Spittal.

1015. Spittal (Caithness)

This church, which was attached to the hospital of St. Magnus, would appear never to have possessed parochial status, but apparently possessed certain teinds within the parish of Halkirk, in which it lay; these revenues accruing at the Reformation to the master of the hospital, which was founded before 1476 (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 155; RSS. III. No. 2228; Mey Papers, No. 79).

Spott (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

A chapel of Dunbar until the Reformation, the church did not become parochial until after that event (SHS Misc. VI. 82, 102).

1016. Sprouston (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

Land in Sprouston was granted by David I to his newly founded abbey of Selkirk (1119 x 20), and the church itself
was confirmed to the abbey on its removal to Kelso (c. 1128) by that same king, with the consent of John, bishop of Glasgow (1128 x 47) ('Calchou, No's 1-2, 23, 382). The church was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow (1175-99) and his successors, the parsonage thereafter remaining so annexed, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual ('Ib. No's 279, 413; 'Assumptions, 138, 224).

1017. Spynie (Moray, Elgin)

Erected into a prebend of the cathedral church of Moray by Brice, bishop of Moray, 1208 x 15, the parsonage, with the addition of the church of Kintray (q.v.), remained so annexed, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual ('REM, No. 46; 'SHS Misc. VI. 45, 76; 'Assumptions, 414; 'RSS. LIII, 27).

1018. Staplegorton (Glasgow, Eskdale)

Granted by its founder, William de Coningsburg, to Kelso c. 1153, this was confirmed by William the Lion (1195 x 99), and to the uses of the abbey by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow (1175-99) and his successors ('Calchou, No's 13, 279, 350, 409, 413, 433). A vicarage had been erected before 1275, the parsonage revenues thus remaining with the abbey, as they continued to do at the Reformation ('Ib. p. 471; 'SHS Misc. V. 94; 'RSS. IV. No. 1320; 'Assumptions, 224).
1019. **Stenness (Orkney)**

United to Orphir (q.v.) by 1544, the vicarage was in that year erected, with the prebend of Orphir, into a precentorship by Bishop Reid in the reconstitution of his cathedral chapter (*RMS*. III. No. 3102). The parsonage teinds of Ireland within the parish also belonged to the precentor, while the residual gargal teinds apparently pertained to the bishop's mensa, as did the parsonage teinds of Firth (q.v.), of which the vicarage was also annexed to the precentorship c. 1551 (*Peterkin, Rentals* - Bishopric Documents, 25, 76). The cure was served by a vicar pensioner (Reg. of Pres. II. 26v).

*Stenton:* See Pitcox.

1020. **Stevenston (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, while the presumption is strong that the original grant dated from the late twelfth century when the de Morvilles granted certain lands to Steven, son of Richard (MS Rental Book, fos 36, 61, cited Chalmers, *Caledonia*, VI. 546; *CPL*. XIII, 37; *RSS*. LXII, 155; Reg. of Pres. I. 25v, 27v).
1021. Stewarton (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

The parsonage was annexed to Kilwinning at the Reformation, the original annexation probably dating from the foundation of the abbey before 1162, although the vicarage of Stewarton does not appear until the mid-fifteenth century, by which period the union had almost certainly taken place (MS Rental Book, fo. 61, cited Chalmers, Caledonia, VI. 555; CPL, IX. 146; RSS, LXI, 126v; LXII, 137v; PSSA, Vol. XLI, 359).

1022. Stirling (St. A. Linlithgow) - Holy Rude

David I confirmed two churches within the vill of Stirling to Dunfermline c. 1150, and in this he was followed by Pope Alexander III in 1163 (Dunfermlyn, No's 2, 6, 237). It may be that the second of the churches was that of the castle, which is coupled with the parish church in later confirmations, and in which Dunfermline's rights were zealously safeguarded (Ib. No's 4, 72, 94, 239). The parish church, however, was that of the Holy Rude, and the parsonage teinds of the parish, in which the revenues of the chapel would be included, would appear to have been formally united to the abbey by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1202 x 32), the cure appearing as a vicarage in 1275 (Ib. No's 110, 264; SHS Misc. VI. 55). Thereafter, the parsonage revenues remained with the abbey, while it
appears that upon the formal constitution of the church as a Collegiate Church that the vicar perpetual became president of the College, although there is nothing to indicate, whether or not, the two offices were now constitutionally united (Dunfermelyn, No's 347, 476; Assumptions, 33, 44\(^{v}\); Formulare, II. 172; RSS, III. No. 2578; IV. No. 1129; Ib. LXII, 32).

Stirling (St. A. Linlithgow) - St. Ninian:- See Kirkton.

1023. Stitchill (St. A. Merse)

In origin, a chapel of Ednam (q.v.), which had been granted to Durham c. 1105, the revenues of the chapel had, with the tithes of its mother church, been devoted to the use of Coldingham by c. 1150, although confirmations continue to be made to monks of Durham (N. Durham, App. No's CLXII, CCCCXLII, CCCCLII; Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scotland, I. 360). A vicarage had been erected before 1232, and while the church is still designated as a chapel, it appears to have attained full parochial status during the course of that century (N. Durham, App. No. DCL; SHS Misc. VI. 59; Priory of Coldingham, CXIII). The parsonage revenues thereafter followed the fluctuating fortunes of Coldingham, to which they remained annexed, while the cure continued as a vicarage perpetual (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 49-50; Assumptions, 196\(^{v}\), 201; Melrose, No. 601; RSS, III. No. 2626).
1024. **Stobo (Glasgow, Peebles)**

The lands of Stobo pertained to the church of Glasgow in the Inquest, c. 1120, and the church itself was confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow by Pope Alexander III in 1170 (REG. No's 1, 26). It would appear, that even from this early date, that the mother church of Stobo had dependent upon it the churches, or chapels, of Broughton, Dawick, Drummelzier, Glenholm and Lyne, and while the last two soon achieved parochial status, the remaining three churches continued as pertinents of Stobo at the Reformation, their revenues forming part of its endowments, and sharing in their destiny (Ib. No's 48, 84, 87, 269; OP, I. 180 and 4; Charter Chest of Earldom of Wigtown, No. 399).

Confirmations of the church continue to be made to the bishops throughout the twelfth century, but in 1349 it is confirmed as a prebend of the Cathedral lying within the patronage of the bishop, it so continuing until the Reformation, when the parsonage and part of the vicarage teinds were annexed to the prebend, while the vicarage was portionary (REG, No's 32, 51, 57, 62, 111, 329; OFL, III, 243-4; Assumptions, 250Y, 253; Reg. of Pres. I. 82Y). It was evidently this vicarage portionary which in 1506 was annexed by Robert, archbishop of Glasgow, to the College of Glasgow, but while the cure at the Reformation was served
by a vicar pensioner, there is no indication that the annexation of the vicarage portionary was successful (Mun. Alm. Univ. Glasg. I. No. 21; Prot. Bk. of Gilbert Grote, No. 221).

1025. Stonehouse (Glasgow, Lanark)

Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed to the Collegiate Church of Bothwell, on its erection in 1397/8, on petition by Archibald, earl of Douglas, its teinds being utilised for the support of three prebends within the college, while the cure became, as it remained at the Reformation, a vicarage pensionary (GRH Vat. Trans. II. 30 ff; REG, LXVIII; Thirds of Benefices, 18, 19, 270; RSS, LVII, 172).

1026. Stoneykirk (Galloway, Rhinns)

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation, the patronage in 1547 being in dispute between the McDowells of Freugh and the McDowells of Garthland, the latter eventually triumphing (SHS Misc. VI. 75; Nisbet, A System of Heraldry, II. App. 54, 255; RSS, III. No. 301; Acta Dominorum Concilii et Sessionis, XXVIII, 83; Retours - Wigtown, No's 20, 96).

1027. Stow (St. A. Merse)

Known originally as Wedale, land within the parish
pertained to the bishop of St. Andrews in the early thirteenth century, while the church is found annexed to the bishopric in 1238 (CPL, I. 30; Priory of Coltingham, CVIII). A vicarage had, however, been erected before 1275, this evidently being pensionary, as it was at the Reformation, when both parsonage and vicarage fruits were still united to the archiepiscopal mensa (SHS Misc, Vl. 59; Rentale S. Andree, 89; Assumptions, 4, 133; RSS, III. No. 2465; RMS, V. No. 2273).

1028. Stracathro (Brechin)

The church was annexed to the chantorship of Brechin before 1275, the parsonage remaining so annexed, while the cure at the Reformation was a vicarage perpetual (SHS Misc, Vl. 52; REB, No's CCLXXXII, CCCXXV; RMS, IV. No. 2301; Assumptions, 345).

1029. Strachan (Brechin)

Both parsonage and vicarage were annexed to the archdeaconry of Brechin before 1275, and so continued, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (SHS Misc. Vl. 52; REB, II. 69-73; Assumptions, 345v; APS, VII, 592a).

Strachur (Argyll, Glassary):- See Kilmaghlas.

1030. Strafontain (St. A. Merse)

Also known as Trefontains, the church appears to have
had an early connection with the nunnery of Berwick, to which it has been attributed as a cell, and it certainly appears that the church, alternatively designated as a hospital, passed with the nunnery into the hands of Dryburgh at the beginning of the fifteenth century (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 121, 126; NLS. MS. 34.3.12). This annexation was transitory, however, the lands and teinds of Trefontains being granted in 1451/2 to the Collegiate Church of Dunglass, while in a confirmation of 1481 it is made clear that both parsonage and vicarage teinds were being utilised for the maintenance of two prebends, one of which, the eastern prebend, had charge of the parish church, as it evidently continued to have at the Reformation, the annexation still being effective (RMS, II. No. 520; CPL, XIII, 644; GRH. Chs. No. 496; Assumptions, 169; Reg. of Pres. I. 128; Rep. on State of Certain Parishes, 23).

1031. Straiton (Glasgow, Carrick)

Granted by John de Carrick to the bishop of Glasgow (1235 x 44), the church had, however, already been conferred before 1214 x 16 by John's father, Duncan, son of Gilbert, earl of Carrick to Paisley, and hence, while the grant to Glasgow was confirmed in 1244 by Alexander II, the proviso, which undoubtedly existed in the initial grant, that should Paisley make good their claim compensation would be made to
the bishop of Glasgow (REG, No. 187; Crosgaruel, l. No. 2). The initial grant to Paisley had evidently been on the condition, however, that the monks should found a monastery to which this church and other gifts should be transferred, and this stipulation led to much litigation, the outcome of which was a judgement of 1244 that a house should be built at Crosgaruel to which this church and others should pass (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 56; Crosgaruel, l. No's 3-4). The parsonage thereafter continued so annexed, while cure was a vicarage perpetual (Ib. No. 67; Aisla Muniments, 679, 689; Reg. of Pres. II. 142; MS. Rental Book, 56, cited Chalmers, Caledonia, VI. 536).

1032. Strath (Isles)

Also known as Kilchrist in Strathsworsdale, the church was one of the twelve parish kirks of Skye (q.v.) (Monro, Western Isles, 37). The church appears as an independent parsonage in the early fifteenth century, but the appearance of the incumbent as canon in 1450 would appear to indicate that the church had become a prebend of the Isles, following upon an attempt of 1433 to erect a chapter for that bishopric (CPL. VII, 461; VIII, 100; RS. 289, 253; 444, 154). This attempt appears to have failed, however, and although presentations to the parsonage and vicarage continue in the sixteenth century, the parsonage appertains
in 1561 to the abbot of Iona, while the bishop of the Isles had his customary third of the teinds (RSS, I. No's 1115, 1719; Coll. de Reb. Alb. 3).

Strath (Ross)

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

1033. Strathardle (Dk. Athole and Drumalbane)

Granted to Dunfermline by Malcolm, earl of Atholl (1182 x 89), this was confirmed with its teinds by John (I), bishop of Dunkeld, (1182 x 1203), and by Pope Innocent III in 1207 (Dunfermelyn, No's 73, 127, 245). Nevertheless, the patronage alone seems to have been exercised until, on the authority of a papal bull of 1234, Gilbert, bishop of Dunkeld, confirmed the church to the uses of the abbey (1234 x 36), while a suitable vicar was to serve the cure (Ib. No's 152-3, 271). Thereafter, the church, which was always closely associated with that of Moulin, remained annexed, both in parsonage and in vicarage, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (Munro of Foulis Writs, No.44; Assumptions, 44v; Dunfermelyn, No. 585).

1034. Strathaven (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

Also known as Avondale, certain teinds of the church were granted to Lesmahago in 1228 by Hugh de Bygre, patron
of the church, these rights apparently being exercised by
Kelso, to whom the church itself was confirmed by Pope
Innocent IV, 1243 x 54 (Calchou, No's 280, 460). The church
does not appear, however, in the Kelso rental of c. 1300, and
the limited grant would alone appear to have been effective
(Ib. pp. 470-3). On the foundation of the Collegiate
Church of Bothwell by Archibald, earl of Douglas in 1397/8,
both parsonage and vicarage teinds were then apparently
utilised for the erection of certain prebends, which continued
to be so maintained at the Reformation, while the cure was
served by a vicar pensioner (GRH Vat. Trans. 11. 30 ff;
RMS. II. No. 2452; Reg. of Prés. I. 53; Thir ds of Benefices,
18, 19, 270).

Strathavon (Moray, Strathspey):— See Inveravon.

1035. Strathblane (Glasgow, Lennox)

Annexed to the Hospital of Polmadie by the reign of
Alexander III (1249-1285/6), if a confirmation of 1316 of
goods in "Strablathy" may be equated with possession of the
church, which is confirmed by name by Malcolm, earl of
Lennox, in 1333 (REG, No's 265, 264). An attempt was made
to unite the hospital and its annexes to the choir of
Glasgow Cathedral in 1394, and in 1427/8 John, bishop of
Glasgow erected the hospital, and its church, into a prebend,
the holder of which was to be a thorough musician (Ib. No's 338, 344; CPP. I. 614). This erection had consent of the earl of Lennox, but with the erection of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton by Isabel, countess of Lennox, the hospital with its church, both in parsonage and vicarage, were annexed to the college, with whom they continued, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (CPL. X. 623-4; RSS. XI, 67; Prot. Bk. of Cuthbert Simson, No. 273).

1036. **Strathbrock (St. A. Linlithgow)**

Now known as Uphall, the church was erected by Henry, bishop of St. Andrews into a prebend of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary of the Rock in 1435/6, the consent of the lay patron, who, in 1462, was adjudged to be the Lord of Inverugie, having been obtained (RS. 319, 138V; 333, 258; 552, 40V; 553, 41). This union, which followed upon an attempt to unite the church to a proposed Collegiate Church of Linlithgow in 1430, proved to be permanent, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (Ib. 262, 234; Assumptions, 158V, 159V; APS. IV. 634).

**Strathdon (Ab. Mar):** See Inverochtie.

1037. **Strathfillan (Dk. Athole and Drumalbane)**

In origin a chapel in Glendochart, in which a priory was erected in 1317/18, the charge appears thereafter to have
assumed parochial status, one of the canons doubtlessly having the cure of souls, while both parsonage and vicarage teinds accrued to the Priory, as they did at the Reformation (Inchaffray, No's CXXXIII, CXXVI, App. No. XI; Reg. of Pres. I. 19V).

**Strathgarve (Ross)**

Although described as a parish united to Contin in the sixteenth century, in the *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, no reference to such a parish has been traced (*Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, VII. 30).

**1038. Strathmartin (St. A. Angus)**

Confirmed to the uses of the Hospital of Soutra by William, bishop of St. Andrews (1211 x 26), the church and its teinds remained with that hospital, in spite of several attempts to annex it, until this was finally accomplished in 1460 when the hospital and its revenues were annexed to Trinity College, Edinburgh (*CCM*, 17; Easson, *Medieval Religious Houses*, 157). The parsonage revenues were then re-allocated amongst four prebendaries, one of whom was Master of the Holy Trinity, and another sacristan (*CCM*, 58-61, 65-7). This arrangement so continued, while vicarage, which appears to have been originally served by canons of Soutra, was now served by seculars (*Ib.* 134-5; Assumptions, 95; Reg. of Pres. I. 46V; RSS. XLVIII, 107).
1039. Strathmiglo (Dk. Fife and Strathearn)

Granted to the Priory of St. Andrews by Duncan, earl of Fife (1154 x 78), this was confirmed by William the Lion, but obviously never became effective (RPSA, 223). The cure was a vicarage in 1275, and it appears that even then, as from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the Reformation, that the parsonage revenues pertained to the mensa of the bishops of Dunkeld, and this no doubt explains the failure to unite the church to the Priory of St. Andrews (SHS Misc. Vl. 48, 72; Rentale Dunkeldense, 9; Assumptions, 316v). The vicarage of Strathmiglo appears to have been incorporated into the framework of the College erected within the parish church c. 1527, although no substantive proof is available beyond the fact that the cure at the Reformation had become a vicarage pensionary, as distinct from the still existent vicarage (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 186; Reg. of Pres. II. 51v, 155; RSS, 1, 168v).

1040. Strogeith (Db)

Granted to Inchaffray by Gilbert, earl of Strathearn, on the foundation of that house in 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, XXI, LXVII). Nevertheless, possession of the church was evidently soon
in dispute between the abbey and the bishops of Dunblane, and while the vicarage patronage was ceded to Inchaffray in 1287 by William, bishop of Dunblane, this appears to have been subsequently lost by the abbey (Ib. No's CXVIII, CXL). What appears to have happened, and this is far from clear, is that the abbey had apparently ceded their right to the parsonage revenues to the bishops of Dunblane, possibly as part of a financial settlement made in 1250, but still considered themselves to have the right of patronage to the vicarage. Even this was eventually lost, but was restored by Walter, bishop of Dunblane (1361-72), with the essential difference, that the vicarage, and not the parsonage, now became annexed to the abbey, as it was at the Reformation, when the parsonage revenues are found with the bishops, the cure itself being served by a vicar pensioner (Ib. No's LXXX, CXL, App. No. XI; CPP, I. 565; Assumptions, 285, 321X; RSS, LXIV, 194; Inventory of the Register of the Abbreviates of Feu Charters of Kirklands, II, 174).

1041. Stromness (Orkney)

The parsonage teinds of Stromness appear to have been united from an early date to those of Sanday - St. Colmes (q.v.), as this fact would alone appear to meet the known information which becomes available at the Reformation. At this period, the parsonage teinds of Stromness, along with
those of St. Colmes in Burness formed the prebend of the sub-chanter, who had been assigned the prebend of St. Columba in the reconstitution of the cathedral chapter by Bishop Reid in 1544 (RMS. III. No. 3102; Peterkin, Rentals - Bishopric Rentals, 51). In this same constitution, in which the parsonage is not specifically mentioned, the vicarage revenues, which included those of the island of Graemsay (q.v.), and were by then united to those of Sandwick, were annexed to the common fund of the canons of the cathedral, as they so remained, the united cure being a vicarage pensionary (Ib. 33, 39-40, 52-4; Thirds of Benefices, 1-2, 42; RMS, III. No. 3102; RSS. LIV. 32v).

Stronsay (Orkney)

1042. (a) Lady or Mary Kirk

One of the three parish kirks of the island, the church appears as a prebend of Kirkwall Cathedral in 1441, and again in 1445 (RS. 372, 61v; 405, 262). Nevertheless, this does not seem to have persisted, and it would appear that later references to the prebend of Stronsay refer to the church of St. Nicholas (q.v.) (PSSA, XVI. 195; RMS. III. No. 3102). The parsonage teinds would in fact appear to have been conjoined with those of St. Peter's and Eday, from an early date, and as such pertained to the bishop's mensa, as they did at the Reformation (Peterkin, Rentals -
Bishopric Documents, 96). The vicarage teinds of these churches, along with those of St. Nicholas (q.v.), appear to have likewise formed a conjoint cure until 1544, when, along with the parsonage of St. Nicholas, the united vicarage was assigned to the Treasurer of Orkney, although it is doubtful whether the vicarage annexation was ever effective (RMS. III. No. 3102; RSS. II. No. 3904; cf. Records of the Earldom of Orkney, 295-6; Peterkin, Rentals - Bishopric Documents, 95).

1043. (b) St. Nicholas

One of the three parish kirks of the island, the church appears as a prebend of Kirkwall Cathedral in 1429, and it would appear that it was this prebend which continued in being until 1544 when it was allocated, along with its united vicarage of St. Peters, St. Nicholas, Our Lady and Eday, to the Treasurer of Orkney (RS. 249, 31; RMS. III. No. 3102). The parsonage annexation, to which was conjoined the church of Ringansay, was successful, but as the holder of the vicarage in 1541 still appears to be in possession in 1571, this would appear to have been ineffective (Peterkin, Rentals - Bishopric Documents, 95; RSS. II. No. 3904; cf. Records of the Earldom of Orkney, 295-6).

1044. (c) St. Peters

The parsonage teinds would appear to have
pertained, along with those of Our Lady and Eday, from an early date to the mensa of the bishops of Orkney, to whom they belonged at the Reformation (Peterkin, Rentals - Bishopric Documents, 96). The vicarage teinds of these churches, along with those of St. Nicholas (q.v.), appear to have formed a conjoint cure until 1544, when along with the parsonage of St. Nicholas, the vicarage was assigned to the Treasurer of Orkney, although it would appear that the vicarage annexation was never effective (RMS. III. No. 3102; RSS. II. No. 3904; cf. Records of the Earldom of Orkney, 295-6).

1045. Strowan (Db)

Known also as Struan, the church was granted by Malise, son of Malise, earl of Strathearn, to Inchaffray (1270 x 86), and while no record of grant i.p.u., this must have followed shortly after, both parsonage and vicarage remaining with the abbey at the Reformation, while cure was a vicarage pensionary (Inchaffray, No. CXII, App. No. XI; RSS. L, 52V; Assumptions, 298).

1046. Struan (Dk. Athole and Drumalbane)

An independent parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation when its patronage evidently lay with the earls of Atholl (SHS Misc. VI. 47, 73;
The parsonage, along with that of Kinnettes, was assigned to the chanter of Ross in the reconstitution of the chapter of Ross, which was confirmed by Pope Alexander IV in 1255/6 (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. CLXXXII). At some indeterminate date before the sixteenth century, however, the two parsonages passed to the chancellor of Ross, who appears to have exchanged them with chanter, who in turn received the benefice of Kilmorack (q.v.) (Assumptions, cited OP. II. 11. 502; APS. III. 601; Lords Appeal Cases (1814) X. 637). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits were apparently annexed, the cure evidently forming a united vicarage pensionary with Kilmuir Wester (Thirds of Benefices, 5; RSS. XLI, 126).

The lands of Swinton belonged to Durham from an early date, and in 1150, the church was also confirmed to the monks by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews, its revenues being devoted to the use of Coldingham from an early period, although confirmations continue to be granted to Durham (N. Durham, App. Nos. IV, CCCXLIX, CCCCLXIX; Priory of Coldingham, CXIII;
Col. of Docs. rel. to Scotland, I. 360). A vicarage had been erected by the beginning of the thirteenth century, the parsonage revenues thereafter following the fluctuating fortunes of Coldingham (q.v.), to which they remained annexed at the Reformation (N. Durham, App. Nos. CCCXCVII, DXXVI; Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 49-50; Assumptions 189v, 201; Swinton Charters, No. 117).

1049. Symington (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham)

Both parsonage and vicarage teinds pertained to Fail from an early date, although proof of this before 1454 is wanting (Chalmers, Caledonia, VI. 513; CPL. X. 693-4). The annexation continued at the Reformation, the cure being a vicarage pensionary (Thirds of Benefices, 21, 95, 165, 270; Prot. Bk. of Cuthbert Simson, No. 11; Reg. of Pres. I. 125).

1050. Symington (Glasgow, Lanark)

In origin a chapel of Wiston, which had been granted to Kelso c. 1160, the chapel itself was subsequently claimed by the abbey c. 1180, and this, subject to the incumbents rights, was admitted by Symon Loccard, and confirmed by Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow, 1189 x 99 (Calchou, No's 335-7, 413). Subsequent confirmations were granted i.p.u., but yet another dispute broke out in 1273, when judgement was again given in favour of Kelso, who henceforth retained the
parsonage teinds, although they appear partly to have been utilised for the support of the cell of Lesmahagow, while cure was a perpetual vicarage (Ib. No's 333-4; Assumptions, 224, 247V).

1051. **Tain (Ross)**

A vicarage by 1227, the parson may then have been one of the undesignated canons witnessing an agreement of that year (REM, No. 65). In the reconstitution of the chapter of Ross, which was confirmed by Pope Alexander IV in 1255/6, the parsonage, along with that of Edderton, was assigned to the sub-dean of Ross, with whom the garbal teinds remained (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. CLXXXII; RS. 273, 236V; Assumptions, cited OP. II. 11. 427). On the erection of the Collegiate Church of Tain by Thomas, bishop of Ross in 1487, the vicarage was assigned for the maintenance of the Provost, who continued to hold it (RMS, II. No. 1694; RSS. IV. No. 166; Assumptions, cited OP. II. 11. 427).

**Talaracie (Moray, Inverness):** See Dalarossie.

**Tankerness (Orkney):** See St. Andrews.

1052. **Tannadice (St. A. Angus)**

Granted to the Priory of St. Andrews by Richard de Melville, this was confirmed by Pope Gregory VIII in 1187,
and subsequently by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (RPSA, 64, 152, 231). Although, such confirmations continue in the following century, it is obvious that the patronage alone must have been involved in these grants, the church continuing as an independent parsonage (Ib. 93, 100; CPL, II. 222; III. 184; SHS Misc. Vl. 60). In 1473, the church was appropriated to the mensa of the Archbishop of St. Andrews, but this proved ineffective, as was a further attempt of 1487 to effect this union (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. DCCCLIV; CPL, XIV. 180-1). Not until 1537/8 was a lasting union effected, when both parsonage and vicarage revenues were annexed by Pope Paul III to the College of St. Marys at St. Andrews, this being confirmed in 1552 and 1555/4, and so continuing at the Reformation (Univ. Comm. Rep. - St. Andrews, 357-8, 360-6; Assumptions, 75).

1053. Tarbat (Ross)

A vicarage by 1227, the parsonage appears to have already pertained to the bishops of Ross, to whom the whole teinds of this church, along with those of Nigg, were assigned as a prebend in the reconstitution of the cathedral chapter of Ross, confirmed by Pope Alexander IV in 1255/6 (REM, No. 65; Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. CLXXXII). By 1275, the vicarage had been granted by a bishop of Ross to the canons of New Fearn, whose house, since c. 1238, had lain
within the parish (SHS Misc. Vl. 49; Balmagown Charters, cited OP. II, 11. 434). Both annexations continued to be effective, the cure possibly being served by one of the canons of Fearn.

1054. (Tarbolton (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham))

In 1335, John de Graham, lord of Tarbolton granted the patronage of this church to Robert de Graham of Walston, but subsequently, in 1337/8, transferred the patronage to Fail, only to revoke this latter grant, on account of fraud, in 1343/4, it then being reconfirmed to Robert de Graham, who in 1342 had already bestowed the patronage upon Melrose (Melros, No's 447, 452-3, 457-8; GRH. Chs. No. 148). In spite of resignations, the grant of John de Graham to Fail was confirmed by John Stewart, earl of Carrick in 1368, but, nevertheless, when the parsonage became vacant in 1404, possession of its patronage was disputed by John Stewart, Fail and Melrose, all of whom accepted the King as their procurator in 1414, the verdict evidently being given in favour of the Stewarts of Darnley, who having failed to have the church united to a proposed Collegiate Church of Darnley, had both parsonage and vicarage fruits erected into a prebend of Glasgow by Bishop Cameron c. 1430, the cure thereafter being a vicarage pensionary (Melros, No. 518; Ayrshire and Wigton Colln. II. 147, 151; SSR, I. 283-4;
REG, No. 340; Thirds of Benefices, 20; Prot. Bk. of Gavin Ros, No. 705).

1055. Tarland (Ab. Mar)

Granted to the Priory of St. Andrews by Moregrund, earl of Mar (1165 x 71), this was confirmed by Edward, bishop of Aberdeen (x 1171), and by successive Popes (RPSA, 59, 64, 68, 73, 220, 230, 246-7, 297-302). A vicarage perpetual had been erected by 1267/8, this being conjoined with Migvie at the Reformation, while the parsonage remained with the Priory (Ib. 312-3; Assumptions, 18; RSS, LXXIII, 82v; RMS, V. No. 2273).

Tarradale (Ross):- See Kilchrist.

1056. Tarves (Ab. Buchan)

Granted to Arbroath by William the Lion (1189 x 39), this was confirmed i.p.u. by Matthew, bishop of Aberdeen (1178 x 39) (Aberbrothoc, I. No's 27, 197). A vicarage settlement took place in 1250, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (REA, I. 22-3; Forbes Colln. No. 1692; Assumptions, 330v; RSS, LXVI, 70). An attempt was made to annex the vicarage to Fyvie in 1399, but this appears to have been unsuccessful, although a pension upon the fruits appears to have been allotted to the Priory (CRH. Vat. Trans. II. No's 11, 87; Aberbrothoc, II. No. 100).
Annexed to the archdeaconry of St. Andrews by William Malvoisin, bishop of St. Andrews (1233 x 38), the church was exchanged for that of Kinneff by the then archdeacon in 1363, Tarvit thereafter resuming the status of an independent parsonage (NLS. MS. 15.1.18, No. 14; CPP, I. 409; CPL. VIII. 153). In 1512, however, the teinds of Tarvit were annexed by Alexander Stuart, archbishop of St. Andrews to the Pedagogy with a view to erecting it into a college, but this came to nought, the College of St. Leonards being founded in its place, and it was not until 1537 that the original idea of erecting the Pedagogy into a college was revived by Archbishop Beaton, who refounded it as the College of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Univ. Comm. Rep., St. And., 356-9; RMS, IV. No. 1742; Cant, University of St. Andrews, 28-30). This foundation was confirmed in 1554, but no further move was made to annex Tarvit until 1558, when both parsonage and vicarage revenues were united to the "New College", whose rights to these teinds were upheld after the Reformation itself, while the cure thenceforward remained a vicarage pensionary (Univ. Comm. Rep., St. And., 362-7; RMS. IV. No. 1742; Assumptions, 86V, 102V).

Granted to the Priory of St. Andrews by Hugh Gifford, and William, his son (1178 x 80), this was confirmed by
William the Lion (1189 x 98) and Pope Innocent III in 1206 (RPSA. 72, 325; NLS. MS. 15.1.18, No. 1). This proved ineffective, however, and at some date before 1442 both parsonage and vicarage fruits had been annexed to the archdeaconry of Dunkeld, the cure being served by a vicar pensioner (SHS Misc. Vi. 48; RS. 386, 40). In that year, the then archdeacon complained that a separate vicarage perpetual had been erected by one of his predecessors, and he now supplicated for its re-annexation to his prebend (ib.) It appears that he was unsuccessful in his plea, as the parsonage alone was united to the archdeaconry at the Reformation, the cure remaining a vicarage perpetual (Scottish Benefices, 185; Thirds of Benefices, 9, 29; Assumptions, 334; RSS, LXII, 42).

1059. Temple (St. A. Lothian)

Also known as Balantrodoch, the church was originally the principal house of the Templars in Scotland, and passed with the other possessions of that order to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, c. 1309 (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 131). The church appears to have become parochial before 1426, and was certainly so by the sixteenth century, by which time it was known as Temple (SSR. II. 129; RMS. III. No. 275). Both parsonage and vicarage teinds continued with the Knights Hospitallers, while the vicarage was apparently
pensionary (Abstract of Chs. in Chartulary of Torphichen, 8; Thirds of Benefices, 27; Assumptions, 183v).

1060. Terregles (Glasgow, Dessenes/Nithsdale)

Annexed to the Provostry of Lincluden Collegiate Church at the Reformation, the church, which was already a vicarage by 1446, would appear to have belonged to the College since its foundation in 1389, while an entry in Bagimond's Roll compared with that for Lochrutton, similarly annexed to Lincluden, would appear to indicate that the original annexation had been to the nunnery of Lincluden, and had preceded 1275 (McDowall, Chronicles of Lincluden, 114; CPL, IX. 542; SHS Misc. V. 106). The parsonage alone was annexed, the cure being a vicarage perpetual (Reg. of Pres. II. 44).

1061. Thankerton (Glasgow, Lanark)

The church, which was also known as Woodkirk, Tyntou, and latterly, as St. John's Kirk, was granted to Kelso by Aneis de Brus c. 1180, while a further grant made then by Symon Loccard also conferred the church upon the abbey, which was confirmed in its rights by Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow (1179 x 83), and i.p.u. by Walter, bishop of Glasgow in 1232 (Calchou, No's 275, 279, 338, 414). Nevertheless, the grant never appears to have been fully effective, and while Kelso undoubtedly exercised the patronage until the sixteenth
century, the abbey received but forty shillings from the church of Tyntou c. 1300 (Calchou, 471; Charter Chest of the Earldom of Wigtown, No. 522). On the proposed erection of the Collegiate Church of Biggar by Malcolm, Lord Fleming, the patronage was resigned by the abbey in 1540, and confirmed by the Archbishop of Glasgow in 1542 (Ib. No. 522). With the erection of the College in 1545/6, both parsonage and vicarage fruits were annexed to the provostry of the church, while a curate was thenceforward to serve the charge (Spalding Club Misc. V. 296 ff.) While part of the teinds appear at the Reformation to have pertained to the chanter of Glasgow, this was evidently due to the fact that James Stevenson, chanter of Glasgow, was first Provost of the Collegiate Church, to which both parsonage and vicarage remained entirely annexed (Assumptions, cited OP. I. 143; Charter Chest of the Earldom of Wigtown, No's 399, 588).

1062. Thurso (Caithness)

A vicarage in 1275, the church was undoubtedly one of the six unnamed churches reserved by Gilbert, bishop of Caithness, in 1224 x 45, to his own, and his successor's mensa, to which the parsonage revenues remained annexed (SHS Misc. Vl. 68; Bannatyne Misc. III. 18; Assumptions, cited OP. II. 11. 615).
1063. Tibbermore (Dk. Fife and Strathearn) – St. Mary

In origin, an oratory of the bishops of Dunkeld, who possessed an episcopal residence in this parish by the time of Bishop Geoffrey (1236-49), this church became the church of the parish when that of St. Serfs alias Pitcairn (q.v.) fell into disuse (Myln, Vitae, 44). The church was a mensal church of the bishopric of Dunkeld in the early sixteenth century, and as it was already a vicarage by 1275, it is apparent that it was so, from at least the early thirteenth century when the episcopal residence was established (Rentale Dunkeldense, 9; SHS Misc. Vl. 46; Myln, Vitae, 11, 44). With the restoration of St. Serfs by Bishop George Brown, a separate vicarage was erected for that church, the parsonage revenues of the whole continuing with the bishops, while Tibbermore continued to be served by a vicar perpetual (Ib. 44; Assumptions, 316v, 319v; Reg. of Pres. I. 89).

Tibbermore (Dk. Fife and Strathearn) – St. Serf:– See Pitcairn.

1064. Tillicoultry (Db)

Granted to Cambuskenneth by William the Lion (1165 x 93), this being confirmed by Pope Celestine III in 1195, the church with its teinds was annexed to the abbey by Simon, bishop of Dunblane (1178-98) (Cambuskenneth, No's 25, 220-1).
This was reconfirmed by successive bishops of Dunblane, one of whom, Osbert, allowed the abbey the privilege of serving the church by chaplains (c. 1230), both parsonage and vicarage remaining annexed thereafter (Ib. No's 122-4, 217; RMS, VII. No. 1222; Rep. on State of Certain Parishes, 27).

1065. Tingwall (Orkney)

United with Whiteness and Weisdale in the sixteenth century, the combined fruits formed the prebend of the Archdeacon of Shetland, to which a certain canonry, possibly to be equated with this, had been annexed by 1429 (PSSA, Vol. XLIV. 304; RS. 249, 31).

1066. Tinwald (Glasgow, Nithsdale)

The parsonage had been erected into a prebend of the Collegiate Church of Lincluden before 1498, it then lying within the patronage of the Maxwells of Tinwald (RSS, I. No. 245). While the church had apparently been an independent parsonage in 1427, some connection with Lincluden may be seen in an agreement of 1437, but the date of erection must remain conjectural (SSR, II. 160; CPL. VIII. 630). The parsonage remained a prebend on the eve of the Reformation, still within the patronage of the Maxwells, while the cure was a perpetual vicarage (Prot. Bk. of Mark Carruthers, No. 140; GRH. Chs. No. 1251; Thirds of Benefices, 290).
Tiree (Isles):— See Kirkapol and Soroby in Tiree.

1067. Tongland (Galloway, Desnes)

Granted to Holyrood by Uchtred, Prince of Galloway (1160 x 64), this was confirmed to the uses of the abbey by John, bishop of Galloway (1189 x 1206) (Lib. S. Crucis, No's 27, 49; App. I. No. 1). The church was re-confirmed to Holyrood by Alan of Galloway (d. 1234), but it is evident that on the foundation of the monastery of Tongland by Alan (c. 1218), the revenues of the parish church must have been transferred to the new foundation, to which the parsonage revenues henceforward pertained, while the vicarage appears to have been served by one of the canons of the abbey (Ib. No. 73; Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 88; RMS, V. No. 782; GRH, Cns. No. 2126; APS, IV. 308).

1068. Torosay (Isles)

Also known as Killean in Torosay, the church, which was one of the seven parish kirks of Mull, had its patronage annexed to Iona at the Reformation, while one third of the revenues pertained as was customary to the bishop of the Isles (Coll. de Reb. Alb. 3-4; Monro, Western Isles, 29-30).

1069. Torphichen (St. A. Linlithgow)

In origin, the only house of Hospitallers in Scotland, the church had become parochial before 1448, the parsonage
teinds remaining with the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 133; Duntreath Muniments, II, No. 11; Abstract of Chs. in Chart. of Torphichen, 8, 10; Assumptions, 158).

1070. Torrance (Glasgow, Rutherglen)

A hospital, with an associated church, had been founded here before 1296, but while it is designated as a "hospital or chapel without cure" in 1439, it then lying within the parish of Kilbride, it appears as parochial in 1532, and subsequent presentations would appear to confirm this (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 158; RS. 359, 1083; RMS, III. No. 3210; RSS, II. No. 977; Ib. III. No. 1648). In 1532, moreover, the parsonage appears as united to the Collegiate Church of Restalrig, and this annexation evidently continued until the Reformation, after which the church was once again accounted but a part of Kilbride, although its revenues formed no part of that parish's emoluments (RMS, III. No. 3210; VII, No. 1840; Thirds of Benefices, 18; RSS, LXIX, 221; OP. I. 100).

1071. Torry (St. A. Fothric)

An independent parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation, the patronage then pertaining to the Wardlaws of Torry, who had held it
since 1435 (Cardross Writs, No's 390, 393, 849; SHS Misc. VI. 37; Assumptions, 86).

**Torryburn (St. A. Fothric)**

Although it would appear from certain records that this church possessed a separate existence from that of Torry (q.v.), the revenues of Torryburn pertaining to Culross at the Reformation, while those of Torry remained independent, it rather seems that the two names were used indifferently, and that the connection with Culross was at first personal, although it is interesting to note that, even in 1649, the stipend of the minister of Torry (cf. Thirds of Benefices, 95) was paid from the feu duties of Culross (Erroi Chs. No. 418; Thirds of Benefices, 95; APS, VI - II, 467; RMS, V. No. 2152).

**Torthorwald (Glasgow, Nithsdale)**

An independent parsonage in Bagimond, the church may be identifiable with that of "Toethocalde", of which the abbey of Holywood were alleged patrons in 1264 (SHS Misc. V. 103; CPL. I. 418). Before 1504, however, the parsonage had become annexed to Fail, one of whose brethren appears normally to have served the vicarage (Prot. Fk. of Cuthbert Simson, No's 127, 393; RMS, IV. No. 2555; VI. No. 1645; Reg. of Pres. II. 73).
Toskerton (Galloway, Rhinns)

Known also as Kirkmadryne, the church, which was an independent parsonage in Bagimond, had been annexed to the Priory of Whithorn before the Reformation, while at the same period the vicarage was held by a canon of that house (SHS Misc. VI, 75; Testament of Mathew Fleming; Deeds, II, 457).

Tough (Ab. Mar)

Also known as Tulich, this parish should not be confused with that of Tullich, which in the medieval period usually appears as Tulynathtlayk (Place Names of Aberdeenshire 402, 404). This church appears as an independent parsonage in Bagimond, and while it is evidently this church which appears as a prebend of Aberdeen Cathedral in 1438, this must have only been an erection "ad vitam", as the church never again appears as such, it thereafter continuing as an independent parsonage, the patronage of which pertained to the earls of Huntly from at least the mid-fifteenth century to the Reformation (Scottish Benefices, 232-3, 264; RMS, II. No. 314; V. No. 1056; Assumptions, 379).

Towie (Ab. Mar):— See Kinbathoch.

Trailflat (Glasgow, Nithsdale)

Granted to Kelso by William de Carnoto, c. 1180, this
was confirmed by William the Lion (1165-1214), and i.p.u. by Joceline, bishop of Glasgow (1179 x 89) (Calchou, No's 13, 279, 344-5, 413). A vicarage had been erected before 1275, but this was apparently transitory, as both parsonage and vicarage teinds evidently lay with the abbey at the Reformation, although most of the revenues appear to have been devoted to the use of the cell of Lesmahagow, the cure itself being served by a chaplain (SHS Misc. V. 102; Assumptions, 224, 241, 247v; Chalmers, Caledonia, V. 160).

1076. Trailtrow (Glasgow, Annandale)

A hospital, to which this parish church was annexed, had been founded before 1455, although a reference in 1363 to "a certain hospital, having a parish church annexed", almost certainly applies to this foundation (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 158; SHS Misc. V. 98; CPP. I. 446). Only in 1512/13 does the position become clear, however, it being then evident that the entire revenues of the church were devoted to the hospital, the preceptor of which was responsible, either in person or by substitute, for the cure of souls, this arrangement continuing till the Reformation (RSS. I. No. 2470; Ib. IV. No. 1445; RMS, IV. No's 274, 231).

1077. Tranent (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

Granted to Holyrood by Thor, son of Swan (c. 1150),
this was confirmed by Richard, bishop of St. Andrews (1163-78) and later by Seyr de Quincey (1165 x 1174), the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey (Liber S. Crucis, No's 11, 36-38; Assumptions, 104). A vicarage settlement took place in 1251, but vicarage frequently served by canons (Liber S. Crucis, No. 75; CPL, XII. 735; Diversorum, Paul III, 1543-5, 122).

1078. Traquair (Glasgow, Peebles)

Also known as Kirkbride, the church pertained to the bishopric of Glasgow in the Inquest of c. 1120, it being confirmed to Bishops Engelram and Jocelin by Pope Alexander III in 1170 and 1174 respectively (REG, No's 1, 26, 32). The church, both parsonage and vicarage, along with its annexed chapel of Megget, continued to be annexed to the bishop's mensa, as they did at the Reformation, while cure served by a vicar pensioner (Assumptions, 272V; Ib. cited OP. I. 219; RMS, VI. No. 1526).

1079. Traverlen 'St. A. Linlithgow)

The vill of Traverlen was confirmed to Kelso by William the Lion (1165 x 74), as Dodin of Berwick held it at its
best (Calchou, No. 389). The church of Traverlen was later confirmed i.p.u. to the abbey by Roger, bishop of St. Andrews (1188 x 1200), and while it thereafter disappears from record, there is little doubt that this church is thereafter known as Duddingston, the parsonage of which remains with Kelso (see Duddingston, Calchou, No's. 89, 425, Book of the Old Edinburgh Club).

Trefontains (St. A. Merse):— See Strafontain.

1080. Trinity Gask (Db)

Granted to Inchaffray by Gilbert, earl of Strathearn, (1231 x 3), corporal possession had evidently not been obtained in 1234, but this must have been effected shortly after this date as a vicarage settlement was confirmed in 1239, the parsonage thereafter remaining with the abbey, while the vicarage appears normally to have been held by one of the canons (Inchaffray, No's XLV, LXI, LXVII, App. No. XI; Thirds of Benefices, 16; RGS, V. No. 2647; Ib. XL. 117).

1081. Troqueer (Glasgow, Dessenes/Nithdale)

The parsonage was annexed to Tongland at the Reformation, the original annexation apparently having taken place before 1275, the church appearing as a vicarage by that date (SHS Misc. V. 104; APS. IV. 308; Thirds of Benefices, 22).
1082. **Trumpan (Isles)**

Also known as Kilchoman, or St. Conan in Waternish, the church, which was one of the twelve parish kirks of Skye (q.v.) appears as an independent parsonage within lay patronage in 1428, it evidently remaining as such at the Reformation when, as was customary, the Bishop of the Isles is found holding one third of the teinds of this parish (*CPL*, VIII. 9; *Dunvegan*, I. 62; *Monro, Western Isles*, 37).

1083. **Tulliallan (Db)**

An independent parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation when the patronage pertained to the family of Blackadder, who as lairds of Tulliallan had held the same since at least 1488/9 (*SHS Misc.* VI. 72; *GRH. Chs.* No. 544; *Assumptions*, 237v). One quarter of the fruits, both parsonage and vicarage, were, however, held by the bishops of Dunblane, this apparently being in accordance with an agreement of 1237 (*Theiner, Vet. Mon.* No. XCI; *Assumptions*, 235v).

1084. **Tullibody (Db)**

Granted to Cambuskenneth by Simon, son of Macbeth, c. 1170, this was thereafter confirmed in free alms by Laurence, bishop of Dunblane, following upon an agreement over his episcopal rights (*Cambuskenneth*, No's 216, 218-9).
Other confirmations followed, including one of Osbert, bishop of Dunblane (c. 1230), allowing church to be served by chaplains (Ib. No's 123-4, 217). Both parsonage and vicarage continued to be held by the abbey, the attribution of the church to Culross in the Assumption of the Thirds evidently being in error, while latterly the cure evidently became a vicarage pensionary (RMS, VII. No. 1222; RS. 664, 123v; RSS, II. No. 2858; Thirds of Benefices, 95, 251).

1085. Tullibole (Db)

The church of Tulybothwyn was granted to the newly founded abbey of Culross by its founder Malcolm, earl of Fife in 1217, this being further confirmed by the earl's successors (PESA, Vol. LX, 69-71, 73-4). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits were annexed but only "two parts", equated in another rental with three quarters, of the teinds pertained to the abbey, one quarter instead pertaining from some unknown date, but possibly as a result of an agreement of 1237, to the Dean of Dunblane Cathedral (NLS. MS. 31.3.13, 35; Ib. fo. 110; Assumptions, 282, 299; Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. XCI; RMS, VII. No. 9). The church itself was evidently served by a curate paid by the abbey (Thirds of Benefices, 95).

1086. Tullich (Ab. Mar)

Not to be confused with the parish of Tough, which frequently appears under the form Tulich, this church in the
middle ages usually appears as a variation of Tulynathtlayk (Place Names of Aberdeenshire, 402, 404). This church always appears to have been closely associated with that of Aboyne, and may indeed have originally been a chapel of that church, since Tullich does not appear in Bagimond's Roll for 1275 (REA, 11. 52; cf. SHS Misc. VI. 41). If this was the case, Tullich would have passed with Aboyne (q.v.), firstly to the Knights Templar at Culter by the grant of Walter Byset, and confirmation "ad usus proprios" by Randolph, bishop of Aberdeen (c. 1240), and then c. 1314 to the Knights of St. John at Torphichen (REA, 11. 271-2; Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 131). Whatever the circumstances of the original grant, this was certainly the sequence of events, the parsonage revenues of Tullich pertaining in the sixteenth century to the Knights of St. John, while the cure was a vicarage perpetual (Abstracts of Chs. in Chartulary of Torphichen, 9; RMS, II. No. 3374; VI. No. 2036; VII. No. 30).

1087. Tullicheddill (Db)

Apparently originally known as Tulliedene, the church was granted to Inchaffray by Gilchrist, earl of Strathearn, in 1219, and confirmed by Robert, his son (c. 1220) (Inchaffray, No. XLI). A vicarage settlement was confirmed in 1239/40, the fruits of the church, both in parsonage and vicarage, having already been converted to the uses of the abbey,
which henceforward served the charge by means of a curate (Ib. No. LXVII, App. No. XI; RSS, L, 52v; RMS, II. No.2651).

Tulliedene (Db):— See Tullicheddill.

1088. Tullynestle (Ab. Garioch)

The church was confirmed to the bishop of Aberdeen in 1157, along with authority to erect his chapter (REA, I. 5-7). Nevertheless, while other churches had been erected into prebends by 1256, the patronage of this church alone continued with the bishops of Aberdeen until Bishop Alexander de Kyninmund (II) erected the parsonage into a prebend of the cathedral in 1376, provision being made for a perpetual vicarage (Ib. I. 119; cf. Ii. 252-3). The parsonage remained as a prebend at the Reformation, while the vicarage, which had been augmented in 1446, was annexed to King's College, Aberdeen, as it had been since the reign of James IV, the original grant thus, having taken place between 1494/5 and 1513 (GRH Chs. No. 1975; Assumptions, 373v, 384v; Fasti Aberd. No's 104, 110; Antics. Aberd. and Banff, IV. 536; RS. 414, 149v).

Tullywhull (Ab. Boyne):— See Ordiquhill.

1089. Tundergarth (Glasgow, Annandale)

An independent parsonage in lay patronage in the mid-fifteenth century, the church remained unappropriated at the
Reformation when the patronage lay with Lord Herries of Terregles, in whose family it had rested since at least 1486 (CPL, XII. 470; RSS, I. No. 1535; Morton Papers, Box 11 - 8th May 1548; RMS, II. No. 1654; Retours - Dumfries No. 23).

Turnberry (Glasgow, Carrick):- See Kirkoswald.

1090. Turriff (Ab. Boyne)

Granted to Arbroath by Marjory, Countess of Buchan, this was confirmed by William the Lion (1211 x 14), Adam, bishop of Aberdeen (1207 x 28), and Pope Honorius III in 1220 (Aberbrothoc, I. No's 1, 199, 224). It is not included, however, in a confirmation of Gilbert, bishop of Aberdeen (1228 x 39), and the annexation appears to have been ineffective (Ib. No. 200). On the foundation of the hospital of Turriff in 1272/3 by Alexander Cumyn, earl of Buchan, the church was granted i.p.u., with consent of the bishop of Aberdeen, for the sustentation of Master, chaplains and poor (REA, I. 30-4). The patronage of the hospital and church was granted to Coupar by King Robert III in 1379, this being confirmed by the Pope in 1382 and 1389 (GRH Vat. Trans. I. No's 52, 64; Coupar Angus, No. CXIX). This too was unsuccessful, and in 1412, Gilbert, bishop of Aberdeen, with consent of John Stewart, earl of Buchan, erected the hospital, with its annexed church, into a prebend of Aberdeen Cathedral,
the right of patronage being reserved to the earl and his heirs, while a vicar pensioner was to serve the cure (REA. 1. 213-14; 11. 253). Both parsonage and vicarage continued so annexed, the patronage of the prebend at the Reformation lying with the earls of Erroll, who had received it from the crown, in whose hands it then lay, in 1450 (Antics. Aberd. and Banff. II. 542-3, 346-50; Assumptions, 382V, 388V)

1091. Twynholm (Galloway, Desnes)

Granted to Holyrood by Uchtred, Prince of Galloway (1164 x 74), this was confirmed by Christian, bishop of Galloway (1164 x 86), and by John, bishop of Galloway i.p.u. (1189 x 1206) (Lib. S. Crucis, No's 25, 49, cf. App. I. No.1). All right in the church was renounced by William, son of Gamelin of Twynholm (1200 x 34), and thenceforward, the parsonage revenues remained with the abbey, the perpetual vicarage being apparently served by secular priests (Ib. No's 72-3, App. II, No. 42; Assumptions, 105; Reg. of Pres. II, 43V; RMS, VII. No. 1524).

1092. Tyningham (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

While this church was reputedly granted to the Priory of St. Andrews by its first canon in 1144, the lands of Tyningham belonged to the bishop of St. Andrews from an early date, and the patronage of the church appears to have likewise pertained (Chronicles of Picts and Scots, 193;
CPL. I. 61; SHS Misc. VI. 58). The church was appropriated to the mensa of the Archbishop of St. Andrews in 1473, but this proved ineffective and a fresh appropriation was required in 1487, while in the intervening years the church appears as a newly erected canonry and prebend of St. Salvator's in 1485 (Theiner, Vet. Mon. 469; CPL. XIII, 71; XIV. 180-1; Scottish Benefices, 214). These annexations proved transitory, and in 1537 both parsonage and vicarage revenues were annexed to the College of St. Marys at St. Andrews, being confirmed in 1554 and so continuing (Univ. Comm. Rep. - St. Andrews, 357-8, 362-6; Assumptions, 75v).

1093. Tynron (Glasgow, Nithsdale)

The church had been annexed by 1275 to the abbey of Holywood, with whom the parsonage teinds continued at the Reformation, while one of the abbey's canons appears to have normally served the vicarage (SHS. V. 100; Assumptions, 271; Reg. of Pres. I, 11; PRO. 31/9-33 Diversorum, Paul IV (1557-8) - January 1558).

Tyntou (Glasgow, Lanark):- See Thankerton.

1094. Tyrie (Ab. Boyne)

The church appears as a vicarage in Bagimond's Roll, in which the then vicar appears as responsible for the taxation
of the whole church, it seeming apparent from these circumstances that an early appropriation had already been commuted in some way, possibly, as in parallel cases, for a small annual pension (SHS Misc. VI. 43, 66; cf. Abbotrule). Thereafter, the church appears to have resumed the status of an independent parsonage, the patronage of which, in the mid-fifteenth century, pertained to the earls of Douglas, passing upon their forfeiture to the crown who retained it at the Reformation, when its independence of Kings College, Aberdeen, from which many of its parsons had been drawn, is specifically stressed (RS. 378, 105; RSS, IV. No's 892, 924, 3280; RMS, V. No. 1526).

Ugston (Moray, Elgin):— See Ogston.

1095. Uig in Lewis (Isles)

One of the four parish churches of Lewis described by Archdeacon Monro in 1549, the parsonage appears to have remained independent (Monro, Western Isles, 61; Coll. de Reb. Alb. 8; Dunvegan, I. 36).

1096. Uig in Trouternes (Isles)

One of the twelve parish Kirks of Skye (q.v.), the church of St. Conan was within lay patronage in the mid-fifteenth century, this in the sixteenth century being exercised by the crown, the church by this period evidently
being united to one of the other churches of the island (Monro, *Western Isles*, 37; CPL, VIII, 100; XII. 70; RSS, I. No. 2400; IV. No. 1791).

**Uist**

The islands contained five parish churches in 1549 (Monro, *Western Isles*, 48-9). See Benbecula, Howmore, Kilmuir, Kilpeter and Sand.

**Uist - Holy Trinity (Isles)**

The chapel of Karynch in Uist was granted to Inchaffray by Christina, daughter of Alan, and Reginald called McRodry, this being confirmed by Godfrey of Yle, lord of Uist in 1389 and Donald of Yle, Lord of the Isles in 1413, but thereafter the chapel drops from record, it evidently forming but a part of the parish of Benbecula and never itself achieving parochial status (Inchaffray, No's CXLI-II; Easson, *Medieval Religious Houses*, 84; Monro, *Western Isles*, 48-9).

**Ulva (Isles)**

This has been rejected as a pre-Reformation parish on several accounts. It does not appear on record, nor does its existence square with the evidence of Dean Monro, whose seven parishes in Mull are readily identifiable and to one of which, possibly Kilninian, Ulva most probably pertained (Monro, *Western Isles*, 29-31; OP. II. 1. 317-8).
Unst (Orkney)

The island formed three parishes before the sixteenth century. See Balliasta, Lund and Norwick.

Unthank (Moray, Elgin)

This prebend of Elgin Cathedral was founded upon the chapelry of the Blessed Virgin in the Castle of Duffus in 1542, this never in fact having possessed parochial status, but remained at all times part of the parish of Duffus (REM, No. 474; cf. Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanae, VI. 384; Assumptions, 408Y).

1097. Unthiekil (Brechin)

Although a parish church of St. Tevanary of Unthiekil appears as a prebend in the Church of Brechin in 1446, no formal identification can be made, although it is possibly to be associated with the vill of Unthank, the lands of which lay within the parish of Brechin in the sixteenth century (RS, 411, 11; RSS, V. No. 2776).

Uphall (St. A. Linlithgow):- See Strathbrock.

Upsetlington (St. A. Merse)

1098. (a) Easter Upsetlington

This church frequently referred to as Upsetlington, and after its reconstruction by James IV as
Kirk of Steill, and then Ladykirk, was the parish church of the eastern part of the barony of Upsetlington, the other part, Wester Upsetlington, possessing its own parish church, although this had ceased to exist by the mid-fifteenth century, it then becoming part of Hutton (Trans. of the Scottish Ecclesiological Society, IV. 216-7; CPL, XIII, 644-5). Evident confusion exists between the two churches, nor indeed is it certain when the lands became so divided, but it is clear from later evidence that the connections which existed between Durham, Coldingham and Upsetlington refer to the church latterly known as Wester Upsetlington, while the church of Easter Upsetlington appears to be the church entered in Bagmond's Roll as that Upsetlington, its patronage remaining with the lords of the barony who in 1491 became the Homes of that Ilk, with whom, the patronage of the still independent parish remained at the Reformation (SHS M. sc. VI. 35; HMC 12th Rep. App. Pt. VIII. 168; RMS, II. No. 2050; V. No. 1963; Assumptions, 188V; Reg. of Pres. I. 143V).

1099. (b) Wester Upsetlington

The lands of Wester Upsetlington appear to have pertained to the bishops of Durham from an early period, these being regarded as an appurtenant of their castle of Norham, and it would therefore seem likely that early disputes
over the church of Upsetlington, between the bishops and others, refer to this church, rather than that of Easter Upsetlington, the patronage of which appears to have always rested with the lord of the barony (Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scotland, Vol. II. No. 979; III. No's 1022, 1024, 1034-6; N. Durham, App. No. DLXXIII). The revenues of the church, which was evidently accounted to lie outwith the Kingdom of Scotland, pertained to the bishops until the mid-fourteenth century when the lands, and with them the church, and its teinds, were again incorporated into the diocese of St. Andrews, the lands in 1460 being held by Alexander Benistoun, who in that year endowed a prebend in the Collegiate Church of Dunglass from them (Trans. of Scottish Ecclesiological Society, IV. 209; HMC. 12th Rep. App. Pt. VIII. 167; Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scotland, III. No. 1022). This was followed in 1476 by the appropriation of the teinds of the former parish church, then utterly destroyed, to the Provostry of Dunglass, the whole extent of the former parish being united to the parish of Hutton, also annexed to the Provostry, and with this transaction the history of this parish ceases, its teinds continuing with those of Hutton to pertain to the Provostry, while the prebend based upon the lands of Upsetlington likewise continued in being until the Reformation (CPL, XIII. 644-5; Scottish Benefices, 200; HMC 12th Rep. Pt. VIII. 167-9; Ib. Milne Home MSS., 239-40;
Assumptions, 169; Reg. of Pres. I. 145; RMS. VII. No. 290).

1100. Urquhart (Moray, Elgin)

Almost certainly annexed to the Priory of Urquhart from its foundation by David I c. 1136, that house, and its dependent church, were confirmed to the other house of Dunfermline by Pope Lucius III in 1182 (Dunfermelyn, No's 33-4, 238). On the union of Urquhart and Pluscarden in 1454, the teinds, both parsonage and vicarage, remained with the united house, commonly called Pluscarden, and did so at the Reformation, while the charge was possibly served by a curate (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. DCCLXIX; Familie of Innes, 76; Morton Papers, Box 62 - 14th July, 1555; Assumptions, 405).

1101. Urquhart (Moray, Inverness)

Also known as Glenurquhart, the church, in conjunction with that of Inveravon, was assigned by Brice, bishop of Moray as a prebend of his Cathedral (1208 x 15), this prebend along with its dependent chapels, which were apparently Kirkmichael and Knockando, in respect of Inveravon, and Glenmoriston in the case of Urquhart, subsequently being erected in 1226 into the Chancellorship of Elgin Cathedral by Andrew, bishop of Moray (REM, No's 46, 69, 81, 83, 93). Both parsonage and vicarage fruits continued with the Chancellorship at the Reformation, although an apparently
simple prebend of Glenquharn does appear in the fifteenth century, the cure itself evidently being served throughout by a vicar pensioner (CPL, VIII, 457; Assumptions, 413V; Reg. of Sigs. in Comptrollery, XIII, 10V; RMS, VI. No. 1714).

1102. Urquhart (Ross)

Erected in conjunction with the garbal teinds of Logie - Wester, and the quarter kirks of Cromarty and Rosemarkie, to form the prebend of the Treasurer of Ross in the re-erection of the chapter of Ross in 1255/6 (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. CLXXII). A vicarage had been erected by 1275, it being conjoined with that of Logie - Wester by 1438, while the joint parsonage teinds remained with the Treasurers (SHS Misc. VI. 51; RSS. I. No. 273; V. No. 766; Assumptions cited OP. II. 11. 548; Lords Appeal Cases (1814), X. 637).

1103. Urr (Glasgow, Dessenes/Nithsdale)

The church, which was dedicated to St. Constantine, was in origin a chapel of Colmonell (q.v.), both being granted to Holyrood by Uchtred, Prince of Galloway (1160 x 74), this being confirmed by Engelram, bishop of Glasgow (1164 - 1173/4) (Lib. S. Crucis, No's 23, 52). By the thirteenth century, the chapel had replaced Colmonell as the parish church, which was now known as Kirkconstantine, and as such was confirmed to Holyrood by members of the Baliol family, and by William, bishop of Glasgow i.p.u., in 1250, faculty being given to
serve the church by canons (Ib. No's 70-1, 80-1). The
parsonage remained with the abbey at the Reformation, while
the vicarage continued to be served by canons (Assumptions,
105; Prot. Bk. of John Robeson, 56a; GRH Chs. No. 1749 (a)).

1104. Urray (Ross)

Also known as Bron, or Lochbron, the parsonage, along
with that of Inverferan, was assigned to the sub-chanter of
Ross in the re-constitution of the cathedral by Pope
Alexander IV in 1255/6 (Theiner, Vet. Mon. No. CLXXXII;
REM, No. 65). The church, which was dedicated to St.
Madidus, and frequently referred to as such, continued so
annexed, although by the sixteenth century, the parish was
known as Urray, the cure then being a vicarage perpetual
(CPL. IX, 426; RS. 397, 120⅞; Assumptions, cited OP, II. 11.
519; RSS. Vol. XLI, 107; Reg. of Pres. I. 30, 97).

1105. Walls (Orkney)

A vicarage by 1523, the parsonage revenues were
assigned in common to the canons of Kirkwall Cathedral in
the re-erection of the chapter of Orkney by Bishop Reid in
1544, the vicarage at the same time being annexed to the
prebend of the sub-dean, the cure henceforward being a
vicarage pensionary (RMS. III. No. 3102; GRH Chs. No. 935;
Peterkin, Rentals - Bishopric Docs. 26; Thirds of Benefices,
1, 42; RSS. LV, 217).
1106. Walls in Shetland (Orkney)

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

1107. Walston (Glasgow, Lanark)

Granted to the Dean and Chapter of Glasgow by William de Moravia, earl of Bothwell in 1292, the church was confirmed to the uses of the canons by Robert, bishop of Glasgow in 1293 (REG, No's 239-242). A vicarage settlement followed, patronage of the cure remaining with the earls of Bothwell, as it did at the Reformation, while parsonage revenues remained with the Chapter of Glasgow (Ib. No. 247; Assumption cited OP. I. 132; Thirds of Benefices, 19; RSS, XXXVII, 5).

Wandel (Glasgow, Lanark): - See Hartside.

1108. Wamphray (Glasgow, Annandale)

An independent parsonage, the patronage of which was granted by John of Corrie to Roger de Kirkpatrick in 1357, the church continued to be unappropriated, lying within the presentation of the Lords of the barony, who from 1549 onwards were the Johnstones of Wamphray (HMC 15th Rep. App. Pt. VIII, 43; RMS, IV. No. 404; Retours - Dumfries, No's 71, 234).
1109. Wardlaw (Moray, Inverness)

Following upon a composition between Brice, bishop of Moray and John Byseth (1203 x 21), the latter resigned his rights in this church, then known as Dulbatelauch, while the bishop did likewise over the church of Conveth (q.v.), this church then being confirmed to the episcopal mensa by a Papal Legate (1203 x 24), and by Pope Honorius III in 1222, while in agreement with the original composition, the site of the church was transported to Wardlaw (REM, No's 21-2, 51, 56). A vicarage had been erected by 1275, but was so impoverished that it had been united to that of Conveth, c. 1330, and was still so a century later, but appears to have been disjoined thereafter, although the vicarage at the Reformation was possibly pensionary, the remaining revenues continuing with the bishops of Moray (SHS Misc. VI. 46; RS. 251, 274v; Thirds of Benefices, 5; RSS, LXIII, 147).

Waternish - St. Conan (Isles): See Trumpan.

1110. Waften (Caithness)

Assigned, along with the church of Bower, as the prebend of the Archdeacon in the constitution of his cathedral chapter by Gilbert, bishop of Caithness 1224 x 45 (Bannatyne Misc. III. 19). Both parsonage and vicarage teinds were annexed, the cure at the Reformation being served by a vicar
pensioner (Assumptions, cited OP. II. 11. 782; Sutherland Charters, cited OP. II. 11. 781; RMS, V. No. 2078).

III. Wauchope (Glasgow, Eskdale)

Both parsonage and vicarage revenues had been annexed to Jedburgh by 1220, in which year, it was agreed that the vicar should receive five marks per annum (REG, No. 114). These revenues continued thus annexed to the abbey at the Reformation, being then utilised, as they no doubt always had been, for the support of the dependent cell of Canonbie, while the cure evidently continued to be pensionary (Assumptions, 216v, 221; RMS, VII. No. 290).

Wedale (St. A. Merse):— See Stow.

Wedirley (St. A.)

Although sometimes referred to as a church, it is clear that this chapel granted to Kelso by Gilbert, son of Aldanus de Hom, (c. 1250), never attained parochial status, being in origin a chapel of Home, and evidently continuing as such, although it eventually lay within the parish of Gordon, which also pertained to Kelso (Calchou, No's 239, 300, 455, 469; Assumptions, 227v-238).

III2. Weem (Dk. Athole and Drumalbane)

An independent parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained unappropriated at the Reformation, although its
patronage, which had been reserved by the earl of Athole in a grant of the lands of Weem to the family of Menzies c. 1300, was frequently in dispute between successive earls and lairds of Weem, the latter eventually making good their claim (SHS Misc. IV. 324-5, 355-7; cf. GRH. Supp. Chs. as cited therein; Assumptions, 300; Rep. on State of Certain Parishes, 187; Retours - Perth, No. 304).

1113. Weemys (St. A. Fothrie)

Granted to Soutra by John of Methkill, son of Michael de Weemys, (c. 1239), this was confirmed by David de Bernham, bishop of St. Andrews shortly after this date, and to the uses of the house by Gamelin, bishop of St. Andrews in 1261, provision being made for the erection of a vicarage (CCM, 13, 25-6, 34-5). After several attempts to annex the hospital and its revenues, this was achieved in 1460 with the annexation to Trinity College, Edinburgh, when the parsonage revenues were allotted to the upkeep of the bedesmen therein by James Kennedy, bishop of St. Andrews in 1462 (Easson, Medieval Religious Houses, 157; CCM, 58-61, 67). While the vicar appears thereafter to have had at least some portion of the teinds, this evidently being also the case before 1460, although canons of Soutra did on occasions serve the cure, the position in the sixteenth century appears to have altered, both parsonage and vicarage revenues now
pertaining to Trinity College, while the cure was served by a vicar pensioner (Ib. 71-3, 108, 116, 128-9, 194-7, 235; CPL, IX. 21; RS. 291, 161).

1114. Weisdale (Orkney)

United with Tingwall and Whiteness in the sixteenth century, the combined fruits formed the prebend of the Archdeacon of Shetland, to which a certain canonry, possibly to be equated with this, had been annexed by 1429 (PSSA, Vol. XLIV. 304; RS. 249, 31).

West Calder:— See Calder – Comitis.

West Kilbride:— See Kilbride (Glasgow, Kyle and Cunningham).

West Linton:— See Linton.

Wester Binning:— See Binning.

1115. Westerkirk (Glasgow, Eskdale/Annandale)

Granted to Melrose by John de Graham, lord of Westerkirk, and confirmed by Robert I in 1321, this was granted to the uses of the abbey, with all its teinds, in that same year by the Chapter of Glasgow Cathedral (Melros, No's 383-89). The abbey already possessed teinds in Eskdalemuir granted to them by Robert Avenel, and confirmed to them by Herbert, bishop of Glasgow (1147-64), and as recently as 1305 an agreement
over the chapel of Watcarrick had taken place between the
abbey and the parson of Westerkirk (Ib. No's 5, 352). This
grant now consolidated these interests, it being conceded
in a further confirmation by John, bishop of Glasgow that
the church might be served by a chaplain, both parsonage
and vicarage revenues thus accruing to the monastery, as
they continued to do at the Reformation, although these
were "out of use of payment" at that period (Ib. No. 390;
Prot. Bk. of James Young, No. 1340; Melrose Regality Records,
266-7; Assumptions, 208).

Wester Upsetlington (St. A. Merse):- See Upsetlington.

Westray (Orkney)

1116. (a) Cross Kirk

Although this church, and those of Our Lady and
Papa Westray, appear to have been united as one parochial cure
by 1443, the parsonage revenues of this church appear to
have formed one of the original prebends of Kirkwall
Cathedral from at least 1441 until the reconstitution of
the cathedral chapter by Bishop Reid in 1544 (CPL, IX. 349,
379, 398; CPP, I. 572; RS, 572, 62; PSSA, Vol. XVI. 195;
RMS, III. No. 3102). In that constitution, the parsonage
of Holy Cross was assigned as a common church of the chapter,
but this appears to have been non-effective, possibly due to
the fact that the holder of the prebend - Alexander Scott,
failed to obtain possession of Our Lady Kirk of Sanday, which had been assigned to him as the Chancellor's prebend, but remained with the old possessor as a simple prebend until after the Reformation (Ib. III. No. 3102; Records of the Earldom of Orkney, 243, 253, 340; RSS. V. No. 3120). The church, or rather the revenues of this church, which had apparently ceased to exist before 1585, is thus still treated as a simple prebend in 1588/9, although it appears as a common church lying within the bishop's patronage at, and shortly after, this period (Comps. Gen. Coll. of Thirds, cited Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae, VIII. 700; RSS, LVIII, 123v, 165v; RMS, V. No. 2076; VI. No. 546). The position of the vicarage is likewise obscure, but it evidently remained independent, although the actual cure appears to have been served by a vicar pensioner of Westray and Sanday (Thirds of Benefices, 1, 204-5).

1117. (b) Lady or Mary Kirk

Although apparently united to the churches of the Holy Cross and Papa Westray as one parochial cure before 1443, it is the churches of Our Lady and Papa Westray which are most closely linked together, their parsonage revenues apparently forming from this period, as they did at the Reformation, part of the bishop's mensal revenues, while the united vicarage of Westray evidently remained independent,
although as the actual cure appears to have been served by a vicar pensioner of Westray and Sanday, the vicarage may also have been annexed, but the whole position is most obscure, and evident confusion exists between this church and Cross Kirk (CPL, IX. 349, 379, 398; RMG, VI. No. 546; Peterkin, Rentals - Bishopric Documents, 81; Thirds of Benefices, 1, 204-5).

1118. **Whalsay (Orkney)**

United with Lunnasting and Nesting in the sixteenth century, as they had been past memory of man, the bishop of Orkney possessed half the corn teind of the parsonage, the residual teinds being the vicars (PSSA, Vol. XLIV. 305; Rep. on State of Certain Parishes, 226).

1119. **Wheelkirk (Glasgow, Teviotdale)**

The church here was apparently only a chapel, or hospital, within the parish of Castletown (q.v.), its revenues thus pertaining to Jedburgh at the Reformation, although in the fourteenth century it appears to have been treated as a free benefice (Trans. Hawick Arch. Soc. 1914, 20; Ib. 1921, 12; CBS, III. No's 1500, 1532).

1120. **Whitekirk (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)**

Originally known as Hamer, the lands were granted by David I to Holyrood (1128 x 36), while, c. 1130, the church of
the same was confirmed by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (Liber S. Crucis, No's 1-2). No vicarage existed in 1251, while in 1356, the church was served by two canons (Ib. No. 75; Scotichronicon, Lib. XIV. cap. XIII, XIV). The parish church was confirmed in proprios usus in 1398, and a vicarage was erected thereafter, the parsonage continuing with the abbey (Liber S. Crucis, No. 110, App. II. No. 27; Assumptions,104).

1121. Whiteness (Orkney)

United with Tingwall and Weisdale in the sixteenth century, the combined fruits formed the prebend of the Archdeacon of Shetland, to which a certain canonry, possibly to be equated with this, had been annexed by 1429 (PSSA, Vol. XLIV. 304; RS. 249, 31).

1122. Whithorn (Galloway, Farines)

The church, which does not appear in Bagimond, had possibly been annexed to the Priory of Whithorn from its foundation, c. 1175, although proof of this is wanting until 1454, both parsonage and vicarage teinds continuing to be annexed at the Reformation, while the cure was a vicarage pensionary (SHS Misc. VI. 75; Basson, Medieval Religious Houses, 88; CPL. X. 708; Acts and Decretals, XIX, 49; Deeds XL, 205; Reg. of Pres. II, 87).

1123. Whitgrave (St. A. Merse)

A parsonage in Bagimond, the church remained
unappropriated within the patronage of the Lords of Hailes, later earls of Bothwell, from the mid-fifteenth century to the Reformation (SHS Misc. VI. 60; RS. 417, 154; RSS, IV. No. 133; RMS. V. No. 218; Assumptions, 1972).

1124. Whittingehame (St. A. Haddington/Lothian)

The church was only quasi-parochial, being largely dependent on Dunbar, although parsons do appear in the thirteenth century (SHS Misc. VI. 102). In 1342 it was erected, with all its teinds, as the prebend of the Dean in the Collegiate Church of Dunbar, with a vicar pensioner serving parish (Ib. 92; Reg. of Pres. I. 50v; Assumptions, 180).

Wibaldington

Granted to Kelso by Adam de Portus (c. 1190), there is no further notice of this church, which has not been identified (Calchou, No. 357).

1125. Wick (Caithness)

Almost certainly one of the six churches of the diocese reserved to the bishop's mensa in the constitution of Gilbert, bishop of Caithness, (1224 x 45), the church does not appear in Bagimond's Roll (Bannatyne Misc. 111. 18; SHS Misc. VI. 51-2, 63-9). A vicarage had, however, been erected before the Reformation, the parsonage revenues
remaining with the bishop (Assumptions, cited OP, II. 11.
615; Thirds of Benefices, 3, 208; Reg. of Pres. I. 114v).

1126. Wigtown (Galloway, Farines)

A petition by the Abbot and Convent of New Abbey to
Edward II in 1308 for the grant of this church having failed,
it was granted to the Priory of Whithorn by Edward Bruce, and
confirmed by the Crown in 1325 and 1451, the patronage alone,
however, passed to the Priory, which despite supplications
made for fuller union, apparently failed to have the church
confirmed to its own uses (Cal. of Docs. rel. to Scotland,
III. No. 69; RMS, I. App. I. No. 20; II. No. 421; RS. 383,
112). The church continued unappropriated at the
Reformation, its patronage still then resting with the
Priory (Scottish Benefices, 137, 147; Barnbarroch Papers -
15th Aug. 1545; Galloway Charters, No. 65; Reg. of Pres.
II. 35; Thirds of Benefices, 21).

1127. Wilton (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

Confirmed to the bishop of Glasgow by Pope Alexander
III in 1170, successive papal confirmations were given
between 1174 and 1186, and in 1216 it was again confirmed by
Pope Honorius III to the bishop of Glasgow (REG, No's 26, 32,
51, 62, 111). At this very period, however, the
patronage of the church was indisputable and by agreement
of 1208 x 11, the bishop evidently ceded his rights to one John of Wilton (Ib. No. 100). The church, thereafter, resumed its status as an independent parsonage, the patronage of which was attached to one half of the barony, both of which were conveyed to Melrose in 1342 by Gilbert of Maxwell, this grant, however, evidently being subsequently redeemed, and on the forfeiture of the Maxwells, granted by David II to one John, son of Margaret (Ragman Rolls, 161; Melros, No. 475; Robertsons, Index, 39, No. 2). In 1494, the patronage of the still independent parsonage passed to the earls of Bothwell, who continued to hold it at the Reformation, although this was temporarily out of their hands in 1549/50 due to the treasonable activities of the third earl (RMS, II. No's 2255, 3635; IV. No. 482; V. No. 218; RSS. IV. No's 326, 856; Assumptions, 212; Thirds of Benefices, 25).

Wintertonegan - St. Bridget of (Glasgow, Nithsdale):— See Kirkbride.

1128. Wiston (Glasgow, Lanark)

Granted, along with its chapels of Crawford John and Roberton, to Kelso by Wice, lord of the vill of Wiston, 1153 x 59, the chapel of Symington was later successfully claimed as a pendicle of the mother church (Calchou, No's 335-7, 339). Subsequent confirmations include one i.p.u. by Walter, bishop of Glasgow in 1232, shortly after which,
the pendicles appear to have attained parochial status (Ib. No's 279, 333-4, 460). Vicarage disputes took place in the late fourteenth century, the cure remaining as a vicarage perpetual, while the parsonage teinds continued with the abbey, although certain revenues appear to have been utilised for the support of the cell of Lesmahagow (Ib. No. 525; Assumptions, 224, 241, 247V; RSS. 37, 5V).

Woodkirk (Glasgow, Lanark):— See Thankerton.

1129. Woomet (St. A. Linlithgow)

Known also as Wymet, the church was confirmed to Dunfermline by Robert, bishop of St. Andrews (1126-59), the lands of Wymet having been granted to the abbey by David I, the church either passing with that grant, or having been erected thereafter (Dunfermelyn, No's 2, 35, 92). Successive confirmations occur thereafter, but not until 1240 is the church confirmed to the uses of the abbey by David de Bernham, this possibly following upon a similar grant by his predecessor, William Malvoisine (1202 - 38) (Ib. No's 119, 143, 266). By this annexation a vicar, or suitable chaplain, was to be presented, both parsonage and vicarage revenues being thus annexed, and while the former course was evidently followed, the vicarage was pensionary, this cure constituting, apparently almost immediately, a joint cure with
the church of Newton (q.v.) (Ib. No. 119; SHR. XXXII, 97). The two churches were certainly conjoined from 1437 to the Reformation, and while the name Woomet appears at first to have been used to describe the united parish, this had been supplanted by that of Newton in the sixteenth century, both parsonage and vicarage revenues of the two churches remaining with the abbey (RS, 344, 1707; Assumptions, 33, 45; RMS, V. No. 1305; VI. No. 75; RSS, LV. 99; SHR. XXXII, 97).

Wymet:— See Woomet.

1130. Yarrow (Glasgow, Peebles)

Also known as St. Mary of the Lowes, St. Mary in the Forest, and St. Mary of Farmainishop, the church was possibly one of the churches of the Blessed Virgin in Ettrick Forest, the patronage of which was granted to Dryburgh by David II, this, however, evidently proving unsuccessful, the patronage instead passing to the earls of Douglas, one of whom, William, attempted to annex the church to his proposed Collegiate Church of Douglas in 1448, this following upon a revocation made by Pope Nicholas V in that year of an annexation, approved by his predecessor Pope Eugenius IV, to the Charterhouse at Perth, to which, the patronage had been granted by Archibald, earl of Douglas in 1439 (OP. I. 249-50; Robertsons, Index, 53. No. 3; Rot. Scot. I. 9; CPL. II. 268; X. 418-9, 429;
RS. 360, 115; 429, 54; *Scottish Benefices*, 123-4).
The proposed Collegiate Church having failed to materialise, the church appears to have continued as a free parsonage, its patronage passing by the forfeiture of the Douglases to the Crown, which upon the erection of the Chapel Royal at Stirling by Pope Alexander VI in 1501, had the church, both in parsonage and vicarage, annexed to that foundation, its revenues being split between the chanter, treasurer, and master of the bairns, as they were at the Reformation, the cure itself being a vicarage pensionary (*Easson, Medieval Religious Houses*, 186; *CPL*, XII. 150; Reg. C. R. Striv. CXXXI, CXXXVI-CXL, 14-15, 25-6, 45; Reg. of Pres. I. 149/V, 152; Assumptions, 259; Morton Papers, Box 62-10th Feb. 1547/8).

**Yell (Orkney)**

1131. (a) Mid Yell

Also known as *Stape*, this and the other parish churches of Yell appear to have been united from at least the mid-fifteenth century, the bishop of Orkney possessing half the corn teind of the parsonage, while the residual teinds pertained to the vicar (*PSSA*, Vol. XLIV. 305; *CPL*, XIII, 569).

1132. (b) North Yell

Also known as *Reefirth*, the history of the church is identical with that of Mid Yell (*q.v.*).
1133. (c) South Yell

Also known as Hamnavoe, the history of the church is identical with that of Mid Yell (q.v.)

Yester (St. A. Haddington/Lothian):— See Bothans.

1134. Yetholm (Glasgow, Teviotdale)

The patronage of this church was granted to Kelso by William of Hawdene, lord of Kirkcudbright, c. 1406, and while the abbey failed to have the church confirmed to their own uses, if indeed this was ever attempted, the abbot and convent continued to exercise the patronage in 1459/60 (Calhoun, No. 526; CPL. XII. 61). Thereafter, however, this right was evidently lost, as in 1490/1, the patronage of the still independent parsonage was granted to Sir Robert Ker of Cessford, following upon the resignation of William Haldane of that Ilk, this passing in 1494 to the earls of Bothwell, with whom it remained at the Reformation (RMS, II. No's 2012, 2244; V. No. 218; Assumptions, 247; RSS, LXVI, 123, 126, 133).

Yetholm Parva:— See Little Yetholm.

ADDENDA

1135. Cambuskenneth (St. A. Linlithgow)

The abbey of Cambuskenneth evidently possessed parochial status, reference being made in 1436 to the
"ecclesie parrochialis monasterii de Cambuskenneth", the entire revenues of which would pertain to the abbey (Cambuskenneth, No. 209).

1136. **Grantully (Dk. Athole and Drumalbane)**

The church of St. Mary of Grantully, as is evident from a charter of 1533, was, as it remained after the Reformation, a pendicle of Dull, its revenues as such pertaining to the Priory of St. Andrews, while the charge itself, which probably possessed quasi-parochial status, was served by a curate (Red Book of Grantully, XXI-XXIV, No's 42-3; Reg. of Ministers, 29-30; Woodrow Misc. Vol. I. 356).

673. **Kirkconnel (Glasgow, Annandale)**

Although this church does not appear in any valuation rolls of the diocese of Glasgow, it was evidently an independent parsonage lying within the patronage of the Carlyles of Torthorwald from at least 1529 to the Reformation (RMS, III. No. 868; V. No's 134, 136).

818 (a) **Miginish (Isles)**

One of the twelve parishes of Skye, also known as Eynort in Mygnes, the church, which was possibly originally distinct from that of Braacadale (q.v.), appears as an independent parsonage in crown patronage in the sixteenth century (RSS. I. No. 2310; Dunvegan, 111-112; Monro, Western Isles, 37-3).
APPENDIX II

Appropriation of Parish Churches to Religious Houses

The following lists, which were compiled from Appendix I, show the numbers and names of Scottish parish churches annexed to the various religious foundations before 1560. To this end, three divisions have been made; (A) Churches annexed to Scottish Religious Houses; (B) Churches annexed to English Religious Houses and (C) Unappropriated Churches. In the last instance 148 parishes, which remained free parsonages at the Reformation, have been noted, while in brackets following these parishes will be found recorded the names of any religious institutions which these churches may have been annexed to at some period.

Of the churches annexed to English Religious Houses, none remained effective at the Reformation, and this has been duly noted by the use of the symbols similar to those used in list (A).

In this list of churches annexed to Scottish Religious Houses, these foundations are listed alphabetically, and all churches which were in any way connected with these institutions follow thereafter. Churches which possessed full parochial rights, and those, which while often possessing full parochial status, were technically pendicles of another
church, are both listed, those which were pendants being followed by the name of the mother church in brackets, this distinction being maintained by the use of the plus symbol in the figures quoted for the number of churches annexed to each religious foundation which follows the name of the institution itself.

In the lists themselves, various symbols have been utilised to give as full a picture as possible of the exact number of churches annexed to the various religious institutions. A double asterisk, following the name of a church, indicates that an annexation took place which proved ineffective, while a single asterisk indicates that an annexation was effective, but only for a limited period. A dagger, on the other hand, denotes that while the appropriation remained effective, the parish itself had ceased to exist before the Reformation.

In the case of prebendal churches, every effort has been made to show the exact composition of the various prebends by the use of a plus sign to show where two churches were conjoined to form a single prebend, this in itself giving some idea of the number of prebends within a cathedral, although such figures can only be regarded as final when prebends formed from revenues, other than those consisting of parishes, are taken into consideration. Where possible, the prebends associated with the various dignitaries of the
cathedral have also been noted and underlined for greater clarity.

The remaining churches, including permanent prebends, will be found to be free of symbols, and it is these which constitute the effective annexations, which continued at the Reformation. Nevertheless, certain churches will be found under more than one heading due to the fact that it is not always possible to distinguish between churches annexed to an abbey and its dependencies. In these cases, and also where the revenues are indeterminately split between more than one institution, cross references have been given and the church accounted with the house to which the cross reference has been made. In the few other instances where such duplication occurs, churches annexed to religious houses, which also formed prebends of cathedrals, have been reckoned with the house itself, while in the case of bishop's mensal churches, which also formed prebends, these have been accounted as prebends.

It has not been found practicable, however, to distinguish between parsonage and vicarage annexations, and while the separate figures for both will be given after each religious foundation, reference must be made to Appendix I, if a complete analysis is required. The figures thus quoted give the state of appropriation at the Reformation and will
with eighteen exceptions, five of which are due to churches latterly forming part of England (1), and the remaining thirteen (2) proving incapable of cross reference, provide a complete guide to the status in 1560 of the 1136 churches listed in Appendix I, and which will be analysed statistically in Appendix III.

(A) Churches annexed to Scottish Religious Houses

1. Aberdeen Cathedral

(a) Mensal Churches (1 Church)

Aberdeen - St. Machar #
Aberdeen - St. Nicholas (Prebend)
Auchterless #
Belhelvie #
Cabrach #
Cruden #
Daviot #
Mortlach #
Rayne #
Banchory
Devinick #
Birse #
Clatt #
Dalmayock #
Fetterneir
Oyne #
Tullynestle #

(1) No's 111-13, 128, 662.

(2) No's 4, 185, 213, 315, 319, 425, 498, 548, 750, 760, 856, 1015, 1097.
(b) Common Churches (7 + 4 Churches; 7 + 4 Vicarages)

Cabrach Cullen (Fordyce)
Dalmeath Deskford (Fordyce)
Fordyce Glenbuchat (Logie Mar)
Kildrummy Logie Buchan
Logie Mar Ordiquhill (Fordyce)
Philorth * Rathen

(c) Prebendal Churches (28 + 14 Churches; 21 + 12 Vicarages)

Aberdeen - St. Machar (Dean) Aberdeen - St. Nicholas (Bishop)
Aberdeen - Spittal (Sub-Chanter) Aberdour
Auchindoir (Invernochtie) * Auchterless (Chanter)
Banchory Devinick Belhelvie
Birse (Chancellor) Clatt
Cluny (Kincardine O'Neil) Colstone
Crimond Cruden
Dalmayock Daviot (Treasurer)
Deer (vide Deer) Drumblade (Kinkell)
Dundurcus (Rathven) Dyce (Kinkell)
Ellon (vide Kinloss) Farscan (Rathven)
Fetterneir * Forbes
Glentannar (Kincardine O'Neil) Invernochtie (+ Auchindoir *)
Kearn (Forbes) Kemnay (Kinkell)
Kiltarlity (Rathven) Kincardine O'Neil
Kinkell Kinnellar (Kinkell)
Kintore (Kinkell)       Lonmay
Lumphnanan (Kincardine O'Neil) Methlick
Midmar (Kincardine O'Neil) Monymusk
Mortlach                Oyne
Philorth                Rathven
Royne (Archdeacon)      Skene (Kinkell)
Tough                   Tullynestle
Turriff

2. Aberdeen - King's College (6 Churches; 7 Vicarages)
    Aberdeen - Snow          Abergerny
    Aberlethnott             Auchindoir
    Glenmuick                Slains
    Tullynestle

3. Aberdeen - St. Nicholas (1 Vicarage)
    Aberdeen - St. Nicholas

4. Arbroath Abbey (34 + 3 Churches; 4 Vicarages)
    Aberchirder              Aberneathy (Preb. of Dunblane)
    Arbirlot                 Banchory - Ternan
    Banff                    Barry
    Bethelnay                Carmyllie (Chapel)
    Caterline               Clova (Glamis)
    Coul                     Dron (Aberneathy)
    Dunbog                   Dunnichen
568.

Ethie                        Fetterangus
Forglen                      Forgue
Fyvie                        Glamis
Garvock                      Inverbóyndie
Guthrie                      Inverness
Inverkeilor                  Kinerny
Inverugie                    Kirkmahoe
Kingoldrum                   Lunan
Kirriemuir                   Maryton
Mains                        Monifieth
Monifieth                    Monikie
Munbre (Inverbóyndie)        Murroes
Newtyle                      Nigg
Panbride                     Ruthven
St. Vigeans                  Tarves
Turriff

5. Ardchattan Priory (5 Churches, 2 Vicarages)

Ardchattan                   Kilbrandon
Kilmarow                     Kilmonivag
Kilnininiver                 Soroby in Tiree

6. Balmerino Abbey (3 Churches; 3 Vicarages)

Balmerino                    Barry
Cultrain (Balmerino)         Logie - Murdoch
7. **Beauly Priory (2 + 1 Churches)**
   Abertarff
   Comar (Conveth)
   Conveth

8. **Berwick - Hospital of St. Edward**
   Kettins

   **Berwick Priory:** See South Berwick

9. **Biggar - Collegiate Church (2 Churches; 4 Vicarages)**
   Biggar
   Borgue
   Dunrod
   Thankerton

10. **Blantyre Priory - (Cell of Jedburgh) (1 Church; 1 Vicarage)**
    Blantyre

11. **Bothans - Collegiate Church (2 Churches, 2 Vicarages)**
    Bothans
    Morham

12. **Bothwell - Collegiate Church (4 + 1 Churches; 4 + 1 Vicarages)**
    Bertramshotts (Bothwell)
    Bothwell
    Hawick
    Stonehouse
    Strathaven

13. **Brechin Cathedral**
    (a) **Mensal Churches (3 Churches)**
    Brechin (Prebend)
    Caterline
    Dunnichen
    Kingoldrum
(b) Common Churches (2 Churches; 2 Vicarages)

Cortachy

Dysart

(c) Prebendal Churches (11 + 1 Churches; 12 Vicarages)

Brechin (Bishop) Brechin (Vicarage - 2 Prebends)
Buttergill Cookston (Sub-Dean)
Farnell (Dean) Finaven
Glenbervie (Treasurer *) Guthrie *
Kilmuir Lethnot
Lochlee (Lethnot) Navar (Chancellor)
Panbride Stracathro (Chanter)
Strachan (Archdeacon) Unthiekil *

14. Cambuskenneth Abbey (13 + 5 Churches; 11 + 5 Vicarages)

Alloa (Clackmannan) Alva
Arngask Cambuskenneth
Clackmannan Crail *
Crathie Dunipace (Kirkton)
Forteviot * * Gargunnock (Kirkton)
Glenisla * * Kilmarnock
Kincardine (Preb. of Dunblane) Kinclaven *
Kinoull * Kirk
Kirkintilloch Kirk of Muir (Kirkton)
Kirkton
Lecropt
Tullibody

15. Canonbie Priory - (Cell of Jedburgh) (4 +2 Churches; 3 Vicarages).
   Bell Kirk (Castletown)
   Canonbie
   Sibbaldbie
   Wheelkirk (Castletown)

16. Charterhouse - Perth (1 + 1 Churches)
   Errol
   Yarrow

17. Coldingham Priory - (Cell of Durham later Dunfermline) (9 + 1 Churches, 1 +1 Vicarages)
   Aldcambus
   Ayton (Coldingham)
   Berwick - St. Laurence (Bondington) 
   Bondington (Berwick - Holy Trinity) 
   Earlston
   Edrom
   Gordon
   Melrose
   Smailholm
   Swinton

   Larbert (Kirkton)
   Tillicoultry
   Castletown
   Wauchope
   Inchmartin (Errol)
   Berwick - Holy Trinity
   Berwick - St. Marys (Bondington)
   Coldingham
   Ednam
   Fishwick
   Lamberton
   Nenthorn
   Stichill
18. Coldstream Priory (3 Churches; 2 Vicarages)
    Bassendean
    Lennel
    Hirsel

19. Corstorphine - Collegiate Church (2 Churches; 2 Vicarages)
    Clerkington
    Ratho

20. Coupar Angus Abbey (6 Churches; 6 Vicarages)
    Airlie
    Bendochy
    Errol
    Glenisla
    Kettins
    Turriff

21. Crail - Collegiate Church (1 Vicarage)
    Crail

22. Crichton - Collegiate Church (2 Churches; 2 Vicarages)
    Borthwick
    Crichton

23. Crossraguel Abbey (5 Churches; 2 Vicarages)
    Dailly
    Inchmarnock
    Kirkoswald
    Girvan
    Kirkcudbright - Innertig
    Straiton
24. Cullen - Collegiate Church (1 Vicarage)

Rathven

25. Culross Abbey (3 Churches; 3 Vicarages)

Crombie
Culross
Tullibole

Culter: Vide Maryculter

26. Dalkeith - Collegiate Church (3 + 1 Churches; 3 + 1 Vicarages)

Kilbucho
Longformacus (Mordington)
Mordington
Newlands

27. Dalmilling * (Revenues ceded to Paisley, 1838)

Dundonald *
Riccarton *
St. Quivox *

28. Darnley - Collegiate Church *

Tarbolton *

29. Deer Abbey (4 Churches; 3 Vicarages)

Deer (Prebend of Aberdeen) Foveran
Kinedward Peterugie

30. Dornoch Cathedral

(a) Mensal Churches (7 Churches; 1 Vicarage)

Dunbeath (Latheron) ✩
Durness (Cathedral)
Kilmalie Latheron
(b) **Common Churches (3 Churches; 1 Vicarage)**

- Farr
- Skinnet

(c) **Prebendal Churches (11 Churches; 11 Vicarages)**

- Assynt
- Cannisbay
- Creich (Chanter)
- Dunnet
- Lairg (Treasurer)
- Rogart (Chancellor)
- Bower (+ Watten - Archdeacon)
- Clyne (Dean)
- Dornoch (Dignitaries)
- Kildonan (Abbot of Scone)
- Olrig
- Watten (+ Bower - Archdeacon)

31. **Douglas - Collegiate Church**

- Carmichael
- Culter
- Glenholm
- Crawford - John
- Douglas
- Yarrow

32. **Dryburgh Abbey (12 Churches; 2 Vicarages)**

- Borgue
- Channelkirk
- Gullane
- Kilrenny
- Lanark
- Lauder
- Lessudden
- Longnewton
- Maxton
- Mertoun
Nemphlar (Lanark) † Pencaitland
Pettinain Saltoun
Smailholm Sorbie (Little and Great) ※
Strafontain ※ Yarrow ※ ※

33. Dumbarton - Collegiate Church (3 Churches; 2 Vicarages)
Bonhill Fintry
Strathblane

34. Dunbar - Collegiate Church (5 Churches; 5 Vicarages)
Chirnside Dunbar
Duns Linton
Whittingehame

35. Dunblane Cathedral
(a) Mensal Churches (7 Churches)
Abernethy ※ Callander
Dunblane Findogask
Kilmahug Monzie
Muthill Strogeith

The bishops of Dunblane also possessed one quarter of the fruits of the following churches:-

Balquhidder Comrie
Fossoway Tulliallan
(b) **Common Churches (1 Vicarage)**

Auchterarder

(c) **Prebendal Churches (4 Churches; 10 Vicarages)**

Aberfoyle

Abernethy (Vicarage-Prebend)

Comrie

Findogask (Archdeacon)

Kilmadock (Chancellor)

Kippen

Monzie

Abernethy (Abbot of Arbroath)

Balquhidder

Dunblane (Dean)

Glendevon

Kincardine (Abbot of Cambuskenneth)

Logie Atheron

Tullibole (½ + Dunblane - Dean)

In addition the abbots of Arbroath and Inchaffray, the latter as chanter, held prebends of Dunblane, these undoubtedly being represented, as in the similar case of the abbot of Cambuskenneth by a specific church, but apart from the fact that the prebend of the abbot of Arbroath must almost certainly have been Abernethy, no further speculation can be made (Cambuskenneth, No. 125; Inchaffray, XXXVII; Aberbrothoc, I. No. 241).

36. **Dundee – Maison Dieu**

Kettins

37. **Dundrennan Abbey (2 Churches; 2 Vicarages)**

Balmacelllan

Kirkmabreck

Rerrick
38. Dunfermline Abbey (18 Churches; 11 Vicarages)

Bendochy ※
Carnbee
Crombie ※
Dunkeld - Holy Trinity ※
Inveresk
Kinghorn - Wester
Kinross
Melville ※
Newburn
Newton
Perth
Stirling
Woomet

39. Dunglass - Collegiate Church (2 Churches; 3 Vicarages)

Edrom
Innerwick ※
Upsetlington - Wester †

40. Dunkeld Cathedral

(a) Mensal Churches (18 + 1 Churches)

Abercorn
Aberlady
Auchtergavens

Aberdargie
Alyth
Bunkle
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caputh</th>
<th>Cargill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cramond</td>
<td>Dowally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunkeld</td>
<td>Forgandenny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killespick - Kyril</td>
<td>Little Dunkeld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obney (Auchtergaven)</td>
<td>Pitcairn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston</td>
<td>Strathmiglo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibbermore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) **Common Churches (4 Churches; 3 Vicarages)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auchterhouse</th>
<th>Fortingall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meigle</td>
<td>Saline</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) **Prebendal Churches (14 Churches; 15 + 1 Vicarages)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aberlady</th>
<th>Alyth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auchtergaven</td>
<td>Caputh (Little Dunkeld)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clunie (+ Inchaiden - Dean)</td>
<td>Crieff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dowally (Little Dunkeld)</td>
<td>Dunkeld (Treasurer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fearn</td>
<td>Forgandenny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inchaiden (+ Clunie - Dean)</td>
<td>Kinclaven (Chanter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagganallachie (+ Tealing - Archdeacon)</td>
<td>Leslie ✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lethendy (Chancellor)</td>
<td>Little Dunkeld (+ Dunkeld Treasurer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logiebride</td>
<td>Lundeiff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menmuir</td>
<td>Moneydie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muckersie</td>
<td>Obney (Auchtergaven)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rattray (Sub-Chanter)</td>
<td>Tealing (+ Lagganallachie - Archdeacon)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The remaining prebends of Dunkeld were maintained from temporalities (*Rentale Dunkeldense*, 346-51)

(d) *Vicar's Choral (1 Church; 1 Vicarage)*

Abernyte

41. **Duns Hospital**

   Duns

42. **Eaglesham - Collegiate Church**

   Eaglesham

43. **Eccles Priory (2 Churches; 2 Vicarages)**

   Bothkennar

44. **Edinburgh - St. Giles Collegiate Church (3 + 2 Churches; 3 + 2 Vicarages)**

   Dunbarney

   Kirknewton

   Pottie (Dunbarney)

   Moncrief (Dunbarney)

   St. Giles

45. **Edinburgh - St. Mary in the Fields - Collegiate Church**

   (1 Pendicle, 1 + 1 Vicarages)

   Livingstone

   St. Mary in the Fields (St. Cuthbert)

46. **Edinburgh - Trinity Collegiate Church (8 Churches; 6 Vicarages)**

   Dunnottar

   Gogar

   Kirkurd

   Lempitlaw

   Ormiston

   Soutra

   Strathmartin

   Weemys
47. Ednam Hospital (1 Church; 1 Vicarage)
   Fala

48. Elcho Priory (1 Church)
   Dun

49. Elgin Cathedral

   (a) Mensal Churches (13 Churches; 6 Vicarages)
   Birnie *                      Dalarossie (Cathedral)
   Daviot (Cathedral)            Drumdelgie
   Dyke                          Edindivach (Keith) ♠
   Elgin                         Gartly
   Inverallan (Cathedral)        Keith
   Kilmalemnock                  Kingussie *
   Ogston                        Rechmalrune (Rothiemay) ♠
   Rothiemay                     Rothiemurcus (Cathedral)
   Wardlaw                       

   (b) Common Churches (5 + 1 Churches; 3 Vicarages)
   Abernethy                     Altyre *
   Arndilly                      Birnie *
   Bona * ♠                    Boharm (Arndilly)
   Braaven                        Farnua
   Kincardine ♠ ♠                 Laggan
(c) Prebendal Churches (34 + 4 Churches; 16 + 3 Vicarages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Church</th>
<th>Sub-Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aberlour</td>
<td>Botriphnie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alves</td>
<td>Lhanbryde-Chanter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auldearn</td>
<td>(Dean)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botarie</td>
<td>Elchies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachlie</td>
<td>Petty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croy</td>
<td>Lunan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Vic. of Auldearn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duffus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duthil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elchies</td>
<td>Botarie</td>
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<tr>
<td>Essil</td>
<td>Kinnedair-Treasurer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gartly</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Insh</td>
<td>Kingussie</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inverkeithing</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kincardine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinnedair</td>
<td>Essil-Treasurer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kintray</td>
<td>Spynie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knockando</td>
<td>Inveravon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lunan</td>
<td>Croy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty</td>
<td>Brachlie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhynie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spynie</td>
<td>Kintray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advie</td>
<td>(Cromdale)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardclach</td>
<td>Rafford-Sub-Chanter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auldearn</td>
<td>Vicarage + Dallas-Sub-Dean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botriphnie</td>
<td>Aberlour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cromdale</td>
<td>Advie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalarossie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipple</td>
<td>Ruthven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunbennan</td>
<td>Kinnoir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edinkillie</td>
<td>Forres - Archdeacon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elgin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forres</td>
<td>Edinkillie - Archdeacon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenmoriston</td>
<td>Urquhart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inveravon</td>
<td>Urquhart-Chancellor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inverness</td>
<td>Auldearn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingussie</td>
<td>Insh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinnoir</td>
<td>Dunbennan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkmichael</td>
<td>Inveravon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lhanbryde</td>
<td>Alves - Chanter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rafford</td>
<td>Chanter* + Ardclach-Sub-Chanter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruthven</td>
<td>Dipple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urquhart</td>
<td>Inveravon-Chancellor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(d) Chaplains of the Cathedral (3 Churches; 2 Vicarages)

Altyre

Birnie

50. Fail (5 Churches; 2 Vicarages)

Barnwell
Inverchaolin
Tarbolton

Galston
Symington
Torthorwald

51. Falkirk - Collegiate Church

Falkirk
Kirkliston

52. Fearn Abbey (1 Vicarage)

Kilchrist
Tarbat

53. Fortrose Cathedral

(a) Mensal Churches

Nigg (Prebend)
Tarbat (Prebend)

(b) Common Churches (6 Churches; 6 Vicarages)

Applecross
Kintail
Lochbroom

Gairloch
Lochalsh
Lochcarron

(c) Prebendal Churches (30 Churches; 5 Vicarages)

Alness
Avoch (Abbot of Kinloss)

Ardersier (+ Kilmuir Wester-Dean)
Contin
Cromarty (Dignitaries)
Dingwall
Fodderty (+Killearnan - Archdeacon)
Kilchrist
Kilmorack (Chancellor*; Chanter)
Kilmuir - Wester (+Ardersier - Dean)
Kincardine
Kirkmichael
Logie - Easter
Newmakle (+ Roskeen)
Rosemarkie (Dignitaries)
Suddy (Chanter*; + Kinnettes - Chancellor)
Tain (+ Edderton - Sub-Dean)
Urray (+ Inverferan - Sub-Chanter)

54. Fowlis - Easter - Collegiate Church (2 Churches; 2 Vicarages)
Abernyte **
Ballumby
Lundie

55. Fyvie Priory (Cell of Arbroath) - Annexed to Arbroath, c. 1508
Fyvie *
Tarves **
56. Glasgow Cathedral

(a) Mensal Churches (4 Churches; 2 Vicarages)

Altermunin (Campsie)
Ashkirk
Broughton (Stobo)
Cambusnethan
Cardross
Carnwath
Castlemilk
Dawick (Stobo)
Dryfesdale
Eddlestone
Glasgow
Govan
Hoddam
Kilbride
Kirkpatrick - Juxta Moffat
Lilliesleaf
Machanshire (Hamilton)
Moffat
Morebattle
Peebles
Stobo
Traquair

Ancrum
Borthwick
Cadder
Campsie
Carmichael
Carstairs
Colmonell
Drummelzier (Stobo)
Drymen
Erskine
Glenholm (Stobo)
Hamilton
Hutton
Kirkbraid
Kirkurd
Lyne (Stobo)
Manor (Peebles)
Monkland (Cadder)
Old Roxburgh
Renfrew
Straiton
Wilton
(b) Common Churches (5 Churches; 2 Vicarages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Churches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colmonell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilliesleaf</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walston</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dalziel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glencairn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libberton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smailholm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Prebendal Churches (30 + 10 Churches; 20 + 8 Vicarages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prebendal Churches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alloway (Ayr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadder (Sub-Dean)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campsie (Chancellor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnwath (Treasurer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castlemilk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalrymple (Ayr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dryfesdale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durisdeer (Sub-Chanter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eddleston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow Primo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenholm (Stobo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton (Dean)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilbride (Chanter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altermumin (Campsie)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashkirk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broughton (Stobo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambuslang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carstairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coylton (Ayr)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dalmellington (Ayr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawick (Stobo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drummelzier (Stobo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drymen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eaglesham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erskine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow Secundo (Vicarage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killearn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkmaho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkpatrick-Juxta-Moffat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyne (Stobo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manor (Peebles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkland (Cadder)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Roxburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renfrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stobo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarbolton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Vicars Choral and Choristers (1 Vicarage)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colmonell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalziel</td>
<td>Strathblane</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

57. Glasgow - Our Lady College (2 Vicarages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dalry</td>
<td>Maybole</td>
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</table>

58. Glasgow University (1 Vicarage)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cadder</td>
<td>Colmonell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erskine</td>
<td>Garvald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girvan</td>
<td>Kilbirnie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linton</td>
<td>Monkland (Cadder)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stobo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

59. Glenluce Abbey (1 Church; 1 Vicarage)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glenluce</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
60. Guthrie - Collegiate Church (2 Churches; 2 Vicarages)
Guthrie
Kirkbuddo

61. Haddington Priory (3 Churches; 1 Vicarage)
Athelstaneford
Crai
Garvald
Haddington-Nungate

62. Hamilton - Collegiate Church (2 Vicarages)
Carmunnock ♠ ♠
Hamilton
Machanshire (Hamilton)

63. Holyrood Abbey (25 + 1 Churches; 6 + 1 Vicarages)
Airth
Anwoth ♠ (vide: - St. Mary's Isle)
Balmaghie
Balnacross ♠
Barra
Bathgate ♠
Bolton
Canongate
Carriden
Colmonell (Urr) †
Corstorphine
Crawford - Douglas
Dalgarno
Dunrod
Falkirk
Galtway ♠ (vide: - St. Mary's Isle)
Kelton
Kingham - Easter
Kinneil
Kirkbride (Urr) †
Kirkcormack
Kirkcudbright
Liberton
Livingstone
Megginch
Mount Lothian
Paxton ♠ ♠
St. Catherines in the Hopes
(Mt. Lothian)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>St. Mary's in the Fields (St. Cuthbert)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tongland</td>
<td>Torthorwald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tranent</td>
<td>Twynholm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urr</td>
<td>Whitekirk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**64. Holywood Abbey (5 Churches; 1 Vicarage)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Holywood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dunscore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkconnel</td>
<td>Penpont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tynron</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**65. Inchaffray Abbey (14 Churches; 10 Vicarages)**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abruthven</td>
<td>Auchterarder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balfron</td>
<td>Cortachy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunning</td>
<td>Fowlis - Wester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inishail</td>
<td>Kilbride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killin (vide:- Strathfillan)</td>
<td>Kilmorich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinkell</td>
<td>Madderty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monzievaird</td>
<td>Strogeith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strowan</td>
<td>Trinity Gask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tullichedill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**66. Inchcolm Abbey (6 + 1 Churches; 2 Vicarages)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Auchtertool</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aberdour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beath (Dalgety)</td>
<td>Dalgety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>Leslie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosyth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
67. Inchmahome Priory (4 Churches; 2 Vicarages)

Kilmadock Leny
Lintrathen Port of Menteith

68. Iona Abbey (16 Churches; 1 Vicarage)

Balmaghie \( \times \) Balnacross \( \times \)
Canna Colonsay \( \times \)
Howmore Iona
Kilchenzie Kilcolmkill
Kilfinichen Kilkerran
Kilninian Kilpeter
Kilviceven Kirkcormack \( \times \)
Moidart Sand
Sleat Soroby in Tiree
Strath Tarosay

Iona Cathedral;— See Isles, Bishopric of

69. Iona Priory (2 Churches)

Coll Inchkenneth

70. Isles, Bishopric of

(a) Mensal Churches (6 + 2 Churches; 3 Vicarages)

Ey in Lewis Kilbride
Kilmorie Kilmory in Waternish (Snizort)
Kirkapol
Rowdil in Harris
In addition, the bishops of the Isles held one third of the fruits of parish churches within their diocese with the exception of Iona and Kilviceven. This fact has been duly noted under the respective parishes where documentary proof of the uplifting of these teinds is available.

(c) Prebendal Churches

Kingarth

71. Jedburgh Abbey (6 + 3 Churches; 2 + 2 Vicarages)

Abbotrule
Belchies (Chapel)
Blantyre (vide Blantyre)
Castletown (vide Canonbie)
Dalmeny
Eckford
Hounam
Jedburgh
Longnewton
Oxnam
Sibbaldbie (vide Canonbie)
Wheelkirk (vide Canonbie)

Aberlemno (vide Restennet)
Bell Kirk (vide Canonbie)
Canonbie (vide Canonbie)
Crailing (Jedburgh)
Dunninald (vide Restennet)
Hobkirk
Hutton
Kirkandrews
Nisbet (Jedburgh)
Restennet (vide Restennet)
Wauchope (vide Canonbie)

72. Kelso Abbey (23 + 2 Churches; 14 Vicarages)

Altermunin (Campsie)
Birnie
Bowden

Berwick - St. Laurence
Bolside (Lindean)
Calder - Clere
Cambusnethan
Carluke (vide Lesmahagow)
Cramston
Duddingston
Dungree (vide Lesmahagow)
Earlston
Gordon
Haliburton (Greenlaw)
Hume
Kailzie
Kelso
Lantgon
Lindean
Makerstoun
Morton (vide Lesmahagow)
Nenthorn
Pencaitland
Roberton (vide Lesmahagow)
Roxburgh - St. James
Selkirk - Regis
Sprouston
Strathavon (vide Lesmahagow)
Thankerton
Traverlen
Wiston (vide Lesmahagow)

Campsie
Closeburn (vide Lesmahagow)
Crawford John
Dumfries (vide Lesmahagow)
Dunsysre (vide Lesmahagow)
Figo
Greenlaw
Hornean
Innerleithen (vide Lesmahagow)
Keith Hundeby (vide Lesmahagow)
Kilmaurs (vide Lesmahagow)
Lesmahagow (vide Lesmahagow)
Linton
Maxwell
Mow
Ormiston
Peterculter
Roxburgh - Holy Sepulchre
Selkirk Abbatis
Simprin
Staplegorton
Symington (vide Lesmahagow)
Trailflat (vide Lesmahagow)
Wibaldington
Yetholm

Note: The list includes various places in Scotland with some indicating they are mentioned elsewhere (vide Lesmahagow).
73. Kilmun - Collegiate Church (6 Churches; 2 Vicarages)
   Glenorchy                      Kilchrenan
   Kilmaileu                     Kilmelfort
   Kilmun                        Lochgoilhead

74. Kilwinning Abbey (16 Churches; 7 Vicarages)
   Ardrossan                     Beith
   Dalry                         Dreghorn
   Dumbarton                     Dunlop
   Irvine                        Kilburnie
   Kilbride                      Kilbride (Isles) *
   Kilmacocharmik                Kilmarnock
   Kilmorie *                    Kilwinning
   Libberton * *                 Loudon
   Pierstoun                      Rothesay * *
   Stevenston                     Stewarton

75. Kincardine O'Neil Hospital (Prebend of Aberdeen, 1330) *
   Cluny *                      Glentannar *
   Kincardine O'Neil *          Lumphanan *
   Midmar *

76. Kinloss Abbey (2 Churches; 1 Vicarage)
   Avoch (Preb. of Fortrose)  Ellon (Preb. of Aberdeen)
77. Kirkwall Cathedral

(a) Mensal Churches (48 + 1 Churches)

Aithsting
Birsay
Burra
Deerness
Dunrossness
Egilsay
Fair Isle (Dunrossness)
Firth
Foula
Hillswick
Kirkwall (Prebend)
Lund
Nesting
Northrew
Ollaberry
Papastour
Quarff
Rousay
Sandness
Sandwick
Shapinschay
Stronsay - Lady

Baliasta
Bressa
Cunningsburgh
Delting
Eday
Evie
Fetlar
Flotta
Harray
Holm and Pablary
Laxavoe
Lunnasting
Northmaven
Norwick
Olnafirth
Papa Westray
Rendall
St. Andrews
Sandsting
Sandwick in Shetland
Stenness
Stronsay - St. Peters
Walls in Shetland
Whalsay
(b) Common Churches (1 Church + 2 Vicarages)
Sandwick
Walls in Orkney
(c) Prebendal Churches
Sandwick
Walls in Orkney
Stromness
Westray - Cross

(1) Pre-1544 Constitution
Birsay (+ Harray - Archdeacon of Orkney)
Burray (+ South Ronaldsay)
Harray (+ Birsay - Archdeacon of Orkney)
Hoy
Orphir
Sanday - Lady
Sanday - St. Colmes
South Ronaldsay (+ Burray)
Stronsay - Lady
Stronsay - St. Nicholas
Tingwall (Archdeacon of Shetland)
Weisdale (+ Tingwall)
Whiteness (+ Tingwall)

(2) Bishop Reid's Constitution of 1544 (16 Churches; 21 Vicarages)
Birsay (+ Harray - Archdeacon of Orkney)
Burray (+ S. Ronaldsay - Provost)
Eday (+ Stronsay - St. Nicholas - Treasurer)
Evie (+ Rendall)
Firth (+ Orphir, Stenness - Chanter)
Flotta (+ Hoy, Walls - Sub-Dean)
Harray (+ Birsay - Archdeacon of Orkney)
Hoy (+ Flotta, Walls - Sub-Dean)
Kirkwall - St. Ola (Bishop)
Orphir (+ Firth, Stenness - Chanter)
Rendall (+ Evie)
Ringansay (+ Stronsay, St. Nicholas - Treasurer)
Sanday - Cross (Preb./Vic. Chancellor)
Sanday - Lady (Preb./Vic. Chancellor)
Sanday - St. Colmes (Sub-Chanter/Chancellor)
South Ronaldsay - Lady and St. Peters (+ Burray - Provost)
Stenness (+ Firth, Orphir - Chanter)
Stromness (+ Sanday - St. Colmes, Sub-Chanter)
Stronsay - Lady (+ St. Nicholas, Treasurer) ℡ ℡
Stronsay - St. Nicholas (Treasurer)
Stronsay - St. Peters (+ St. Nicholas, Treasurer) ℡ ℡
Tingwall (Archdeacon of Shetland)
Walls in Orkney (+ Flotta, Hoy, Sub-Dean)
Weisdale (Tingwall)
Westray - Cross (Pre-1544)
Whiteness (+ Tingwall)

78. Leith - Hospital of St. Anthony (1 Vicarage)

Hailes                         Kirkliston ℡
79. Lesmahagow Priory (Cell of Kelso) (14 Churches; 4 Vicarages)

   Carluke            Closeburn
   Dumfries          Dungree
   Dunsyre           Innerleithen
   Keith-Hundeby     Kilmaurs
   Lesmahago         Morton
   Roberton          Strathaven *
   Symington         Trailflat
   Wiston

80. Lincluden - Collegiate Church (9 Churches; 2 Vicarages)

   Caerlaverock          Colvend
   Kirkandrews *         Kirkbean
   Kirkbride            Kirkpatrick - Irongray
   Lochmaben            Lochrutton
   Parton **            Terregles
   Tinwald

81. Lincluden Priory *

   Caerlaverock *       Colvend *
   Kirkbean *           Lochrutton *
   Terregles *

82. Lindores Abbey (14 + 2 Churches; 2 Vicarages)

   Abdie               Auchtermuchty
   Collessie           Colstone *
   Creich              Culsalmond
Dundee
Fintray
Inverurie
Leslie
Monkegie (Inverurie)
Premnay
Rothket (Inverurie) †

33. Linlithgow - Collegiate Church * *
Calder - Comitis * * Linlithgow * *
Strathbrock * *

84. Lismore Cathedral

(a) Mensal Churches (6 Churches; 2 Vicarages)
Dunoon Inchmarnock (Killean) †
Kilbride Kilchousland
Kilkivon Killean
Kilmichael Kilmonivaig * *

In addition the bishops of Argyll held one quarter of the fruits of parish churches within their diocese, this being duly noted under the respective parishes where documentary proof of its uplifting is available.

(b) Common Churches
(c) **Prebendal Churches (7 Churches; 1 Vicarage)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prebendal Churches</th>
<th>Glassary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elanmunde (½ - Archdeacon)</td>
<td>Glassary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilberry</td>
<td>Kilchousland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilcolmkills</td>
<td>Kilmartin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilmodan</td>
<td>Kilmore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knoydart *</td>
<td>Lismore (Dignitaries)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

85. **Loch Leven - Culdees (Dissolved c. 1150)** *

| Auchterderran *                                                                  | Scoonie                   |
| Markinch *                                                                       |                           |

86. **Loch Leven Hospital** *(Annexed to Scotlandwell, 1250/1)* *

| Carnock *                                                                        | Moonzie                   |

87. **Loch Leven Priory (Cell of St. Andrew's Priory) (1 Vicarage)**

| Portmoak                                                                         |

88. **Lochwinnoch - Collegiate Church (1 Church)**

| Glasford                                                                         |

89. **Maryculter - Knights Templars (Annexed to Torphichen c. 1309 x 14)** *

| Aboyne *                                                                        | Forvie **                 |
| Kinbathoch *                                                                    | Maryculter *             |
| Tullich *                                                                       |                           |

**May Priory:** - See Pittenweem
90. **Melrose Abbey (7 Churches; 7 Vicarages)**
- Cavers Magna
- Ettrick
- Hounam *
- Melrose
- Tarbolton *
- Wilton *
- Dunscore (vide Holywood)
- Hassendean
- Mauchline
- Ochiltree
- Westerkirk

91. **Methven - Collegiate Church (2 Churches; 2 Vicarages)**
- Auldbar
- Methven

92. **Monymusk Priory (4 Churches; 3 Vicarages)**
- Alford
- Keig
- Leochel
- Nemoth *
- Invernochtie *
- Kindrocht
- Logie Mar *

93. **Mortlach (Annexed to Aberdeen Cathedral c. 1157)**
- Cabrach *
- Mortlach *
- Dalmeath *

94. **Newbattle Abbey (4 Churches; 3 Vicarages)**
- Bathgate
- Cockpen
- Heriot
- Newbattle
- Clerkington *
- Eassie *
- Masterton (Newbattle) †
95. North Berwick Priory (5 + 1 Churches; 1 Vicarage)

Kilconquhar
Largo
Logie - Atheron
North Berwick

Kirkbride (Maybole)
Largs
Maybole

96. Oransay Priory (2 Churches; 2 Vicarages)

Colonsay

Killearnadale

97. Paisley Abbey (28 Churches; 11 Vicarages)

Auchinleck
Cathcart
Cumbrae
Dalziel
Eastwood
Houston
Inverkip
Kilcalmonell
Kilkerran
Kilmacolm
Kilpatrick
Kirkoswald
Legerwood
Mearns
Neilston
Pollock (Eastwood)

Carmunnock
Craigie
Dally
Dumdonald
Erskine
Innerwick
Kilbarchan
Kilfinan
Killellan
Kilmun
Kingarth
Largs
Lochwinnoch
Monkton
Paisley
Prestwick - Burgh
Renfrew x x Riccarton
Rosneath Rutherglen
St. Quivox Straiton x

98. Peebles - Collegiate Church (1 Church; 2 Vicarages)
Lyne Peebles

99. Peebles - Holy Cross (1 Church; 1 Vicarage)
Kettins

Perth - Charterhouse: - See Charterhouse.

100. Pittenweem Priory (2 Churches; 1 Vicarage)
Anstruther Rhynd

101. Pluscarden Priory (5 Churches; 3 Vicarages)
Bellie Dalcross
Dingwall x Dores
Kilravock (Dalcross) † Pluscardine
Urquhart

102. Polmadie Hospital (Annexed to Collegiate Church of Dumbarton, 1453/4)
Strathblane x

Portmoak Priory: - See Loch Leven

103. Rathven Hospital (Prebend of Aberdeen, 1445) x
Dundurcus* Farscan (Rathven) *
Kiltarlity* Rathven
104. Restalrig – Collegiate Church (4 + 3 Churches; 3 + 1 Vicarage)

   Dalkeith (Lasswade)  Ellem
   Glencorse (Lasswade)  Lasswade
   Roslin (Lasswade)  Rothesay
   Torrance

105. Restennet Priory (Cell of Jedburgh) (3 + 1 Churches; 1 Vicarage)

   Aberlemno  Dunninald
   Forfar (Restennet)  Restennet

   Rosemarkie: See Fortrose

106. Roslin – Collegiate Church (1 Church; 1 Vicarage)

   Pentland

107. Saddell Abbey (United to bishopric of Argyll, c. 1507)

   Inchmarnock  Kilchattan
   Kilkivan

108. St. Andrew’s Cathedral

   (a) Mensal Churches (4 Churches; 2 Vicarages)

   Cranston  Edzell
   Fettercairn  Forteviot
   Inchbrayock  Inchture
   Kilmany  Kinnell
   Kirkliston  Lasswade
   Monimail  Nenthorn
Scoonie
Tannadice
Stow
Tyninghame

(c) Prebendal Churches (3 Churches; 3 Vicarages)
Currie (Archdeacon of Lothian)
Kinneff (Archdeacon of St. Andrews)
Rescobie (Archdeacon of St. Andrews)
Tarvit (Archdeacon of St. Andrews)

109. St. Andrews - Holy Trinity Collegiate Church
St. Andrews - Holy Trinity

110. St. Andrew's Priory (25 + 2 Churches; 1 Vicarage)
Abercrombie
Binning
Conveth
Dairsie
Ecclesgreig
Forgan
Fowlis - Easter
Haddington
Kennoway
Kinnedar
Leuchars
Longforgan
Auldcaith
Bourtie
Cupar
Dull
Fordoun
Foss (Dull)
Grantully (Dull)
Inchture
Kilgour
Lathrisk
Linlithgow
Markinch
Meigle
Muckersie
Rossie
St. Andrews - St. Leonards
Strathmiglo
Tarland
Tyninghame

Migvie
Portmoak
St. Andrews - Holy Trinity
Scoonie
Tannadice
Tealing

111. St. Andrews - St. Leonard's College (1 Pendicle; 1 Vicarage)
Kennoway

St. Andrews - St. Leonards
(Holy Trinity)

112. St. Andrews - St. Mary on the Rock (8 Churches; 8 Vicarages)
Arbuthnot
Benholm
Dysart
Idvies

Ballingry
Ceres
Fetteresso
Strathbrock

113. St. Andrews - St. Mary's College (5 Churches; 5 Vicarages)
Conveth
Tannadice
Tyninghame

Inchbrayock
Tarvit

114. St. Andrews - St. Salvator's College (8 + 1 Churches; 5 Vicarages)
Cranston
Dunino
Keith - Marischal

Cults
Forteviot
Kemback
Kilmany  
Kinnell  
Kinnettles  
Lasswade  
Mailor (Forteviot)  
Tyninghame  

115. St. Bothan's Priory (1 Church; 1 Vicarage)  
Abbey St. Bothans  

116. St. Germain's Hospital (Annexed to Aberdeen-King's College, 1437)  
Abergerny  
Aberlethmott  
Glenmuick  

117. St. Mary's Isle (Cell of Holyrood) (3 Churches; 1 Vicarage)  
Anwoth  
Galtway  
Kirkmadrine  

118. St. Nicholas Hospital  
Rothes  

119. Scone Abbey (11 + 2 Churches; 10 + 2 Vicarages)  
Blairgowrie  
Borthwick  
Braaven  
Cambusmichael  
Carrington  
Echt  
Glenholm  
Invergowrie (Logie Dundee)  
Kildonan (Prebend of Dornoch)  
Kilspindie  
Kinfauns  
Liff (Logie Dundee)  
Logierait  
Logie Dundee
Rait
St. Giles

Redgorton
Scone

120. Scotlandwell (2 Churches; 2 Vicarages)
Carnock
Moonzie

121. Seton - Collegiate Church (1 Church; 1 Vicarage)
Seton

122. South Berwick Priory (Annexed to Dryburgh, 1390/1)
Strafontain

123. Soulseat Abbey (2 Churches; 2 Vicarages)
Kirkmaiden
Soulseat

124. Soutra Hospital (Annexed to Edinburgh - Trinity College, 1460)
Kirkurd
Ormiston
Strathmartin
Lempitlaw
Soutra
Weemys

125. Stirling - Chapel Royal (8 + 1 Churches; 8 + 1 Vicarages)
Alloway (Ayr) (vide Glasgow Cathedral)
Ayr (vide Glasgow Cathedral) Balmaclellan
Brachlie (+ Petty) Cluny (Kincardine O'Neil)
Coylton (Ayr) (vide Glasgow Cathedral)
Cranshaws
Dalmellington (Ayr) (vide Glasgow Cathedral)
Dalrymple (Ayr) (vide Glasgow Cathedral)
Dunbar
Duthil
Glenholm
Kells
Kingarth
Kirkcowan (Kirkinner)
Lumpharan (Kincardine O'Neil)
Petty (+ Brachlie)
Yarrow

126. Stirling - Holy Rude Collegiate Church (1 Vicarage)

Stirling

127. Strathfillan Priory (Cell of Inchaffray) (2 Churches; 2 Vicarages)

Killin
Strathfillan

128. Strathmiglo - Collegiate Church (1 Vicarage)

Strathmiglo

129. Sweetheart Abbey (5 Churches; 4 Vicarages)

Burtle
Kirkcolm
Lochkindeloch
Crossmichael
Kirkpatrick-Durham
Wigtown
130. Tain — Collegiate Church (1 Vicarage)

   Tain

131. Temple — Knights Templars (Annexed to Torphichen c. 1309 x 14)

   Inchinnan  Temples  Temple

132. Tongland Abbey (5 Churches; 2 Vicarages)

   Balnacross (Tongland)  Kirkandrews
   Leswalt            Minnigaff
   Sennick            Tongland
   Troqueer

133. Torphichen — Knights Hospitallers (7 Churches; 2 Vicarages)

   Aboyne
   Dyce (Kinkell)  Drumblade (Kinkell)
   Kemnay (Kinkell)  Inchinnan
   Kinkell  Kinbathoch
   Kintore (Kinkell)  Kinnellar (Kinkell)
   Ochiltree  Maryculter
   Temple  Skene (Kinkell)
   Tullich  Torphichen

   Trail, Isle of:— See St. Mary's Isle

134. Trailtrow Hospital (1 Church; 1 Vicarage)

   Trailtrow
135. Turriff Hospital (Prebend of Aberdeen, 1412) *
   Turriff *

136. Urquhart Priory (Annexed to Pluscarden, 1453/4) *
   Bellie *
   Dalcross *
   Dingwall *
   Kilravock (Dalcross) *
   Urquhart *

137. Whithorn Cathedral
   (a) Mensal Churches (2 Churches; 2 Vicarages)
      Girthon
      Inch
      Kirkinner *
      Rhinns *
   (c) Prebendal Churches (1 Church, 1 Vicarage)
      Kells (Archdeacon of Galloway) *
      Penninghame (Archdeacon of Galloway)

138. Whithorn Priory (14 Churches; 4 Vicarages)
   Borgue
   Cruggleton
   Glasserton
   Kirkandrews
   Kirkinner *
   Kirkmichael
   Mochrum
   Toskertton
   Wigtown *

Yester:— See Bothans
(B) Churches annexed to English Religious Houses

1. Brackley Hospital
   Findogask

2. Crowland Abbey
   Edram

3. Durham Priory
   Aldcambus
   Berwick - Holy Trinity
   Berwick - St. Marys (Bondington)
   Coldingham
   Ednam
   Fishwick
   Melrose
   Smailholm
   Swinton

4. Farne Island
   Aldcambus

5. Guisborough Priory
   Annan
   Cummertrees
   Kirkpatrick - Fleming
   Redkirk
   Brydekirk (Annan)
   Gretna
   Lochmaben
6. Holmcultram Abbey

Kirkgunzeon

Dornock

St. Giles

(C) Unappropriated Churches, 1560 (148 Churches)

Abbotrule (Jedburgh)                Aldhame
Annan (Guisborough)                 Applegarth
Arasaig (Knoydart)                  Ardeonaig
Ardnamurchan                        Auchterderran
Auldcathy (Priory of St. Andrews)   Baldernock
Barvas                              Bass
Bedrule                             Benbecula
Benvie                              Blair in Atholl
Boleskine                           Bona (Common, Elgin Cathedral)
Bracadale                           Brydekirk (Annan)
Calder-Comitis (Dunfermline/ Linlithgow) Carmichael (Mensal, Glasgow/Douglas)
Carrington (Scone)                  Carruthers
Castlemilk (Mensal/Preibend, Glasgow) Collace
Corrie                              Covington
Craighnish                          Crawford-John (Kelso/Douglas)
Culter (Douglas)                    Cummertrees (Guisborough)
Cushnie                             Dalry
Dalton Magna                        Dalton Parva
Dolphinton
Duirinish
Dunlichty
Durris
Ecclefechan
Ecclesmachan
Elanfinan
Essie
Ewes-Duris
Fettercairn (Mensal-St. Andrews)
Forglen (Arbroath)
Foulden
Glass
Gretna (Guisborough)
Hartside
Hoddom (Mensal, Glasgow)
Inchcailoch
Irving
Kilarrow
Kilblane (Argyll)
Kilchattan (Isles)
Kilcolmkill (Argyll, Morvern)
Kildalton
Kildonan
Kilmaghlas
Kilmaveonaig

Dornock (Holmcultram)
Dunlappie
Dupplin
Eassie (Newbattle)
Ecclesjohn
Edzell (Mensal- St. Andrews)
Elanmunde (Archdeacon of Lismore)
Ettletown
Ewes-Overkirk
Flisk
Forvie (Maryculter)
Garvald (Glasgow Univ)
Glenelg
Harris
Hilton
Hutton (Mensal, Preb, Common, Glasgow)
Inverarity
Johnstone
Kilbarr
Kilchattan (Argyll)
Kilchoman (Isles)
Killintag
Kilmallie
Kilmorie
Kilmuir
Kinnoull
Kirkconnel (Glasgow, Nithsdale)
Kirkgunzeon (Holmcultram/ A/D of Teviotdale)
Kirkpatrick-Fleming (Guisborough)
Kirkktown
Lamington
Linton
Longnewton (Dryburgh/Jedburgh) Luce
Lude
Melville (Dunfermline)
Middlebie
Monybroch
Muckhart
Nevay
Oldhamstocks
Penersax
Polwarth
Rankilburn
Redkirk (Guisborough)
Rothes (St. Nicholas Hospital) Ruthwell
St. Madoes
Slamanan
Kilmuir in Uist
Kirkchrist
Kirkforthar
Kirkmichael
Kirkpatrick-Juxta Moffat (Mensal/Preb., Glasgow)
Knoydart (Arasai) (Preb,Lismore)
Libberton (Kilwinning/Common, Glasgow)
Logie - Montrose
Luncarty
Methil
Minto
Mouswald
Ness
Newdok
Parton (Lincluden)
Penicuik
Quothquhan
Rannoch
Restalrig
Skirling
Southdean
Stoneykirk
Torry
Trumpan
Tundergarth
Uig in Lewis
Upsetlington - Easter
Weem
Wigtown (Sweetheart/ Whithorn)
Yetholm (Kelso)

Struan
Tough (Preb. of Aberdeen)
Tulliallan
Tyrie
Uig in Trouternes
Wamphray
Whitsome
Wilton (Mensal/Preb., Glasgow; Melrose)
APPENDIX III

The aim of this Appendix is to present in tabular form, the conclusions which may be drawn from appendices I and II.

I). **Total number of Parishes**

Although 1136 churches of a parochial, or semi-parochial nature, were accounted for in the period under examination, this number, not unnaturally did not remain static. It has, therefore, been thought fit that for statistical purposes, the total number of parishes should be calculated as that which prevailed at the Reformation.

This is, however, not an easy figure to reach, as while some parishes had undoubtedly ceased to exist, others did not completely lose their identity. Thus, while two parsonages might form a single prebend, separate vicarages usually remained in existence, while at the other end of the scale, two vicarages might be conjoined to form a single cure, while their parsonages were annexed to different prebends. In either case, it has been felt that the parish must be deemed to still exist, and hence only those parishes/
parishes which have ceased to have an independent existence, both in parsonage and vicarage, have been accounted as defunct and deducted from the final total.

These parishes are as follows: -

(a) Parishes which cease to exist (38)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aberbrandely</th>
<th>Altermunin</th>
<th>Balnacross</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berwick - Holy Trinity</td>
<td>Berwick - St. Lawrence</td>
<td>Berwick - St. Mary's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bondington</td>
<td>Bryde Kirk</td>
<td>Cavers - Parva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colmonell (205)</td>
<td>Conveth (213)</td>
<td>Cultrain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunbeath</td>
<td>Dunkeld - Holy Trinity</td>
<td>Edindivach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freswick</td>
<td>Inchmarnoch</td>
<td>Inchmarnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilblane</td>
<td>Kilravock</td>
<td>Kintray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkandrews (662)</td>
<td>Kirkbride (666)</td>
<td>Little Yetholm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunan</td>
<td>Masterton</td>
<td>Munbre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nemoth</td>
<td>Nemplhar</td>
<td>Pollock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rechmalrune</td>
<td>Rhinns</td>
<td>Rothket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roxburgh - Holy Supulchre</td>
<td>Selkirk - Regis</td>
<td>Sorbie - Little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untheikil</td>
<td>Upsettington Wester</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b)/
(b) United Parishes (47 Churches lose their independence, although retaining their identity)

Aithsting and Sandsting
Baliasta, Lund and Norwich
Birsay and Harray
Bressa, Burra and Quarff
Cabrach and Kildrumny
Deerness and St. Andrews
Drumdelgie and Gartly
Eday and Stronsay (Lady and St. Peters)
Evie and Rendall
Flotta and Walls
Halkirk and Skinnet
Insh and Kingussie
Lunnasting, Nesting and Whalsay
Newnacle and Roskeen
Papa Westray and Westray Lady
Sandwick and Stromness
Woomet and Newton

Arasaig and Knoydart
Banff and Inverboyndie
Brachlie and Petty
Burray and South Ronaldsay (Lady and St. Peter's)
Cunningsburgh, Dunrossness and Sandwick
Delting, Cinafirth and Laxavoe
Dunbennan and Kinnair
Egilsay and Rousay
Fetterangus and Longley
Foula, Papa Stour, Sandness and Walls in Shetland
Hillswick, Normaven, Northrew and Olaberry
Logie Wester and Urquhart
Migvie and Tarland
Orwell and Kinross
Ringansay and Stronsay - St. Nicholas
Tingwall, Whiteness and Weisdale
Yell - Mid, North and South
(N.B. The first named church has been accounted as the parish church, the remaining forty seven churches having been regarded as pendicles.)

In addition to the eighty five churches accounted to have lost their independence before the Reformation, the following twenty three entries have been rejected, mainly because mature consideration has shown them to be but chapels, although in two cases this is due to them being numbered in error in Appendix I (nos. 760, 1079).

(c) Entries rejected from Appendix I (23)

The total number of parishes at the Reformation is therefore obtained by deducting the entries under a, b and c from the total number of entries in Appendix I. The result of this is to leave a total of 1028 parish churches, of which number, it can be estimated from appendices I and II, fifty eight were pendicles with full or quasi-parochial rights. These pendicles which are listed below have been accounted as parishes in future statistics.
(d) **Pendicles possessing full or quasi parochial rights** (58)


II **Parsonage Annexations**

While it would be possible to compile tables showing the number of churches appropriated at any given time, such tables would be so defective as to be almost worthless. This is mainly due to the fact that the great majority of annexations had taken place before the mid-thirteenth century, before which the difficulties of accurately dating deeds of appropriation are extremely difficult. Moreover, many annexations which must have taken place in that period cannot be accounted for until the Reformation.

As a result, it is felt that the only reliable figure, which can be produced, is that which prevailed at/
at the Reformation. In the case of churches which had been annexed, but had regained their independence, even this list is defective, but as a list of such parishes may be easily obtained from consulting the table of unappropriated parishes in Appendix II, this drawback is not considered serious.

Effective number of parishes at the Reformation ............. 1028
Unappropriated parishes ............. 148
Number of annexed parsonages at the Reformation ............. 880
Percentage of parsonage annexations ............. 85.6%

III Vicarage Annexations

As in the case of parsonage annexations, the only realistic figure which can be reached is that which prevailed at the Reformation. Nevertheless, whereas in the case of parsonage annexations, this figure can be calculated with considerable accuracy, this is not so with vicarage annexations.

This is largely due to the multiple arrangements whereby vicarages become annexed. Many fell almost imperceptibly/
imperceptibly into the hands of the holders of parsonage revenues, and possession of the vicarage only becomes evident in vicarage settlements which themselves vary in almost every case, and in some instances create the anomalous figure of the vicar-portioner who held part of the vicarage teinds, the other part being appropriated.

Moreover, even where vicarage annexations are specifically recorded, they do not tend to be as stable as parsonage annexations, and vicarages were sometimes re-erected or erected de novo where no vicarage had previously existed.

Due to these and other factors, such as the service of vicarages by the religious who might, or might not, have a formal annexation of the vicarage, the figures for such annexations must remain tentative and open to individual interpretation.

The figures given below are based on known vicarage annexations at the Reformation. These figures have been drawn from Appendices I and II, and as doubtful cases have been generally excluded, the numbers cited probably underestimate the extent of this practice.

Number/
Number of annexed parsonages
at the Reformation ............... 880

Number of annexed vicarages
at the Reformation ............... 493

(The total number as recorded in Appendix II is 513, but this has been reduced by twenty. Five of these (Nos. 409, 675, 757, 775, 975) had been rejected from Appendix I, while the remaining fifteen involved the vicarages of united parishes as follows:

Birsay and Harray
Cabrach and Kildrummy
Evie and Rendall
Newnakle and Roskeen
Ringansay and Stronsay-
St. Nicholas
Tingwall, Whiteness and Weisdale

Burray and South Ronaldsay
(Lady and St. Peters)
Eday and Stronsay (Lady and
St. Peters)
Flotta and Walls
Orwell and Kinross
Sandwick and Stromness
Woomet and Newton

Percentage of vicarage
annexations to parsonage
annexations ............... 56%