Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

Atlas of Scottish History to 1707

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ISBN: 978-1-908332-40-0

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McNeill, P G B and MacQueen, H L 1996 *Atlas of Scottish History to 1707*. Edinburgh: The Scottish Medievalists and Department of Geography, University of Edinburgh. https://doi.org/10.9750/9781908332400

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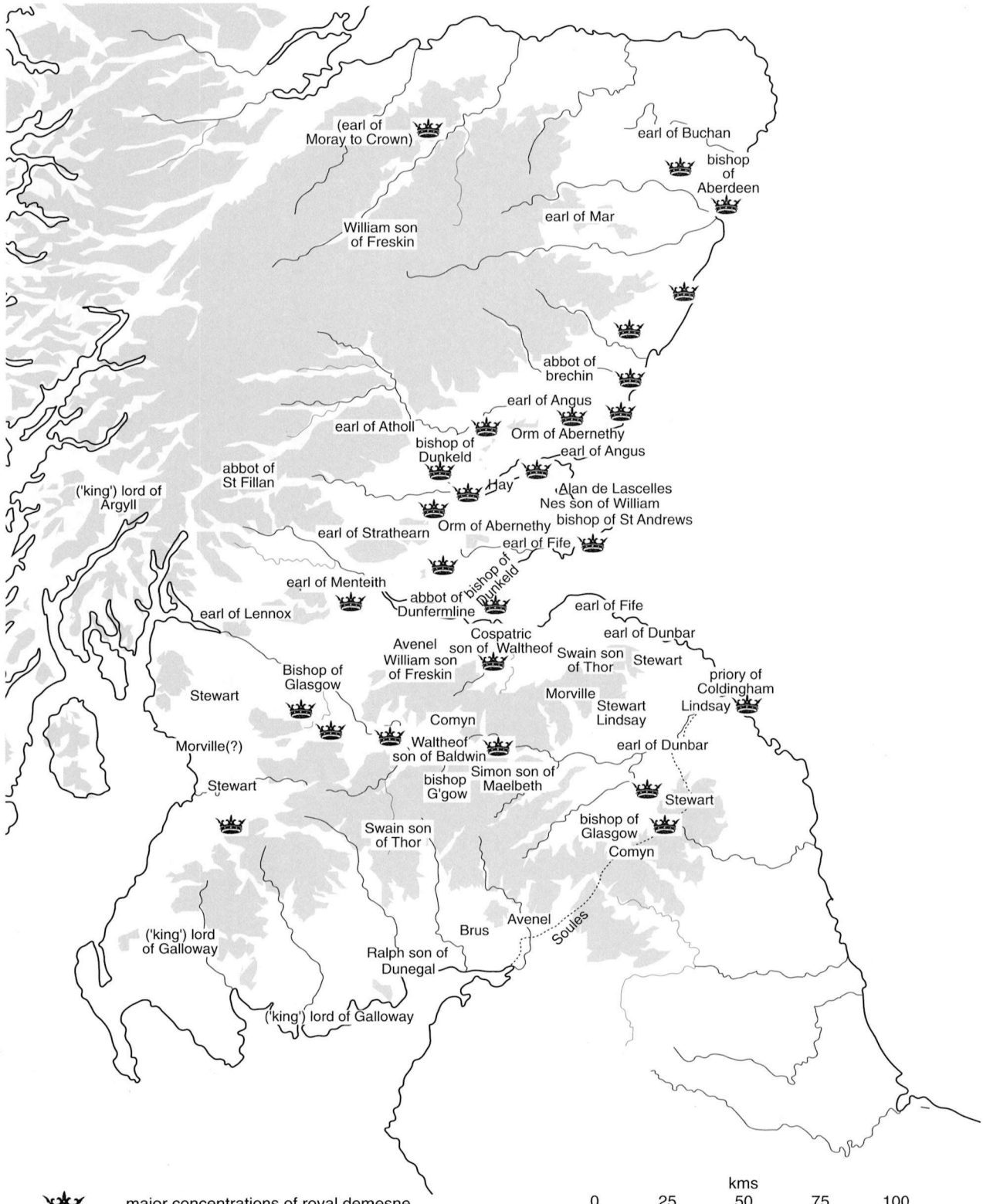
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Social and cultural

Landholding in the mid-twelfth century

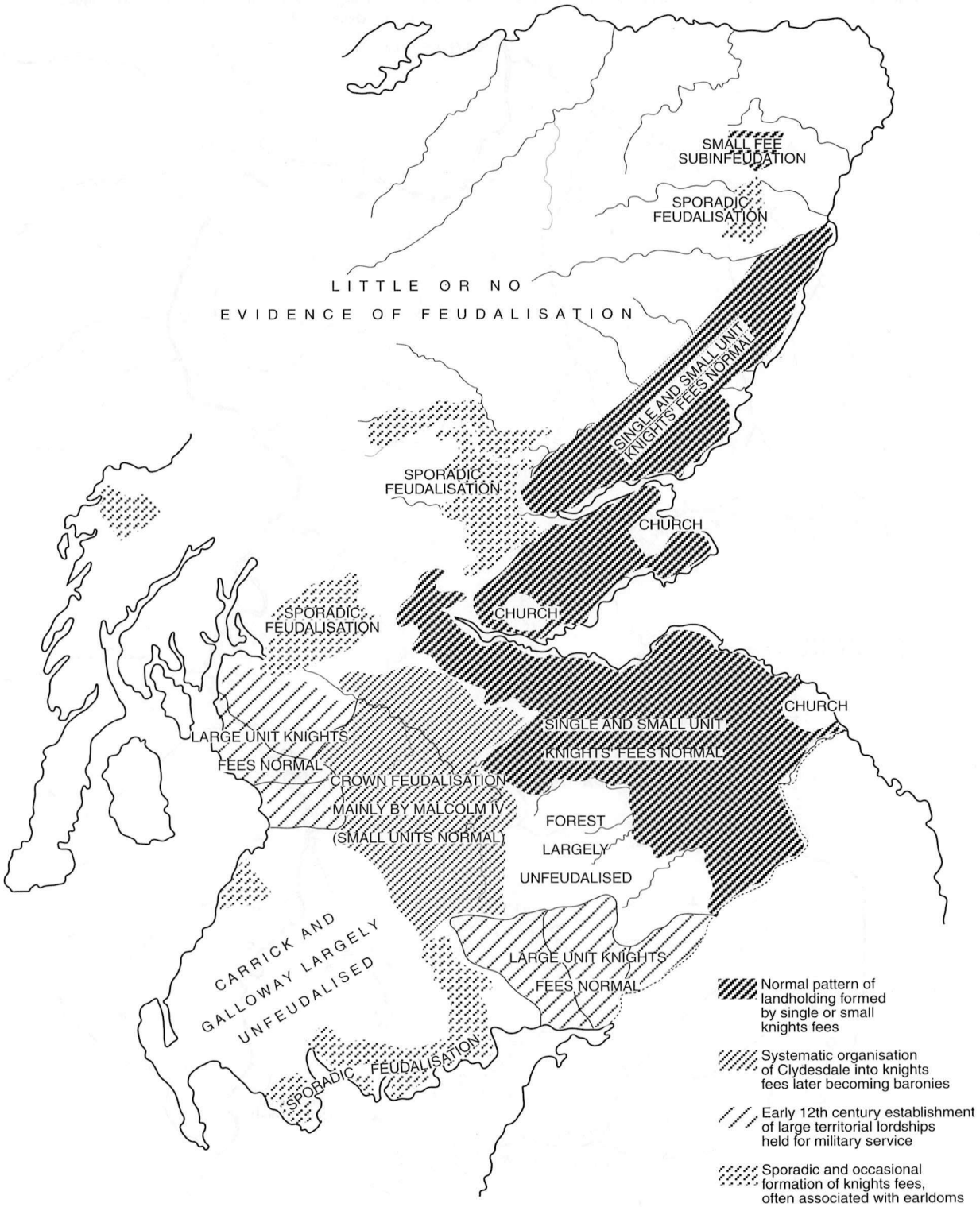
The map is a snapshot of the leading landholding families, including the royal house, about the end of David I's reign and the beginning of that of Malcolm IV (1153-65). It shows that the native 'pre-feudal' landowners still dominated the overall pattern of lordship even in that part of the realm (largely non-Highland) for which adequate evidence exists. Nevertheless, across much of south-eastern Scotland and here and there in the Clyde valley and in Fife and Gowrie, incoming feudally tenured families had taken hold strongly.



Landholding about 1150 to 1160 GWSB

The growth of military feudalism

This map and that showing landholding are mutually complementary. The shading is designed to show the intensity and in simplified form the character of feudalisation, involving the creation of knights' fees and other military holdings, between the beginning of the twelfth century and the later part of the reign of Alexander II (1214-49). The contrast between small unit knights' fees and larger units probably reflects an earlier social and economic arrangement.

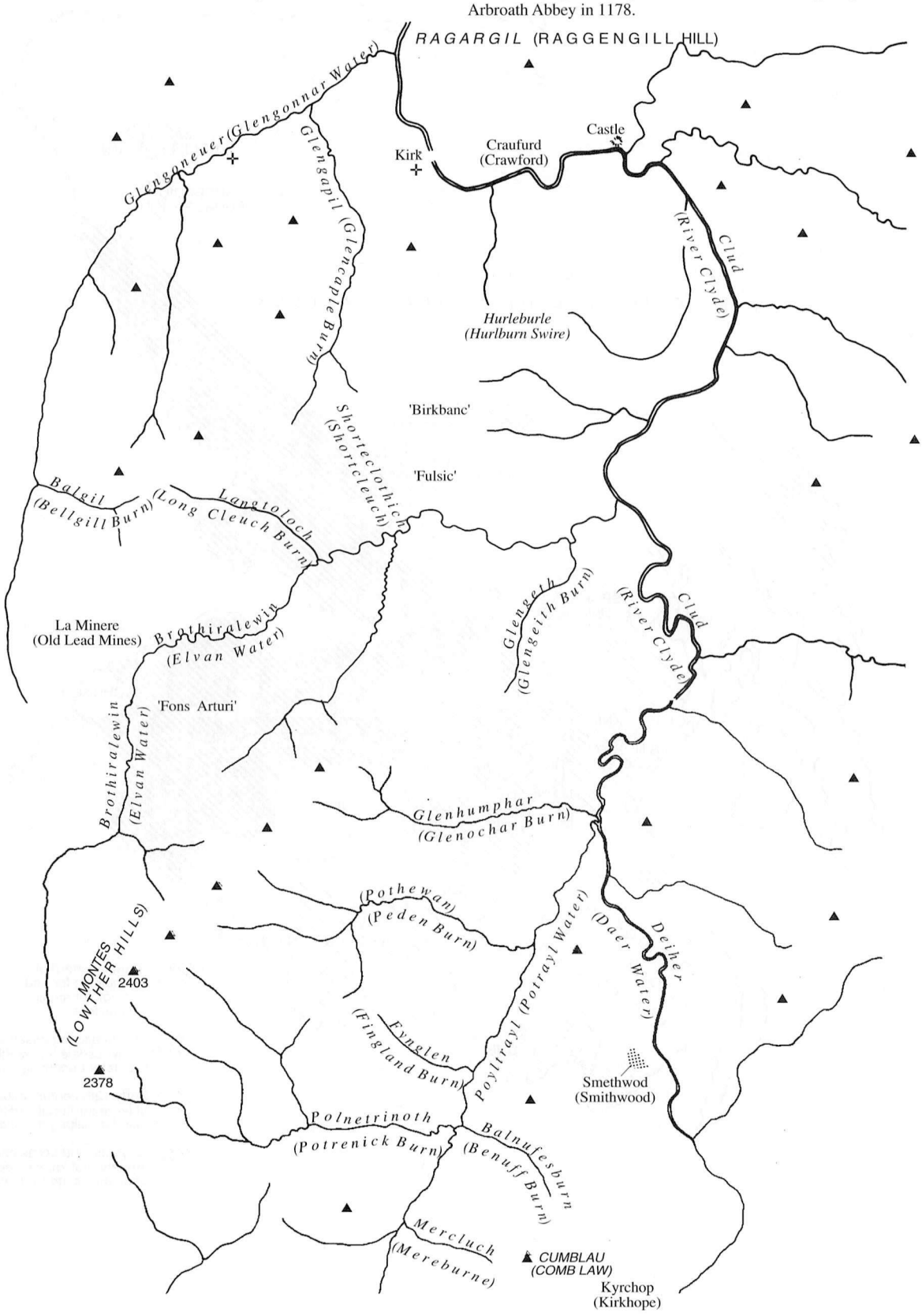


The growth of military feudalism from about 1100 to about 1240 GWSB

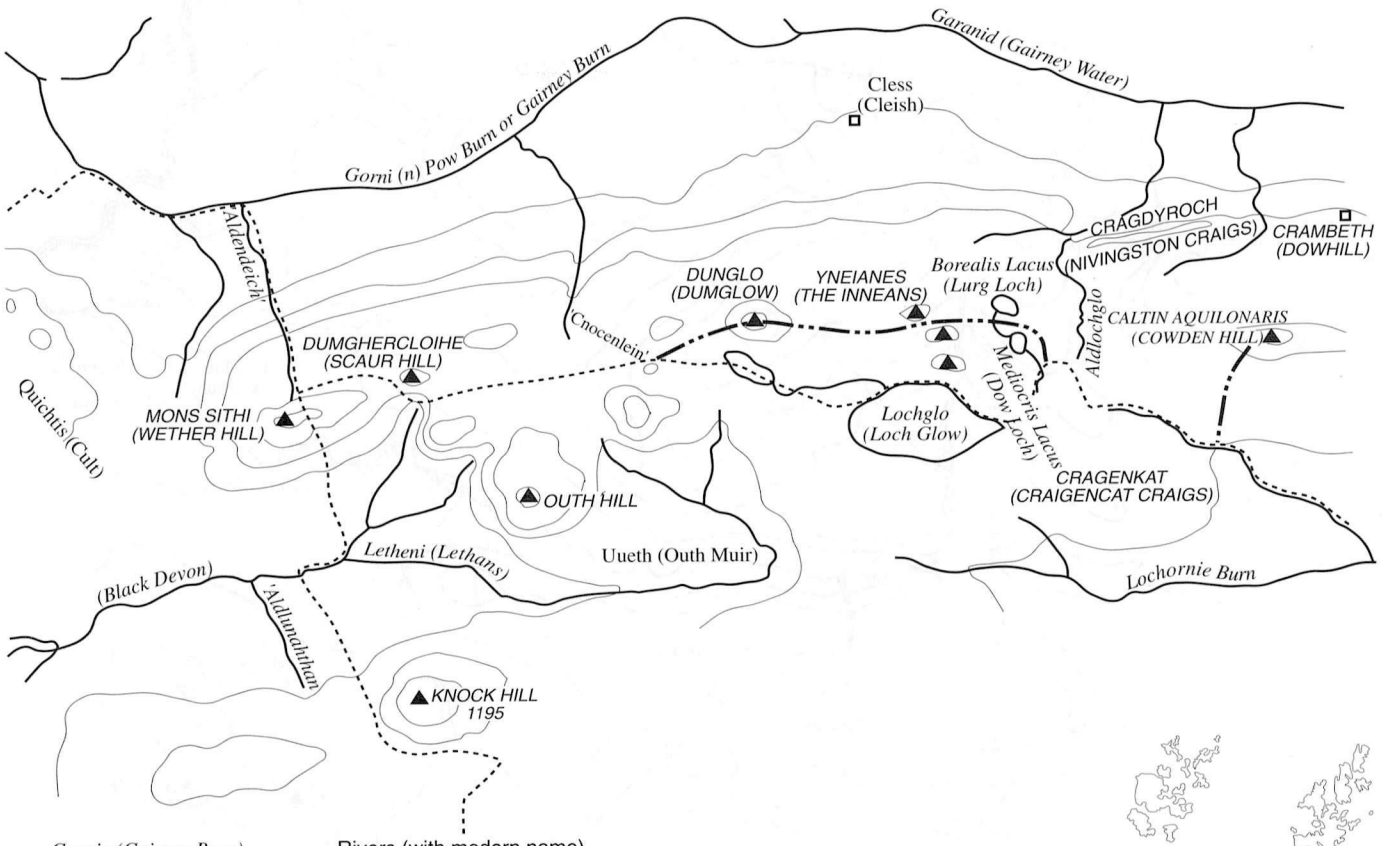
Perambulations

The creation of new estates, the bestowal of old estates upon new families, often to be held by feudal tenure, and above all the endowment of monastic houses with lands previously in royal or magnatial lordship, stimulated the formal definition of marches or boundaries in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Perambulations, as the process was known, might often be in response to an explicit royal command (by brieve of perambulation) and the results could be registered in the royal archives. The use of many natural, and a few man-made features to serve as boundary-markers and lines makes the surviving perambulation records an enormously valuable source for the topography and human geography of medieval Scotland.

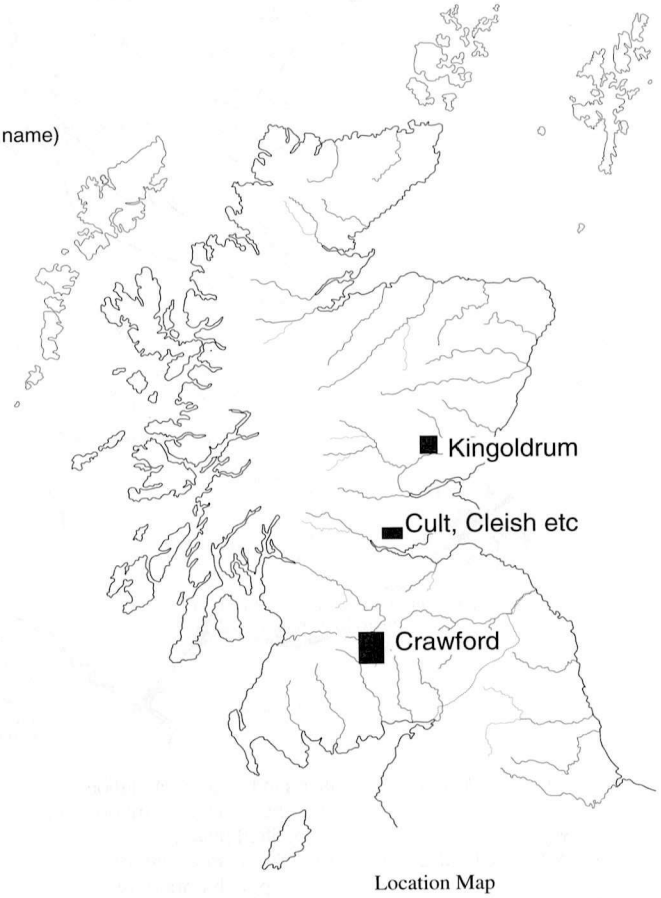
The maps show boundary features which figure in thirteenth century perambulations of: (a) the upper Clydesdale estate of Crawford Lindsay, feudalised from the late twelfth century; (b) the marches between Dunfermline Abbey's hunting reserve of Outh on the one hand and the estates of neighbouring lairds, e.g. of Cult, Cleish and Crambeth (Dowhill) on the other; and (c) the old royal shire or thanage of Kingoldrum in the Braes of Angus, granted to Arbroath Abbey in 1178.



Perambulations: Crawford twelfth to thirteenth centuries GWSB

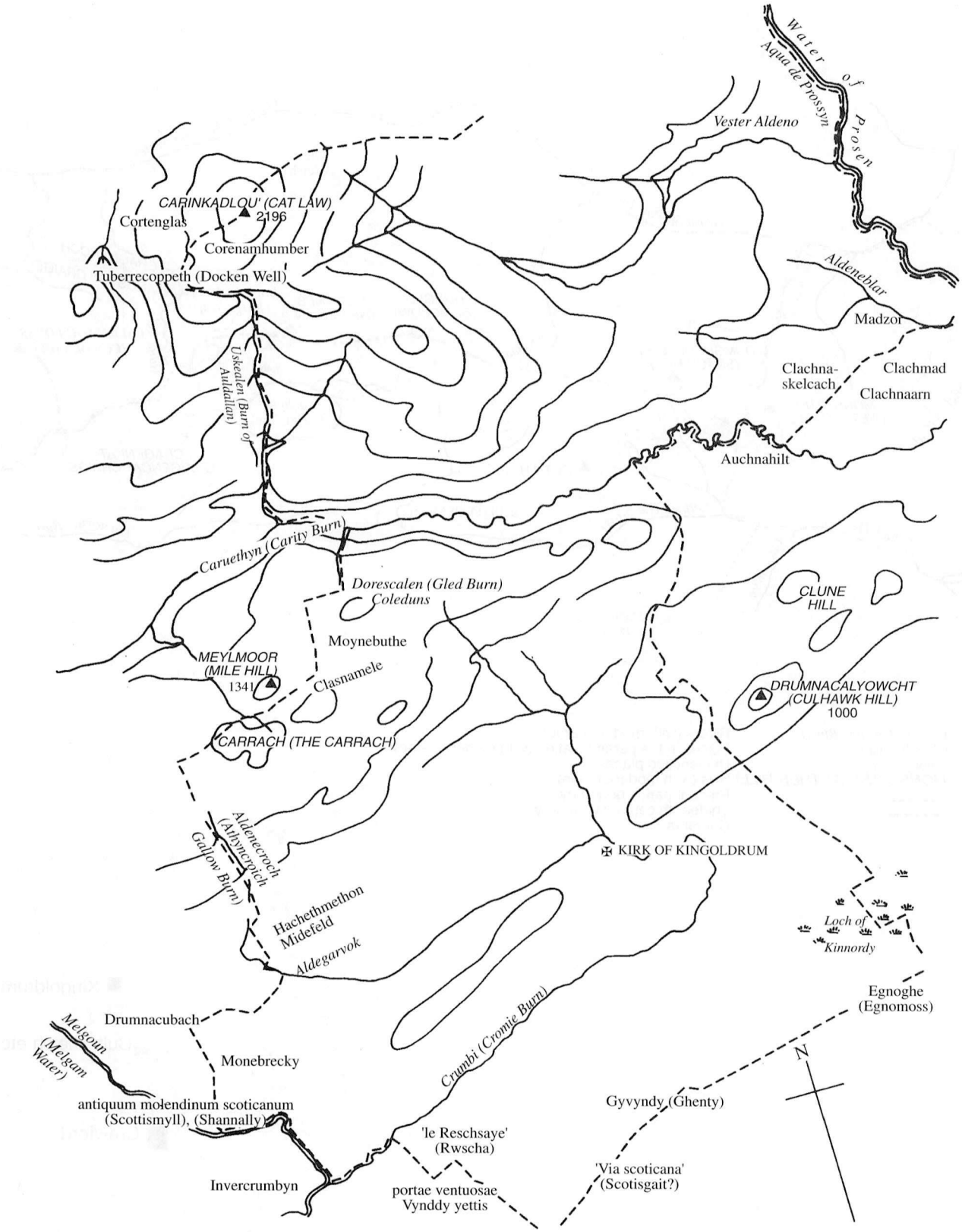


Gornin (Gairney Burn) Rivers (with modern name)
Cless (Cleish) Places in the perambulation (with modern name)
'Cnocenlein' Unidentified places
MONS SITHI (WETHER HILL) Hills (with modern name)
Present parish boundary
Thirteenth century boundary
Contours



Location Map

Perambulations: Cult, Cleish, Crambeth and the forest of Outh mid-thirteenth century GWSB



Perambulations: shire of Kingoldrum 1253 to 1458 GWSB

The Norman network

The most striking single fact about so-called 'Norman' families (often from Brittany, Ponthieu and Flanders rather than Normandy) taking part in the twelfth century feudal settlement of Scotland is that they were seldom in the first (or even second) rank among continental settlers in England, even where they can be shown to have held substantial English estates. Often the head of the Scottish branch of a family will be a younger son of the parent stem. A classic instance is the settlement north of the Channel of the Breton family descended from Flaald, seneschal of Dol. His son, Alan, got extensive lands in England, to which his second son succeeded, while his eldest son inherited the modest Breton estates. It was the third son, Walter, who received a vast estate in southern Scotland from David I, together with the royal stewardship, and became ancestors of the Stewarts whose chief of line in 1371 became king of Scots as Robert II.



Continental families and their chief lands north of the Channel GWSB

Anglo-Scottish landholding before the Wars of Independence

Anglo-Scottish landholding was important for almost 200 years before the Wars of Independence. The wider implications of this phenomenon cannot be pursued here. The most notable cross-Border landowners were the Scots kings and princes. But use of the first map depends on distinguishing between the war gains in England during Stephen's reign (1135-54) and their peaceful acquisitions, which were more characteristic of the relationship between the crowns. This distinction, however, cannot be drawn too sharply since the former included lands recognised by the Scots as being subject to English overlordship, at least for a while. The territories conceded in the north by the treaties of 1136 and 1139 were: Carlisle and its district, probably embracing Westmorland proper - i.e., Westmorland between Stainmore and the Eamont; Doncaster; the earldom of Northumberland except Bamburgh and Newcastle upon Tyne, and exclusive of any right over Hexhamshire and St Cuthbert's Land. All were probably to be held by King David I's son and heir Henry as a feudal vassal of the English crown. Then from 1141 David I and Earl Henry took over as King Stephen's enemies the whole of northern England to the Ribble and the Tees. Under them, William son of King Duncan II held three of the great north-western lordships: Allerdale, Copeland, and the honour of Skipton and Craven. The honour of Lancaster north of the Ribble, though granted to the earl of Chester in 1149, apparently remained subject to Scottish power. But by 1157 the English lands had been reduced to the honour of Huntingdon (acquired in marriage by David I in 1113, given to Earl Henry in 1136, and lost in 1141) and, in the north, to the 'liberty' of Tynedale. After Alexander II had renounced Scottish claims to the northern counties in 1237, he was granted Penrith with five other Cumberland manors. The superiority of Penrith, Tynedale, and the Huntingdon honour was held by the kings of Scots as tenants-in-chief owing homage to the English crown, although Huntingdon, with the title of earl, was treated as an appanage for Earl Henry's youngest son and his grandson, David (d. 1219) and John (d. 1237). On John's death it was partitioned among coheiresses. The earldom of Chester, John's private inheritance from 1232, remained undivided in possession of the English crown. (The external knights' fees held by John as part of the honour of Chester are not shown.) The last additions came shortly after 1286 for the brief period of John Balliol's effective reign (1292-6). The principal estates King John had previously inherited in England and Scotland are shown on the map which records the main outlines of the Anglo-Scottish estates held by magnates, or major nobles, on the eve of the Wars of Independence about 1290.

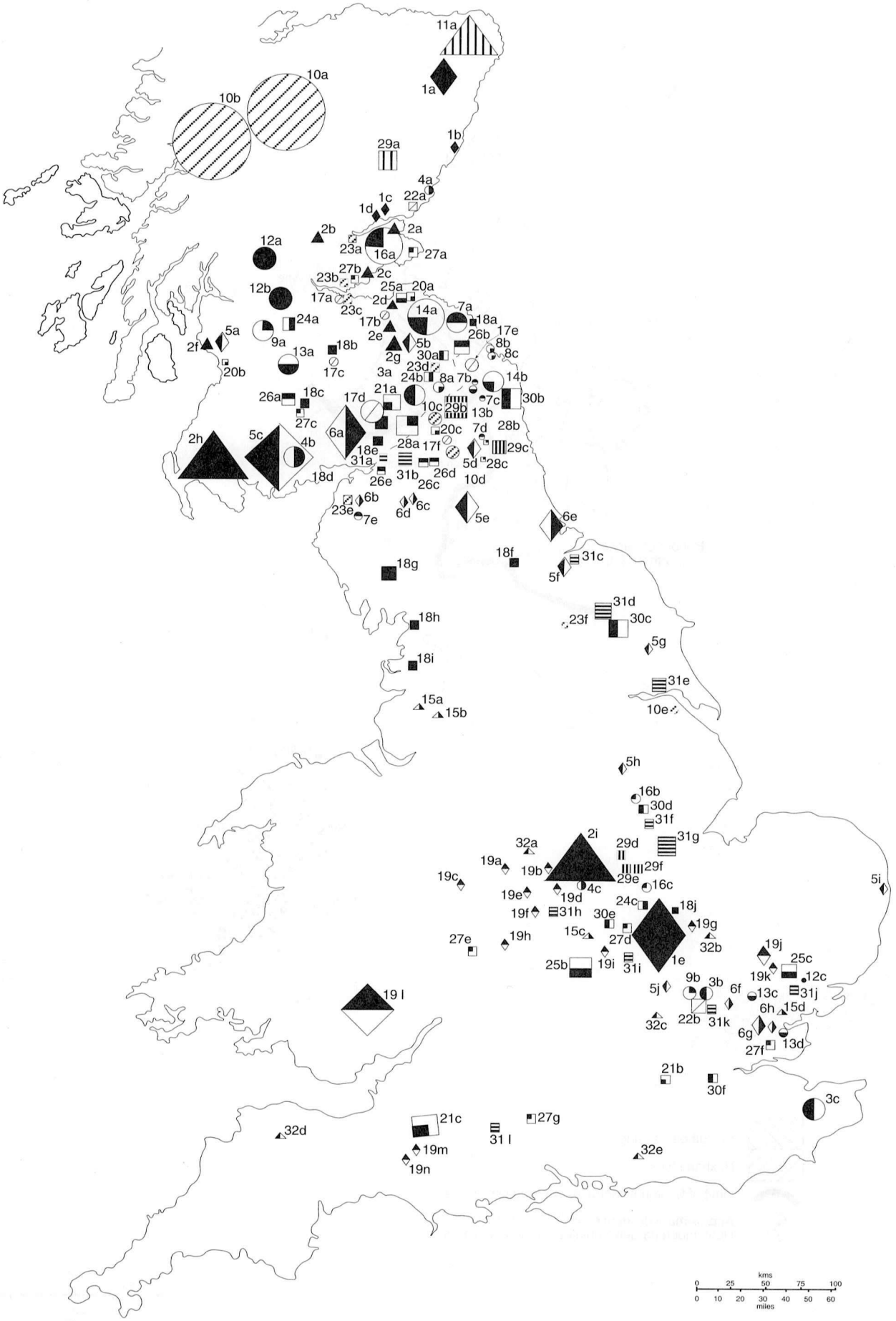
These men are defined here as earls and important lay barons, proprietors of course in England and Scotland but not necessarily enjoying the same dominant position in both countries. Most in fact held magnate rank only in Scotland where the magnates were generally lords of less substance than their counterparts in England. Any division between 'magnates' and lesser nobles must remain quite arbitrary, and some borderline cases have been included. In about 1290 Anglo-Scottish landowners nevertheless formed a very significant body among the higher nobility of Scotland, as is underlined by their prominence in the recognition of the Maid of Norway as heir to the throne (1284) and the Treaty of Birgham (1290). Almost all the Scottish estates represented are earldoms, 'provincial lordships', or baronies, though some had been partitioned. Again, some of the English baronies shown had been divided into fractions, but their lords remained entitled to baronial status. The other English estates are nearly all entire manors, a number being especially important. By varying the size of symbols a very rough guide is provided to the relative extent or significance of individual estates.

The map unavoidably underestimates the range and importance of cross-Border landholding. It obviously excludes lands held about 1290 in Ireland (Hastings, Vesci, Zouche), the Channel Islands (Wake), and France (Balliol of Bywell, Balliol of Urr). Otherwise, while the main features of estate complexes can be shown, the recording of actual estates is not exhaustive. Single symbols must also do duty for some large estates which in reality were widely dispersed. That applies particularly to England, with its highly complicated patchwork of landholding. Similarly, the map cannot even begin to tackle the complexities of the redistribution of the Huntingdon and de Quincy lands. In England alone they straggled across some 20 counties. The English lands of some magnates (e.g., Simon Fraser, William Melville) remain unidentified; likewise the Scottish lands of Ralph de Tosny. These men have all been excluded, as have those such as Andrew Murray of Petty who may never have realised their claims to English properties. Finally, the map is not designed to do justice to the many cross-Border estates held by the lesser nobility and the Church, though these were often founded through magnate patronage, or to fluctuations in the pattern of Anglo-Scottish landholding by the magnates themselves. In fact, there is some reason to believe that their influence had already begun to wane by c.1290.

Anglo-Scottish landholding before the Wars of Independence



Lands of the Scottish kings and princes in England about 1100 to 1286 KJS



Anglo-Scottish landholding of the magnates about 1290 KJS

Anglo-Scottish landholding before the Wars of Independence



1. Coheirs of Earl John of Scotland, d. 1237 [Balliol of Bywell, Bruce, Hastings]

a. Garioch, lordship
b. Inverbervie (Bervie), barony
c. Dundee, barony
d. Longforgan, barony
e. Huntingdon, honour
(See also 5, 6, 19)



2. Coheirs of Earl Roger de Quincy, d. 1264 [Comyn of Buchan, Ferrers (of Groby), Zouche]

a. Leuchars, barony
b. Gask [also = Findo Gask], barony
c. Dysart, barony
d. Tranent, barony
e. Heriot, barony
f. Cunningham, lordship (part)
g. Lauderdale, lordship (one half)
h. Galloway, lordship (part)
i. Leicester, honour (one half) [Ferrers of Groby held less than a full one sixth of the honour]
(See also 11,15, 32)



3. Alexander de Balliol

a. Cavers, barony
b. Bennington, barony [also = honour of Valognes] (one third)
c. Chilham, barony



4. Enguerrand de Balliol

a. Redcastle (Inverkeilor), barony
b. Urr, barony
c. Foston



5. John de Balliol

a. Cunningham, lordship (part)
c. Galloway, lordship (main part + title 'lord of Galloway')
d. Bywell, barony
e. Barnard Castle, lordship
f. Stokesley
g. Driffield
h. Torksey
i. Lothingland
j. Hitchin
(See also 1)



6. Robert Bruce (d. 1295)

a. Annandale, lordshlp
b. Ireby
c. Gamblesby
d. Glassonby
e. Hart and Hartness, lordship
f. Hatfield Broad Oak [also = Hatfield Regis]
g. Writtle, barony
h. Great Baddow
(See also 1)



7. Alexander of Bunkle

a. Bunkle, barony
b. Lilburn
c. Shawdon
d. Fenwick (Stamfordham)
e. Uldale



8. Thomas Colville

a. Oxnam, barony
b. Budle
c. Spindleston



9. Edmund Comyn

a. Kilbride, barony
b. Bennington, barony (one third)



10. John Comyn of Badenoch

a. Badenoch, lordship
b. Lochaber, lordship
c. Tarset
d. Thornton (Newbrough)
e. Ulceby, Yarborough wapentake



11. John Comyn, earl of Buchan

a. Buchan, earldom
(See also 2)



12. William Comyn

a. Menteith, earldom lands (one half)
b. Kirkintilloch, barony
c. Groton



13. William Douglas

a. Douglas, barony
b. Fawdon (Ingram)
c. Stebbing
d. Woodham Ferrers



14. Patrick, earl of Dunbar

a. Dunbar, earldom
b. Beanley, barony



15. William Ferrers (of Groby)

a. Chorley
b. Bolton-le-Moors
c. Nobottle (Great Brington)
d. Fairsted
(See also 2)



16. Duncan, earl of Fife (d. 1288)

a. Fife, earldom
b. Carlton-le-Moorland
c. Glapthorn



17. Nicholas Graham

a. Abercorn, barony
b. Dalkeith, barony
c. Kilbucho and Newlands, barony
d. Eskdale, lordship
e. Wooler, barony (one half)
f. Simonburn



18. Enguerrand de Guines

a. Lamberton (Mordington)
b. Skirling, barony
c. Durisdeer, barony
d. Westerkirk, barony
e. Staplegordon (Westerkirk), barony
f. Middleton Tyas
g. Kendal, barony (one half)
h. 'Moureholm' [= Warton]
i. Garstang [also = Wyresdale]
j. Molesworth



19. John Hastings

a. Wigginton
b. Nailstone
c. Worfield
d. Burbage
e. Fillongley
f. Allesley
g. Brampton
h. Aston Cantlow
i. Wootton
j. Lidgate
k. Badmondisfield (Wickhambrook)
l. Abergavenny, lordship

Anglo-Scottish landholding: magnates and lands about 1290

m. Little Marston (West Camel)
n. Barwick
(See also 1)



20. Alexander Lindsay

a. The Byres (Athelstaneford), barony
b. Barnweill (Craigie)
c. Chirdon



21. Hugh Lovel

a. Hawick, barony
b. Grove Barns (Staines)
c. Castle Cary, barony



22. William Maule

a. Panmure (Panbride), barony
b. Bennington, barony (one third)



23. Geoffrey Mowbray

a. Moncreiffe [also = Dunbarney]
b. Inverkeithing, barony
c. Dalmeny [also = Barnbougle], barony
d. Eckford, barony
e. Boltons
f. Raskelf (Easingwold)



24. William Murray

a. Bothwell, barony
b. Crailing, barony
c. Lilford



25. Robert Pinkney

a. Ballencrieff + Luffness (Aberlady), baronies
b. Weedon Pinkney [also = Weedon Lois], barony
c. Cavendish, barony (one half)



26. Robert de Ros

a. Sanquhar, barony
b. Wark (Carham), barony
c. Bellister
d. Plenmeller
e. Linstock (Stanwix)



27. Richard Siward

a. Kellie (Carnbee), barony
b. Aberdour, barony
c. Tibbers (Durisdeer), barony
d. Chelveston
e. Crowle
f. Burstead
g. Clatford



28. William de Soules

a. Liddesdale, lordship
b. Stamfordham
c. Stocksfield (Bywell St Andrew)



29. Gilbert de Umfraville, earl of Angus

a. Angus, earldom
b. Redesdale (+ Upper Coquetdale), 'liberty'
c. Prudhoe, barony
d. Market Overton
e. Hambleton
f. Normanton



30. William de Vesci

a. Sprouston, barony
b. Alnwick, barony
c. Malton, 'honour'
d. Caythorpe
e. Faxton
f. Eltham



31. John Wake

a. Kirkandrews on Esk (now in England), barony
b. Liddel Strength (Kirkandrews), barony
c. Great Ayton
d. Kirkby Moorside
e. Cottingham, barony
f. Kelby
g. Bourne, barony
h. Brinklow
i. Stevington
j. Wakes Colne
k. Ware
l. Winterbourne Stoke



32. Alan la Zouche

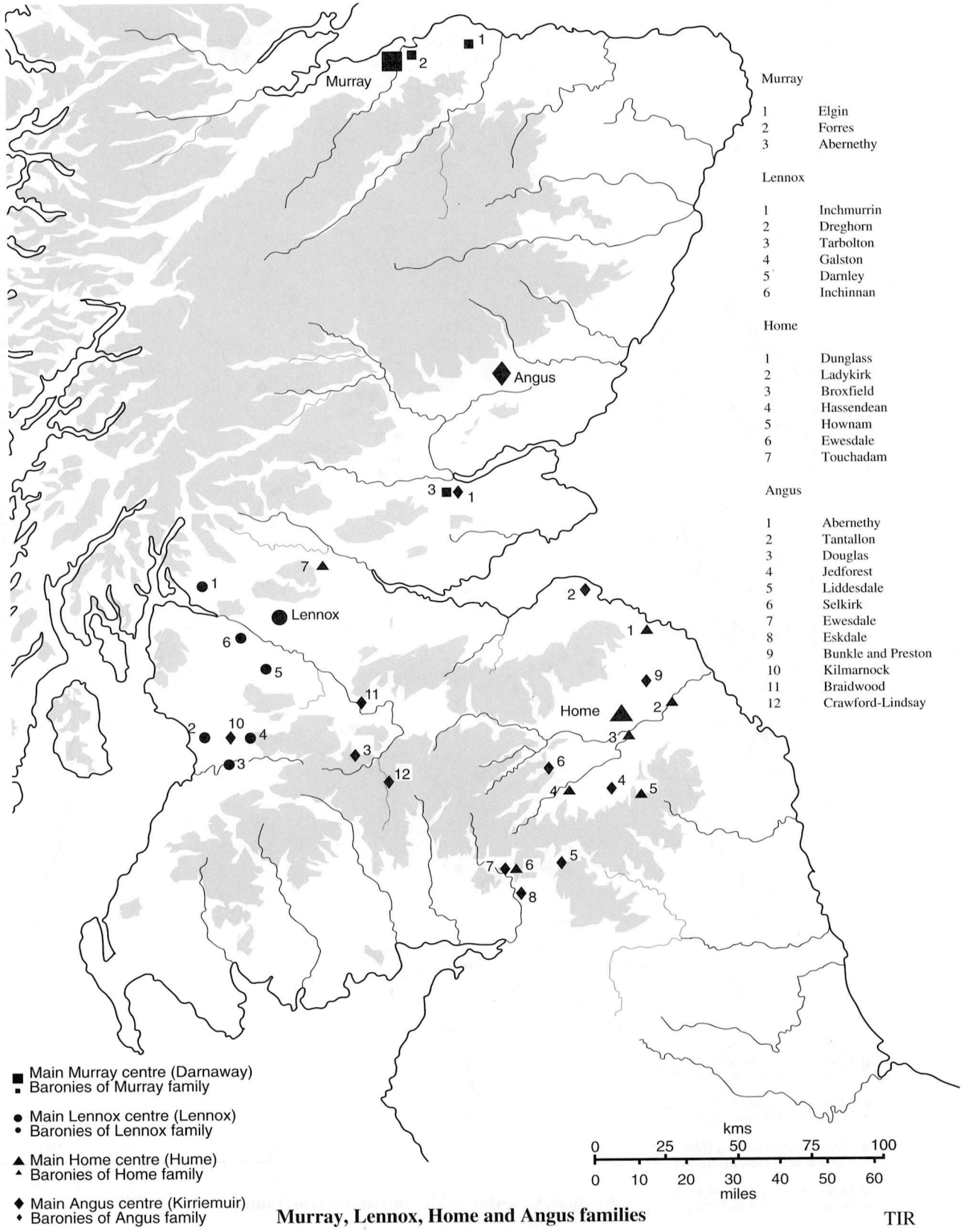
a. Ashby-de-la-Zouch
b. Swavesey
c. Great Gaddesden
d. North Molton
e. 'Treve' [= River] (Tillington)
(See also 2)

Anglo-Scottish landholding: magnates and lands about 1290 KJS

Landed influence in the late fifteenth century

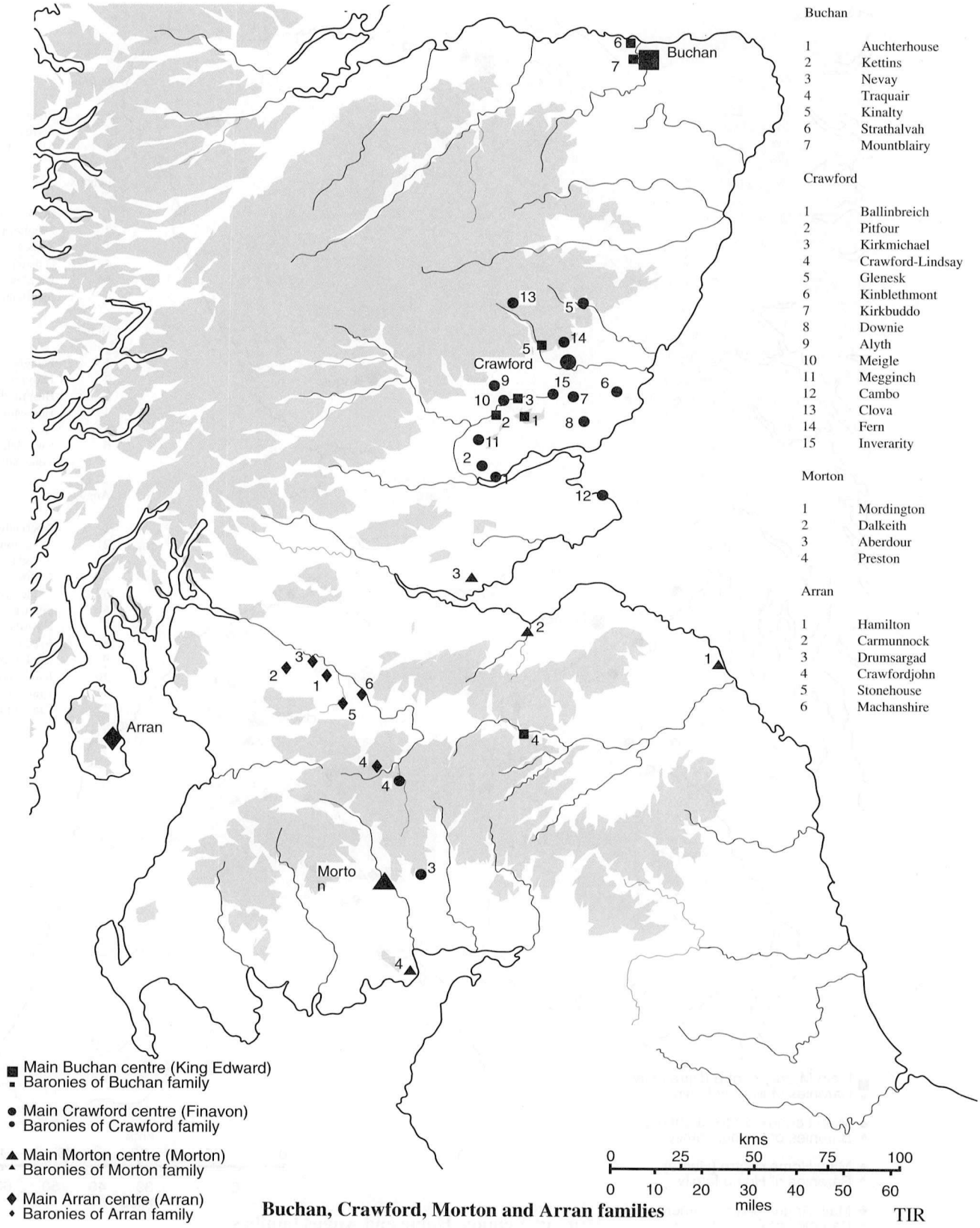
The maps indicate the territorial power of several great families that played a leading part in Scottish politics between 1470 and 1513. The baronies held by the head of the family have been plotted and linked with the main family centre. No attempt has been made to show the baronies held by lesser members of the family. Even so, the complexity of the territorial basis of the power of these families is immediately apparent.

Although the power of a family was sometimes concentrated within a single region it was more often widely dispersed. Thus the earl of Angus, in addition to his lands in Angus, held lands in the sheriffdoms of Ayr, Perth, Lanark, Dumfries, Roxburgh and Berwick. The earl of Bothwell held lands in the sheriffdoms of Lanark, Ayr, Dumfries, Roxburgh and Berwick and in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The earl of Huntly held lands in the sheriffdoms of Moray, Inverness, Banff, Aberdeen, Perth and Berwick. It was because these nobles drew their power from such a wide area that they and the families they headed could play a formidable part in politics and even try to impose their will upon the king.



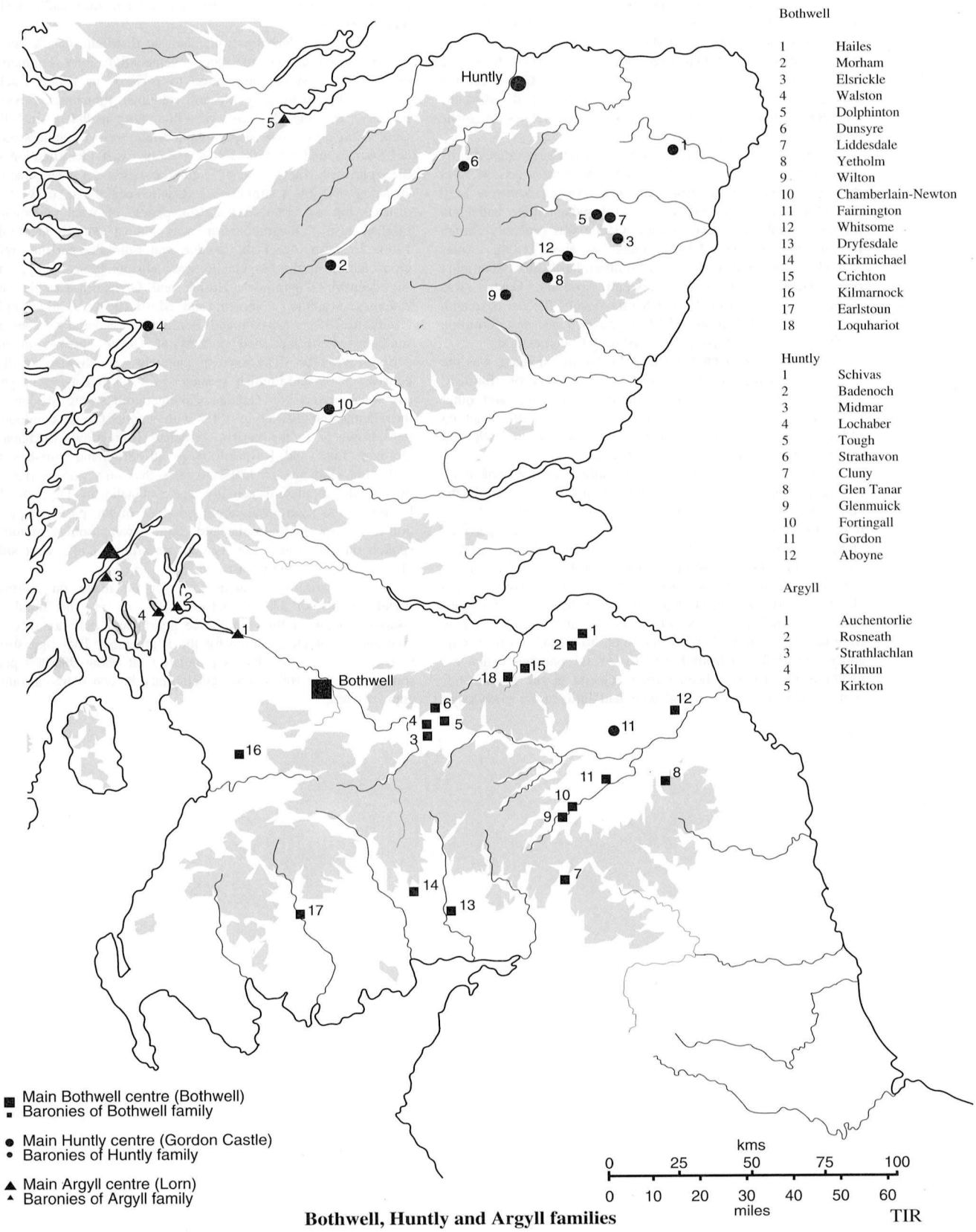
Murray, Lennox, Home and Angus families TIR

Landed influence in the late fifteenth century



Buchan, Crawford, Morton and Arran families TIR

Landed influence in the late fifteenth century



Bothwell

1 Hailes
2 Morham
3 Elsrickle
4 Walston
5 Dolphinton
6 Dunsyre
7 Liddesdale
8 Yetholm
9 Wilton
10 Chamberlain-Newton
11 Fairnington
12 Whitsome
13 Dryfesdale
14 Kirkmichael
15 Crichton
16 Kilmarnock
17 Earlstoun
18 Loquhariot

Huntly

1 Schivas
2 Badenoch
3 Midmar
4 Lochaber
5 Tough
6 Strathavon
7 Cluny
8 Glen Tanar
9 Glenmuick
10 Fortingall
11 Gordon
12 Aboyne

Argyll

1 Auchentorlie
2 Rosneath
3 Strathlachlan
4 Kilmun
5 Kirkton

Bothwell, Huntly and Argyll families

Linguistic changes

Gaelic is today widely spoken only in the north-west Highlands and islands. In the past, Gaelic was more widely spoken. Understanding the past extent of the *Gaidhealtachd* (Gaelic speaking region) before 1707 is hindered by the variable source material. Four principal categories of evidence may be distinguished: place names; medieval charters and documents which allow a conjectural positioning of the medieval Gaelic language border; localised sources on Gaelic in the seventeenth-century Highlands; and material of 1698 and 1705-1708 which allows the earliest picture of a nationwide *Gaidhealtachd*.

Gaelic was never everywhere spoken by all people in Scotland. Gaelic's decline begins from about A.D. 1100 as the result of several factors including the influence of the court; the authority of the Roman over the Celtic Church; the spread of English-dominated trade; and the waning of Gaelic cultural prestige. By the later 1300s, these processes had led to the emergence of the Highlands as a distinct cultural and linguistic area.

South and east Scotland was particularly affected by these changes, the more isolated north and west less so. Yet the Gaelic notes in the Book of Deer, written between 1130 and 1150, suggest that Gaelic was still spoken quite widely in north-east Scotland at that period. Gaelic was probably extinct in Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan by about 1350. Areas around Caputh and Abernyte in southern Perthshire were only partly Gaelic by the early sixteenth century. Gaelic was probably spoken in south-west Scotland until the late sixteenth century at least. But it should be emphasised that any definition of the medieval *Gaidhealtachd* must only be conjectural.

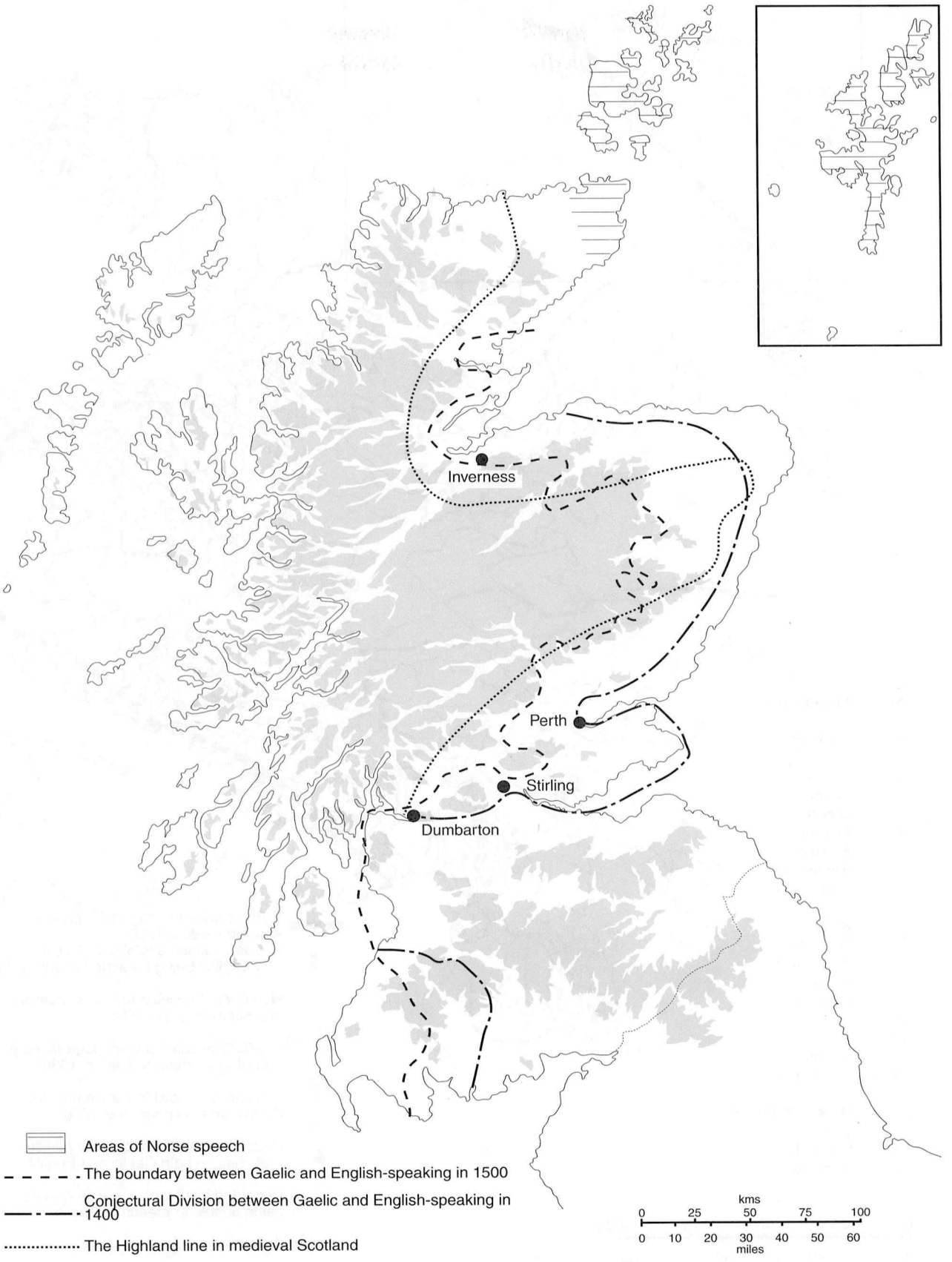
By the seventeenth century, the Gaelic language was the focus of direct legislative concern. One act spoke of 'English' schools 'rooting out the Irish language, [Gaelic], and other pious uses'. Several schools whose purpose was the teaching of English were in existence in the Highlands before 1696 and others are known in which Gaelic was used.

In the 1650s, Gaelic was the only language spoken by a large proportion of the population in the east central Highlands. In Watten in 1658-1659, there were over ninety Gaelic monoglots but no Gaelic-speaking minister. In some parishes along the upland margin, both Gaelic and English were spoken and used in religious administration. Southern Kintyre had a large English-speaking population. In Contin in 1651, Dores (1671), Kilmorack (1651), Kirkhill and Kiltearn (1680s), both Gaelic and English were preached. Gaelic and English services were held in Inverness burgh from 1639, from 1657 in Inveraray, and in Campbeltown from 1680. In several parishes which we must presume to have been largely Gaelic in the seventeenth century, ministers were settled who had little or no knowledge of the language.

In Perthshire in the 1660s, Gaelic was 'commonly in use' in the north-west upland parishes. Glenisla was Gaelic as was northern Alyth. In Glenshee and Strathardle, Gaelic was used in religious administration and was spoken in Lochlee and Lethnot and Navar parishes. It is likely other parishes in north-west Angus were at least partly Gaelic then. By piecing together this fragmentary evidence, we may suggest a conjectural boundary for the Gaidhealtachd in about 1660. It should be stressed that this boundary is not as clear cut on the ground as it is on a map. The first detailed extent of the Gaidhealtachd dates from 1698.

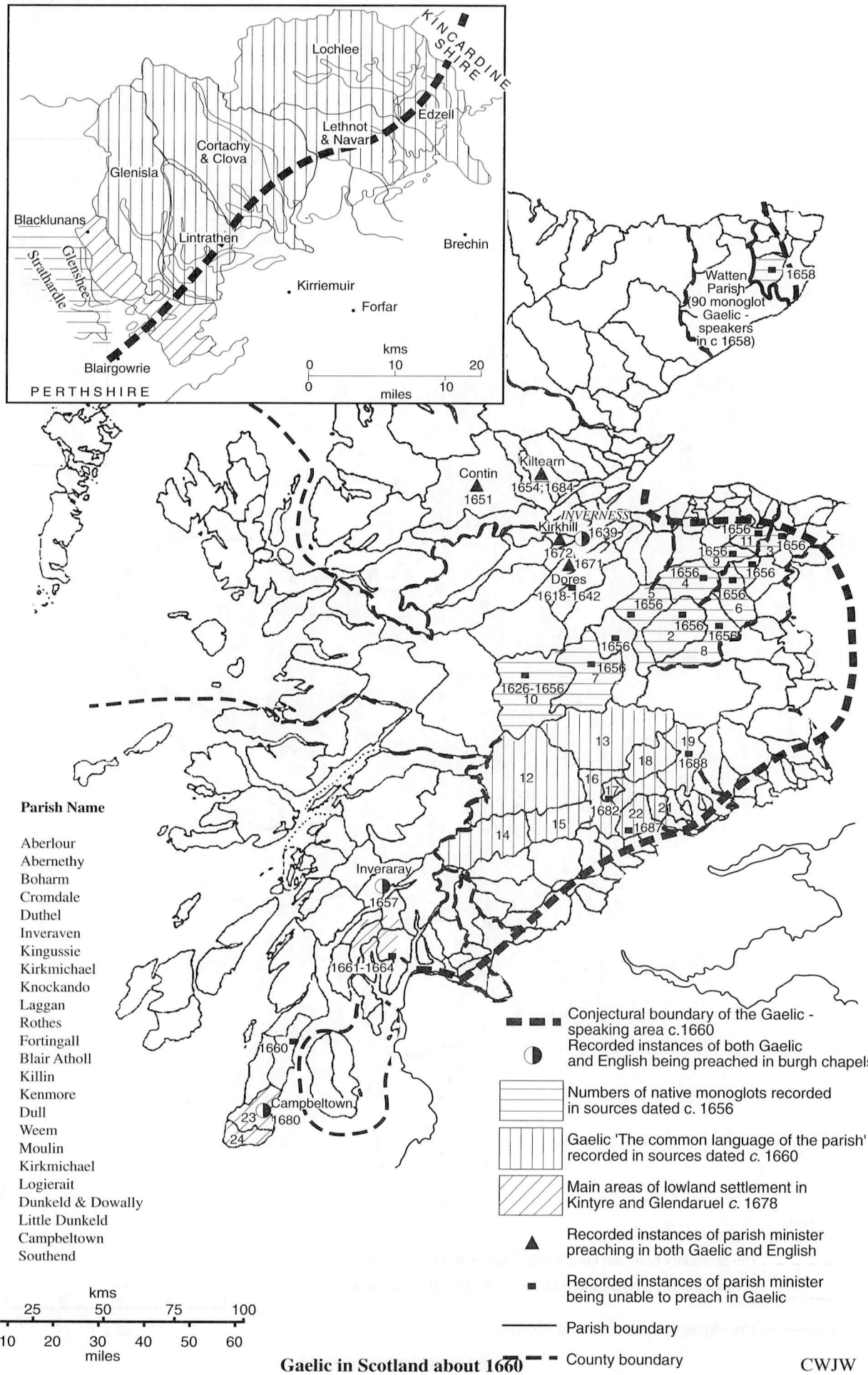
Evidence deriving from plans to distribute Gaelic scriptural texts throughout the late seventeenth-century Highlands provides the first detailed guide to parishes in which Gaelic was widely used in daily life and religious ordinance. Several parishes on the borders of, but not included in, the *Gaidhealtachd* of 1698 also contained numbers of Gaelic speakers. Sources of 1705-1708 allow a more exact identification of these parishes. The whole of Sutherland was reckoned Gaelic-speaking in 1706. Caithness was Gaelic-speaking in its western districts but we are told that 'the people of Week understand English also'. Inverness-shire was almost entirely Gaelic in 1706. In Nairn, Ardclach, Cawdor, and Edinkillie parishes, religious administration in Gaelic was 'absolutely necessary'. In Aberdeenshire, Glenmuick Tullich and Glengairn, Crathie and Braemar, Strathdon, Cabrach, and Mortlach were all strongly Gaelic in 1705 as was upland Perthshire. Several parishes in south-east Perthshire had pockets of Gaelic speakers in the period 1698-1708. The town of Dunkeld was 'divided equally' between Gaelic and English speakers in 1705. In Kirriemuir parish, Angus, over sixty Gaelic-speaking families were resident in the Glenprosen district in 1705 with smaller Gaelic communities elsewhere in the parish. Arrochar, Rhu [Row], Buchanan, Drymen, Luss and Rosneath were all 'Highland parishes' in 1708, but evidence of 1705 suggests that only one-quarter of the parish population actually spoke Gaelic in Drymen. In Rosneath, the figure was about one-half of the parish population Gaelic speaking. Gaelic and English were both commonly spoken on Bute and Arran, Gaelic prevailing on the west side of Arran, English on the east.

No definitive statements can be made on shifting social patterns of Gaelic before 1707, or on the numbers speaking Gaelic at this time since hearth and poll tax records give an incomplete coverage for the Highlands. The suggestion that about 30% of Scotland's population of about 900,000 persons in the late 1690s spoke Gaelic must be considered a rough approximation.



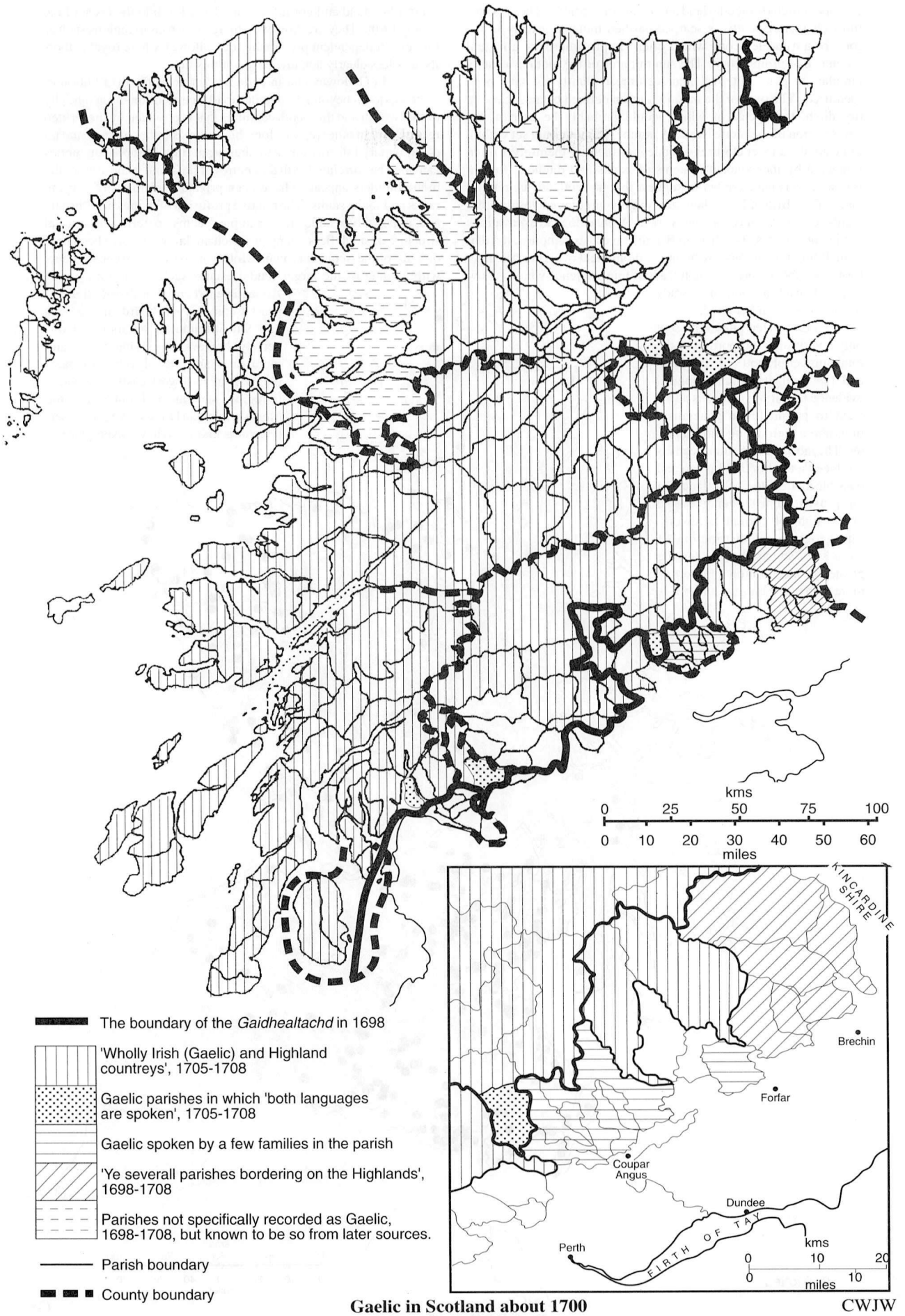
Gaelic language border CWJW

Linguistic changes



No.	Parish Name
1	Aberlour
2	Abernethy
3	Boharm
4	Cromdale
5	Duthel
6	Inveraven
7	Kingussie
8	Kirkmichael
9	Knockando
10	Laggan
11	Rothes
12	Fortingall
13	Blair Atholl
14	Killin
15	Kenmore
16	Dull
17	Weem
18	Moulin
19	Kirkmichael
20	Logierait
21	Dunkeld & Dowally
22	Little Dunkeld
23	Campbeltown
24	Southend

Gaelic in Scotland about 1660 CWJW



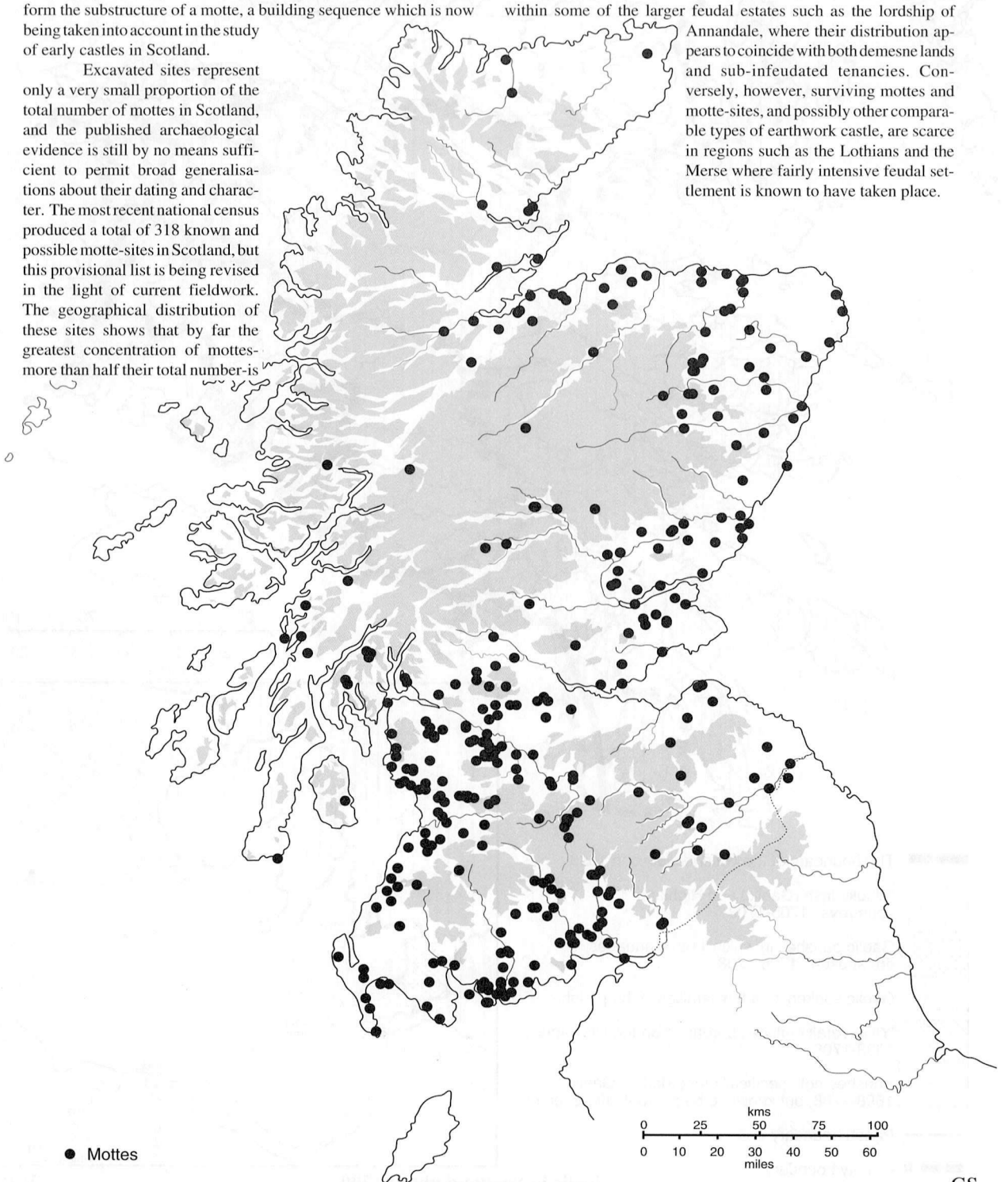
Gaelic in Scotland about 1700 CWJW

Mottes

The motte or castle-mound is the best-known type of military fortification that is associated with the introduction into twelfth century Scotland of feudal land tenure and institutions. They survive most characteristically as scarped earthen mounds usually in the form of a truncated cone which often simply 'improves' a natural eminence or promontory. The summit area of the motte is usually circular on plan, but oval and rectilinear plan-types have been identified. The base of the mound is often defined by an encircling dry ditch, the upcast of which would probably be used in the construction of the motte itself. A number of mottes are set within, or lie adjacent to, enclosures or baileys, which are themselves often protected by independent systems of banks and ditches. Recent investigations have tended to suggest that in Scotland, as in other parts of the British Isles, there are roughly circular enclosures of a similar character known as ringworks. Archaeological excavations carried out at sites elsewhere in Britain have also demonstrated that a small ringwork or other structure or monument of earlier date may form the substructure of a motte, a building sequence which is now being taken into account in the study of early castles in Scotland.

Excavated sites represent only a very small proportion of the total number of mottes in Scotland, and the published archaeological evidence is still by no means sufficient to permit broad generalisations about their dating and character. The most recent national census produced a total of 318 known and possible motte-sites in Scotland, but this provisional list is being revised in the light of current fieldwork. The geographical distribution of these sites shows that by far the greatest concentration of mottes-more than half their total number-is to be found in south-west Scotland between the Clyde and the Solway. There is a less dense but appreciable scatter of mottes in central Scotland and north from the River Forth to the coast of the Moray Firth. They are, however, more numerous in regions such as the semi-independent principality of Galloway where royal authority was less clearly acknowledged at this time.

In Galloway and in certain other areas the distribution of mottes extends beyond the detailed evidence of the feudal geography of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries that is provided by the written record. But in other regions for which there is rather more abundant documentary information, a greater proportion of surviving mottes can often be correlated with the centres of fiefs, and in these cases the motte-builders appear to have been private feudatories of varying ranks and social status. The relative profusion of mottes in Nithsdale and upper Clydesdale, for example, seems to reflect a tenurial structure of small fiefs, many of which are known to have been held directly of the Scottish crown. Mottes also occur in some numbers within some of the larger feudal estates such as the lordship of Annandale, where their distribution appears to coincide with both demesne lands and sub-infeudated tenancies. Conversely, however, surviving mottes and motte-sites, and possibly other comparable types of earthwork castle, are scarce in regions such as the Lothians and the Merse where fairly intensive feudal settlement is known to have taken place.



GS

Distribution of mottes

Moated sites

A moated site is defined here as an enclosure of medieval date, usually rectilinear on plan, surrounded by a broad ditch which may or may not have been water-filled. A number of problems attend their study in Scotland and only the most convincing sites have been included. For example, whilst moated sites possessed some defensive qualities they were not essentially military in character, and omitted from the map are those sites whose defences were developed to the point where they are better considered to be component parts of timber castles; there is inevitably a degree of subjectivity in deciding when that point has been reached. Omitted too are moats enclosing stone castles. To the south of the Forth identification is further complicated by the presence of large numbers of prehistoric rectilinear settlements which, on surface remains alone, may be indistinguishable from moated sites.

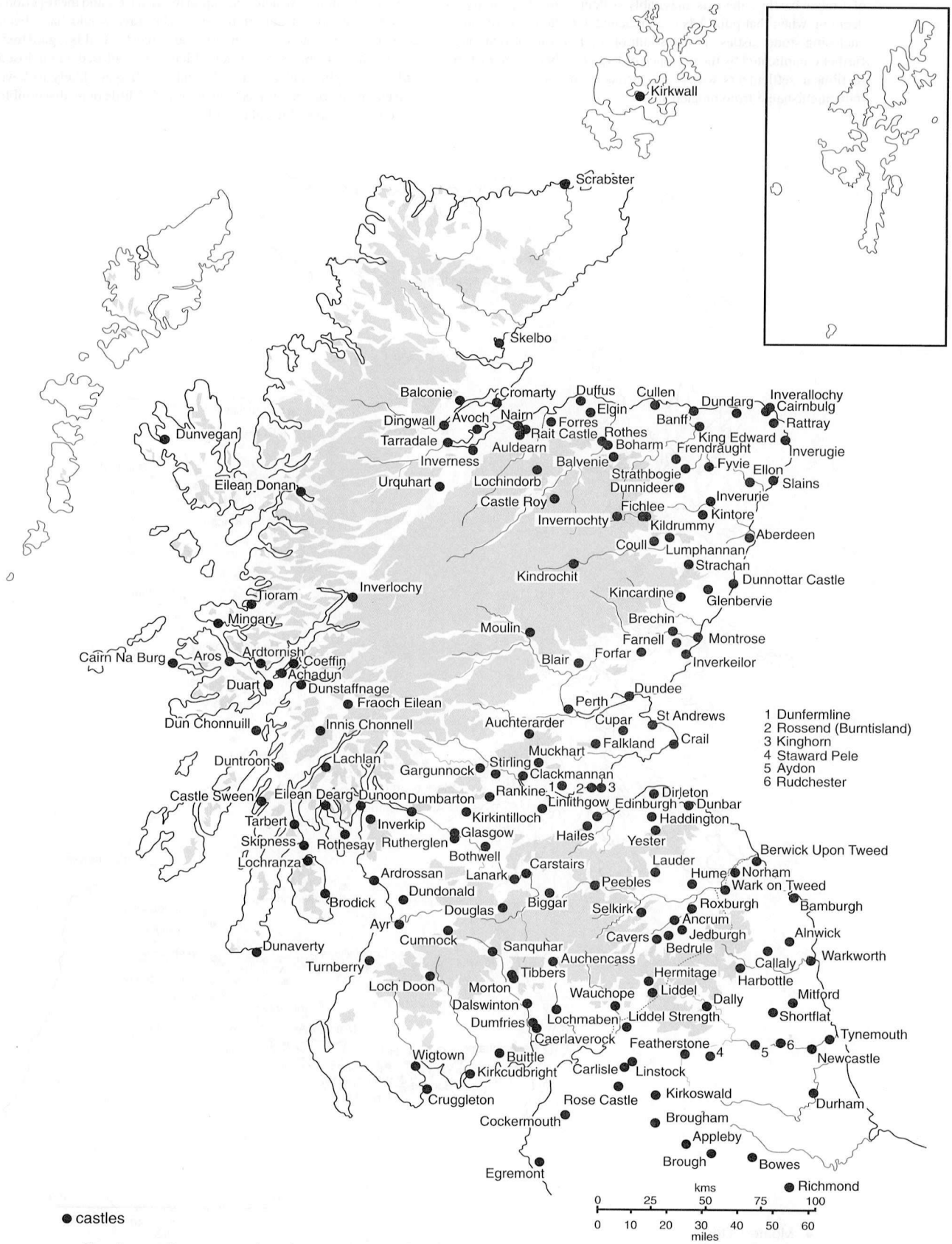
As yet not a great deal is known of the datespan within the medieval period of moated sites in Scotland, although they rarely occur outside the known areas of Anglo-Norman penetration. Those in England are thought to have their beginnings in the late twelfth century and their rate of construction to have reached its peak between about 1250 and 1350, declining thereafter. The scant evidence for Scotland is not inconsistent with these dates and also points to the seigneurial status, both secular and ecclesiastical, of the sites. The buildings which stood upon moated sites and the functions which were carried out from them, therefore, would have been primarily administrative, economic and domestic. In this regard they did not differ from estate centres which were enclosed, or enclosed only by a light stockade or wall, and which seem likely to have existed in far greater numbers, but to have left little or no discernible trace in the archaeological record.



Distribution of moated sites PC

Castles and strongpoints

This map shows castles, fortified towns and other strongpoints for which there is some evidence that they were in existence or played a part, however small, in the events of 1286 to 1315. In some cases (for example Kildrummy or Dunstaffnage) it is quite clear that the castle or strongpoint played a military part. In others there is no evidence other than, for example, that Edward I spent a night or two at a place where it is thought that there was a castle at that time. A broad definition of the word 'castle' is taken and range from the earthwork and drystone fortification of Dunaverty to sophisticated structures at Bothwell and Caerlaverock. Some 'strongpoints', such as Ancrum, Borders, Glenbervie, Grampian, Luffness and Livingston, Lothian may have been of less than castellar status but clear evidence is lacking. Castles such as Polmaise, Tullibody and Inverkeithing, planned but not known to have been built, are also mapped.



Castles and strongpoints in southern Scotland and northern England about 1286 to 1315 DJT

Defensible houses

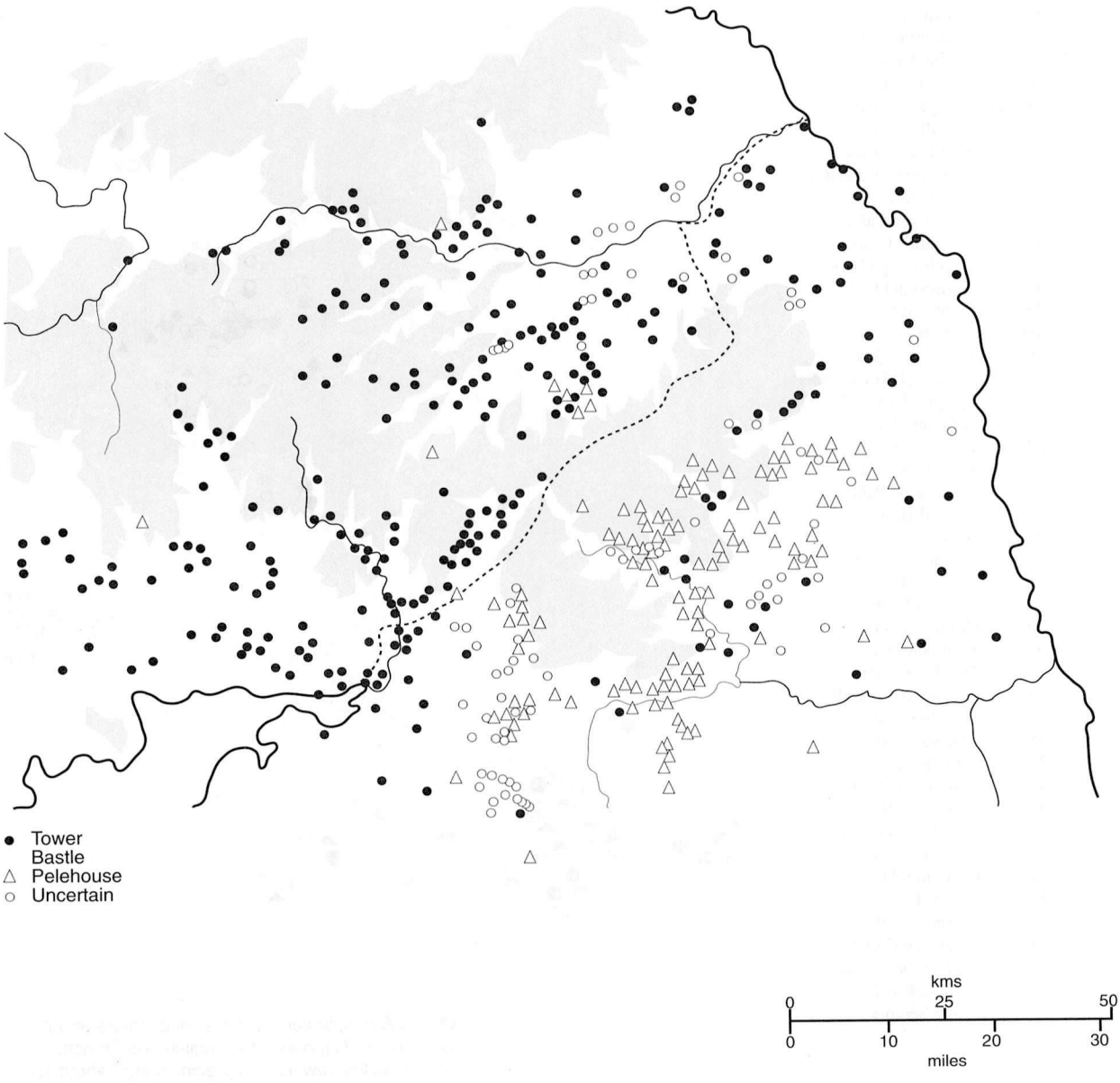
In most areas the typical residence of the landed proprietor was the towerhouse, and buildings of this class were widely distributed throughout the lowlands, being particularly numerous in the rich agricultural lands of the Forth, Tay and Dee estuaries. Some of these towers had been erected during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries but the majority were of sixteenth and seventeenth century date.

The survey of documentary and structural evidence for towerhouses in Scotland is incomplete and it is not yet practical to include a map of their distribution in the whole of Scotland. Work in the Borders and northern England, however, has shown that large towers were built only by men of the highest status. Smaller towers of sixteenth century date were numerous in the Scottish dales, and were occupied by the local lairds and their kindred.

English men of comparable local power were normally much poorer, the tenants of absentee lords, or of the crown, and built themselves small gabled defensible farmhouses, the pelehouses. These buildings are extremely rare in Scotland, and the rather larger and better-built bastle houses are also relatively uncommon. The latter were the homes of richer men who lived in towns or other places where defence could be subordinated to convenience of living, and the later bastle houses resemble the seventeenth century unfortified house of the southern lowlands.

In the north-west Highlands and the Western Isles, only the wealthiest lairds occupied even small tower-houses, and other types of stone castle, and lesser proprietors often made do with lake-dwellings. These structures, little different in essence from prehistoric crannogs, usually took the form of a small island, wholly or partly of artificial origin, situated close to the shore of an inland loch and sometimes joined to it by a causeway; typically they contained two or three single-storeyed buildings of dry-stone or timber construction, the perimeter of the island itself occasionally being enclosed by a defensive wall.

The sixteenth and seventeenth century defensible houses of Scotland, northern England and Ireland contrast with the contemporary buildings in Wales and southern England, where men of wealth did not expect to have to fortify their houses. In the former area, through lack of an effective central authority, self defence was necessary, and in the troubled Borders even relatively small landholders looked to their own protection.



Defensible houses in southern Scotland and northern England about 1500 to 1625 PD, JGD

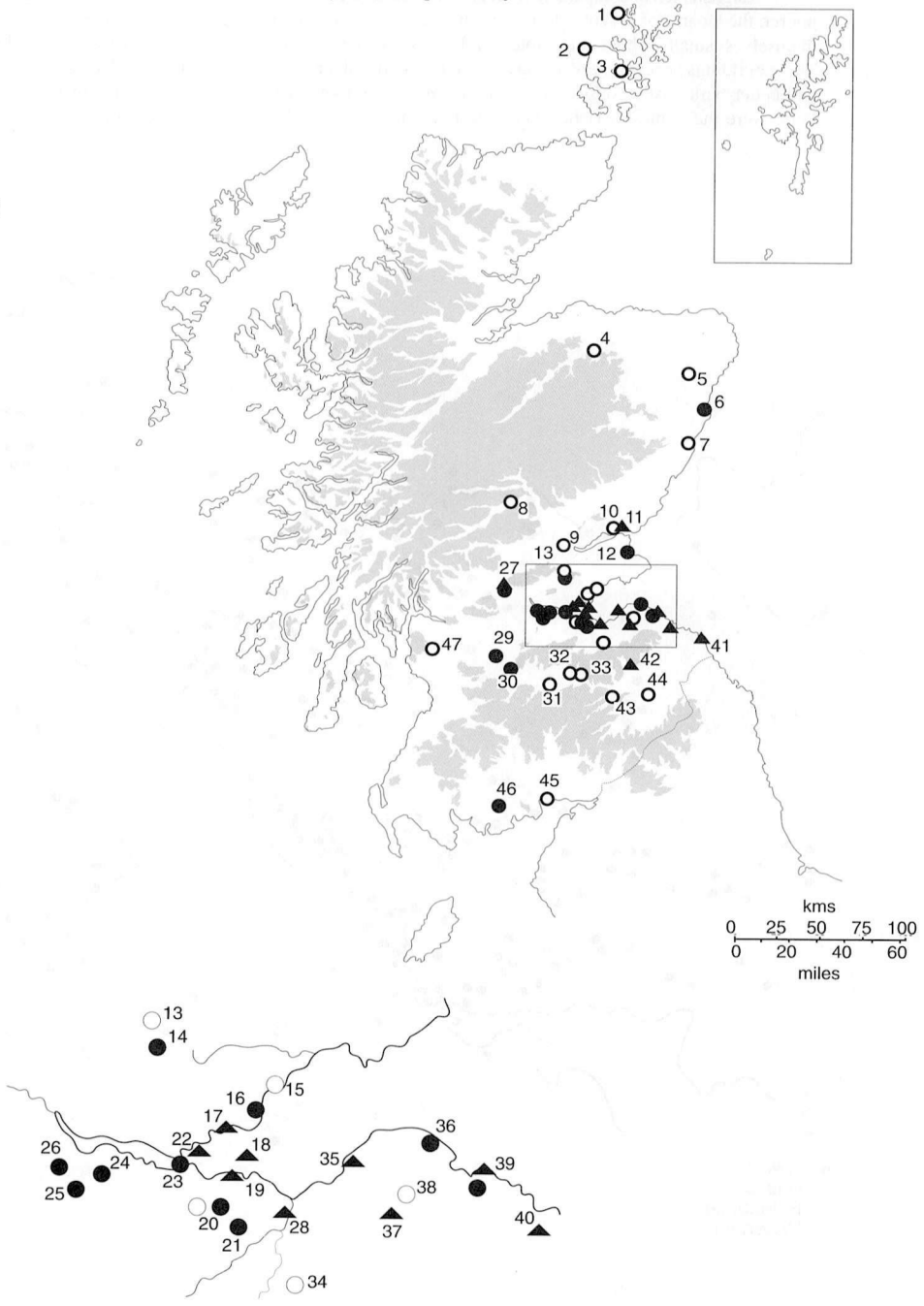
Defence with guns

The development of large artillery in the fifteenth century posed an enormous threat to traditional, high, stone-walled castles. It was also seen that guns had potential in defence. Several Scottish castles built from the late fifteenth century onwards show the influence of guns, typically the provision of embrasures for their use, but in a few cases like Dunbar blockhouse (about 1520) and the spurworks at Edinburgh and Stirling castles (1540s) a considerable departure from traditional castle design to withstand the impact of enemy artillery.

In the wars of the Rough Wooing (1547-50) a radically different type of fortification was introduced first by the English and then by the French forces in Scotland. *Trace italienne* fortifications with massive, low earthworks and large pointed bastions were a considerable improvement on traditional castles. They could mount large guns defensively and, most important, were so designed that all approaches could be raked with gunfire. These forts in Scotland performed well. The only one of strength overrun in a direct assault was the English fort at Balgillo outside Dundee, taken by a combined French and Scottish force in February 1550 after an artillery bombardment. On the other hand both the English in Haddington in 1548-9 and the French in Leith in 1559-60 withstood major assaults.

Trace italienne fortifications seem to have had practically no influence on Scottish fortifications in the sixteenth century. Of course, complicated earthworks may not have been deemed appropriate for many nobles' and lairds' houses but several did show a concern for defence which might have been better served by some such system. They could also have been applied to the major royal castles and some of the burghs. The 'French spur' at Stirling castle may be the responsibility of the French about 1559.

1 Noltland Castle
2 Earl's Palace, Birsay
3 Bishop's Palace, Kirkwall
4 Balvenie Castle
5 Tolquhon Castle
6 Aberdeen
7 Dunnottar Castle
8 Castle Menzies
9 Elcho Castle
10 Claypotts Castle
11 Balgillo Fort
12 St Andrews Castle
St Andrews Cathedral
13 Burleigh Castle
14 Lochleven Castle
15 Macduff's Castle
16 Ravenscraig Castle
17 Burntisland Fort
18 Inchkeith Fort
19 Leith Fort
20 Edinburgh Castle
Edinburgh Town Walls
21 Craigmillar Castle
22 Inchcolm Fort
23 Inchgarvie Castle
24 Blackness Castle
25 Linlithgow Palace
26 Kinneil House
27 Stirling Castle
Stirling Town Walls
28 Inveresk Fort
29 Cadzow Castle
30 Craignethan Castle
31 Boghall Castle
32 Drochill Castle
33 Peebles Town Wall
34 Crichton Castle
35 Luffness Fort
36 Tantallon Castle
37 Haddington Fort
38 Barnes Castle
39 Dunbar Castle/Fort
40 Dunglass Fort
41 Eyemouth Fort
42 Lauder Fort
43 Newark Castle
44 Littledean Castle
45 Caelaverock Castle
46 Threave Castle
47 Castle Semple



Defence with guns before about 1600 DHC

The Crusades

The Crusading movement had an impact which extended beyond the period of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem (1099-1291) and which influenced many more people than the relatively small number of Scots who actually went on crusade. Its impact can be traced in oral tradition, propaganda, diplomacy, historiography in the endowment of religious institutions which had a crusading origin or raison d'etre, and in the survival and influence of these institution. The most notable of them were the Templars and Hospitallers but there also was a hospital of Bethlehemite canons at St Germains (East Lothian) a number of Trinitarian houses 'for the redemption of captives of the infidel' and endowments of the Lazarites and of the hospital of St Thomas of Acre. The crusading movement can be said to have had a significant art in bringing remote little Scotland into the fold of unified western Christendom in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries and thereafter the movement had a long history.

There are traces of a Scottish presence on the first Crusade (l095-99) and thereafter on all the major 'passages' to the Holy Land in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. After the loss of Acre (1291), Scots are found fighting the heathen in Spain, Egypt and Turkey, and between mid-fourteenth century and the battle of Tannenberg (1410) a good number of Scottish aristocrats journeyed to Konigsberg to fight with the Teutonic Knights. There is a well-documented connection between Scotland and the Knights Hospitallers, first at Rhodes (1310-1522) and thereafter at Malta (from 1530); not only were there Scottish brother of the order serving at the convent and administering its Scottish properties, but also there are a number of examples of Scottish laymen engaged in military service with the Knights

The accompanying map shows some of the most important locations known to have been visited by Scots- engaged in crusading activities.



Places visited by Scots engaging in Crusading activities AM

Military orders in Scotland

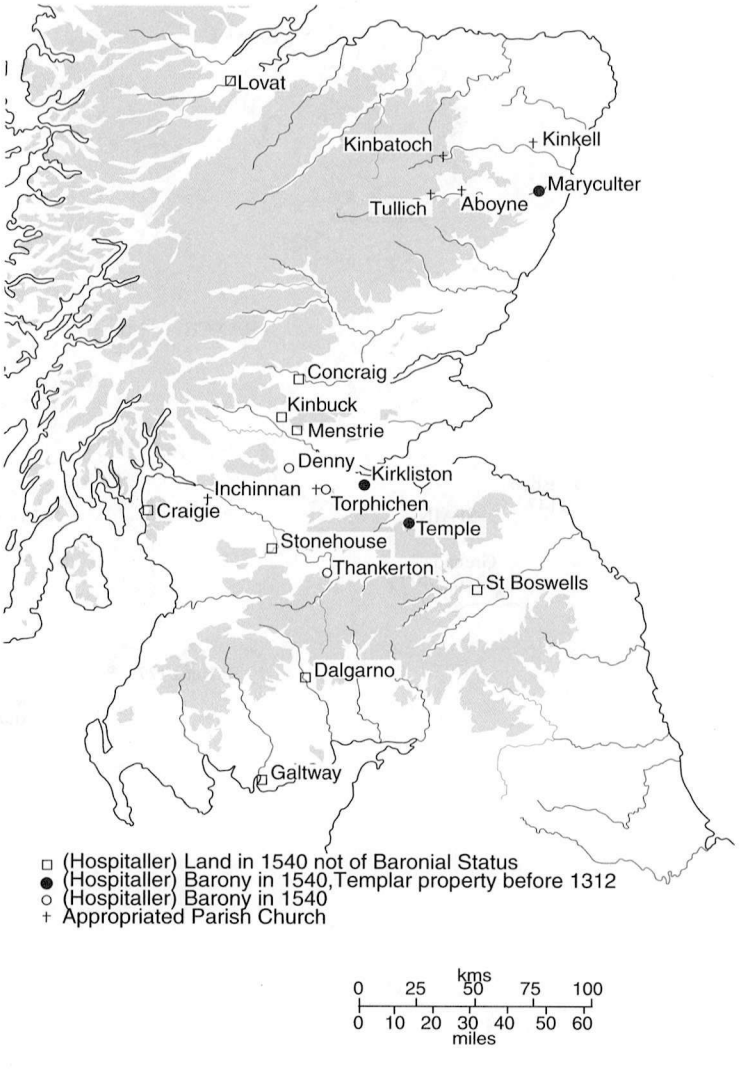
Writing about 1185, William of Tyre commented about the Knights Templars: 'There is not a province of the Christian world which has not granted a portion of its wealth to these brothers; and they may now be said to have wealth like the opulence of kings'. Together with their rivals the Knights Hospitallers they began to accumulate lands in Scotland from the first half of the twelfth century, which consisted of substantial baronies such as Temple and Torphichen, and also a large number of tiny tenements or 'templelands' scattered up and down the country. King Malcolm IV (1153-65) is said to have granted a toft in every royal burgh to the Hospitallers and another to the Templars, but the templelands are by no means restricted to the burghs. They are found in all parts of the country except in the Northern and Western Isles, Caithness and Sutherland, Wester Ross, western Inverness-shire, Argyll and Bute.

The Templars in Scotland had been suppressed in 1312 following the general suppression of the order throughout Europe, and their property passed to the Hospitallers between then and the end of Robert I's reign (1306-29). It is not always easy to know what lands in Lindsay's rental had previously belonged to the Templars and what had belonged to the Hospitallers. In the sixteenth century the most dense concentrations of templelands are in Midlothian and West Lothian, Ayrshire, Fife and Angus, with areas of secondary density in Aberdeenshire, Perthshire, Dumbarton and Lennox, Lanarkshire and Galloway. More thinly spread are Dumfriesshire, Berwickshire, Mearns, the Border counties, and the coastal strip round the Moray Firth. In East Lothian, Peebles and probably also Renfrewshire the returns in the rental appear to be incomplete and the number of templelands cannot now be determined.

All in all, Lindsay's rental provides a fascinating picture of the estate management of a prosperous institution, partly religious but partly increasingly secularised, in the first half of the sixteenth century, at a time when religious and economic change was affecting the country. The distribution of the little templelands, taken together with that of the baronies, lands 'by thir baronys' and churches, shows the areas in which the work of the Military Orders during the Crusades had been most appreciated.



Temple lands, by county

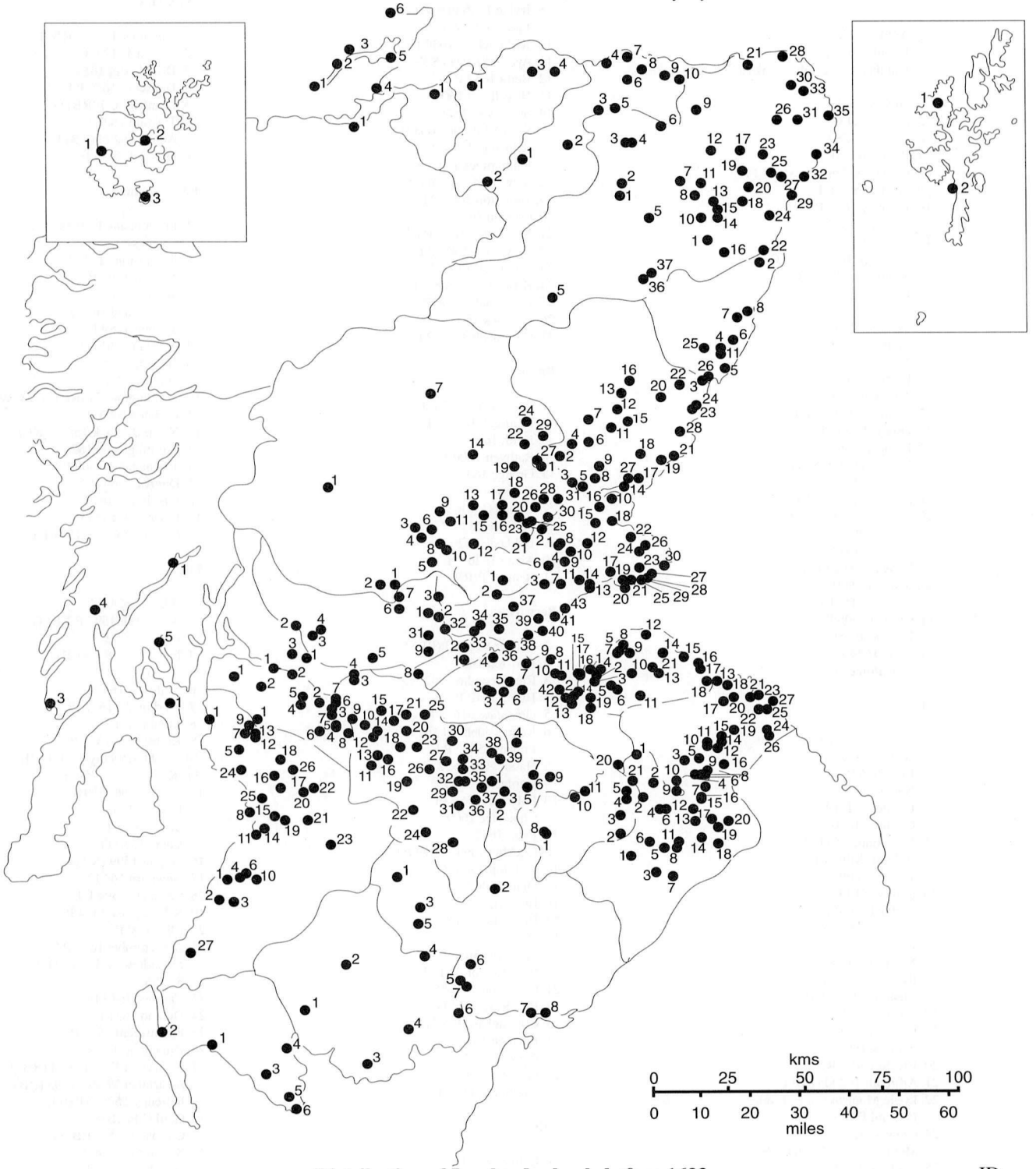


Temple properties

AM

Schools

This map records all documented schools before the first act of parliament (1633) which introduced an element of compulsion, omitting, however, highland schools as not acceptable of easy categorisation. It shows a much more nationwide spread than local historians of education are apt to reveal. The 1560 Book of Discipline planned a school in every parish, a prospect which the violence of Reformation conflict could only hinder. The first object was to restart medieval schools where extant, especially in towns, since there boarding facilities were more available. The post-Reformation reader replaced the chaplain as customary rural teacher, existing chaplains continuing sometimes as readers, though several parishes chose to have a separate schoolmaster. A full four-year grammar course was less usual than the more rudimentary Latin one of two years or so, yet Latin was a central Renaissance requirement, if not any longer for churchmen a vocational necessity. This vernacular education slowly took on greater prominence. Music teaching was revived with support for James VI and was more widely available as his reign proceeded: the figures for song schools hardly do justice to the basic musical education that seemingly went on. While most rural schools occupied a site in the parish kirk or a nearby chapel, a significant proportion of schools were 'adventure' schools sponsored to an extent at least by lay heritors. The unexpectedly large number of school sites must reflect population growth, though some may only have existed sporadically from lack of the sound maintenance called for in the submissions to the 1627 commissioners: though again these reports must be treated with caution. The relatively large number may also be related to the 1616 statute of privy council. Documentary dates assigned here however should not be relied upon as more than provisional indications, as our awareness of schools may be determined more by the increased documentation rather than by any other factor.



Distribution of Lowland schools before 1633 JD

Schools

•	School
1637	Date first recorded
C	Continued after the Reformation
nd	No date
P	Parish
RB	Royal burgh
G	Grammar school
V	Vernacular school
F	Fencing school
D	Dutch school
Fr	French school
SL	Song Latin school
H	Hospital school
W	Woman's school
Wr	Writing, school

Aberdeen

1. Auld Auchindoir 1633 P L
2. Rhynie 1626 P L
3. Dumbennan (Dunbennan) 1631 P
4. Huntly 1613 L
5. Alford 1618 P
6. Forgue 1628 P L
7. Rayne 1602 P L
8. Chapel of Garioch >1631 PL
9. Turriff 1586 P L
10. Kemnay 1628 P
11. Pittodrie 1633 L
12. Fyvie 1633 PL
13. Inverurie 1606 P(RB) G
14. Kintore 1619 P(RB)
15. Kinkell 1602 P
16. Carnie 1630 P
17. Methlick 1614 P
18. Straloch 1621
19. Tarves 1621 P
20. Udny 1614 P
21. Aberdour 1574, 1563 P
22. Aberdeen C P(RB) G(2) S(2)
23. Drumwhindle 1617
24. Belhelvie 1628 P L
25. Ellon 1602 P L S Wr
26. Deer nd P
27. Logie Buchan 1610 P
28 .Fraserburgh 1601 P G
29. Newburgh 1605
30. Lonmay 1613 P
31. Longside 1626 P L S
32. Slains 1608 P
33. Crimond 1601 P
34. Cruden 1606 P
35. Peterhead 1597 P L
36. Birse 1629 P L
37. Kincardine O'Neil 1625 P L

Angus

1. Kettins > 1602 P L
2. Newtyle 1622 P L
3. Liff 1626 P
4. Nevay 1623 P
5. Dundee C P(RB) G S
6. Glamis >1610
7. Kirriemuir 1598 PL
8. Balmuir Mill 1619
9. Tealing 1609 P
10. Mains 1613 P
11. Forfar 1576 P(RB) L
12. Oathlaw 1628 PL
11. Fern 1619 P L
14. Monifeith 1599 P L
15. Rescobie 1610 P
16. Menmuir 1628 PM
17. Barry 1598 P L
18. Carmyllie 1574 L
19. Arbirlot 1602 P L
20. Brechin nd P(RB)
21. Arbroath 1620 P(RB) L
22. Logie Montrose (now Logie Pert) nd P Fr K
23. Craig 1632
24. Montrose 1566 P(RB) G S
25. Fordoun 1609 P
26. Lauriston 1630 L
27. Ardestie 1631
28. Inverkeilor 1611 P L

Argyll

1. Inveraray 1619 P(RB) G
2. Kilmeny 1622 P
3 . Kilberry 1617 P L
4. Kilmichael Glassary 1629 P L
5. Lochhead 1622

Ayr

1. Largs 1595 P L
2. Blair (Castle) 1625
3. Dailly 1630 P
4. Maybole 1602 P L
5. Dalry 1625 P L
6. Drumellan 1631
7. Kilbirnie 1617 P
8. Irvine 1586 P(RB) G
9. Ladyland 1600
10. Kirkmichael 1630 P
11. Ayr C P(BR) G S Wr
12. Beith 1617 P
13. Hessilhead 1604
14. St Quivox 1621
15. West Killbride 1603 P L
16. Kilmaurs 1614 P
17. Kilmarnock 1591 PG
18. Stewarton > 1620 P L
19. Tarbolton 1601 P L
20. Galston 1627 P
21. Mauchline 1622 P L
22. Newmilns 1601 P L P
23. Cumnock 1599 P L
24. Kilwinning 1605 P L
25. Dundonald 1606 P
26. Fenwick 1638
27. Colmonell 1630 P L

Banff

1. Inveravon 1633 P L
2. Mortlach 1228 P L
3. Keith 1620 P L
4. Rathven 1600 P
5. Grange 1631 PL
6. Ordens 1633
7. Cullen C P(RB) G
8. Fordyce 1624 P L
9. Baldavie 1629
10. Alvah 1626 P L
11. Banff C P(RB)

Berwick

1. Lauder >1621 P(RB) L
2. Earlston 1607
3. Rumbletonlaw 1622 L
4. Hume 1612 P
5. Greenlaw >1633 P
6. Kennetsidehead 1629
7. Ednam 1560? P L
8. Hassington 1622
9. Hardacres 1620
10. Polwarth 1586 PL
11. Choicelee 1609
12. Fogo 1632
13. Cockburnspath 1619 P L
14. Langton 1600 P L
15. Duns 1600 P
16. Bughtrig 1605
17. Butterdean 1592?
18. Old Cambus 1620
19. Edrom 1630 P
20. West Renton 1618 P
21. Chirnside > 1629
22. East Reston 1993
23. Coldingham 1587 P
24. Foulden 1619 P
25. Ayton 1583 P
26. Paxton 1619
27. Eyemouth 1594 L

Bute

1. Rothesay 1619

Caithness

1. Thurso 1628 P L
2. Wick 1617 P
3. Dornoch 1588 P(RB) G

Clackmannan

1. Alloa P
2. Clackmannan 1590 P G
3. Tillicoultry 1627 P

Dunbarton

1. Dunbarton 1576 P(RB) G S
2. Kilpatrick 1622 P L
3. Lenzie 1625 P
4. Kirkintilloch nd P L

Dumfries

1. Sanquhar 1598 P(RB) L
2. Moffat 1612 P G
3. Drumlanrig 1619
4. Dunscore 1629 P L
5. Dumfries C P(RB) G
6. Tinwald 1627 P
7. Annan 1628 P(RB) L
8. Dornock 1633 P

East Lothian

1. Prestonpans 1591 PG (3 tongues)
2. Elphinstone 1624 L
3. Tranent 1594 P
4. Seton 1633 P
5. Pencaitland 1613 P
6. Saltoun 1589 P
7. Aberlady 1615 P
8. Gullane 1598 P
9. Drem 1629 P
10. Haddington C P(RB) G S V W
11. Bothans 1606 P
12. North Berwick 1581 P(RB)
13. Whittinghame 1620 P
14. Tyninghame 1600 P L
15. Dunbar 1564 PGV
16. East Barns 1612
17. Innerwick 1630 P
18. Oldhamstocks > 1577 P L

Fife

1. Abdie 1624 P L
2. Newburgh 1597 P(RB) G
3. Leslie 1623 P
4. Falkland 1589 P(RB) G
5. Largo 1623 P L
6. Collessie 1631 P
7. Markinch >1622 PL
8. Monimail 1632 P
9. Kingskettle 1571 P L
10. Auchtermuchty 1570 P(RB) L
11. Kennoway 1575 P L
12. Cupar 1564 P(RB) G
13. Leven >1633 L
14. Scoonie 1626 P
15. Logie 1630 PL
16. Forgan 1599 (RB) G
17. Newburn 1630P
18. Leuchars 1594 P L
19. Kilconquhar 1594 P
20. Elie 1600 P
21. Abercrombie 1617 P L
22. St Andrews C P(RB) G(4) H S(20)V
23. Carnbee 1613 PL
24. Dunino 1631 PL
25. Pittenweem 1592 P G
26. Kinglassie 1630 P
27. Anstruther Easter 1624 (RB) L
28. Anstruther Wester 1595 (RB) L
29. Kilrenny 1625 P(RB) L
30. Crail C P(RB) G
31. Culross 1585 P(RB) G
32. Kincardine >1618
33. Torryburn 1620 P

34. Carnock 1628 P L
35. Dunfermline C P(RB) G S W Wr
36. Inverkeithing C P(RB) G
37. Keltiehaugh 1627 Mixed
38. Aberdour >1629 P L
39. Auchtertool 1631 PL
40. Burntisland 1587 P(RB) G
41. Kirkcaldy nd P(RB) G
42. Kinghorn 1575 P(RB) G
43. Dysart 1579 P(RB) G

Inverness

1. Inverness C P(RB) G

Kincardine

1. Bervie 1614 P(RB) L
2. Banchory Devenick 1621 P L
3. Ecclesgreig 1620 P L
4. Arbuthnott
5. Benholm >1619 P L
6. Chapel of Barras 1623
7. Fetteresso 1628 P L
8. Urie 1618

Kinross

1. Kinross 1615 P
2. Cleish 1633 P

Kirkcudbright

1. Minnigaff 1622 P
2. Dalry (St John's Clachan) > 1626 P(RB)
3. Kirkcudbright 1577 P(RB) G W
4. Buittle 1631 P
5. Grennan 1631
6. New Abbey 1628 P
7. Craigend 1630

Lanark

1. Bothwell 1612 P
2. Govan 1614 P
3. Rutherglen 1590 P(RB) G
4. Peel 1616 L
5. Carmunnock 21607 P
6. Gorbal 1633
7. Glasgow C P(RB) G S V (1+)
8. East Kilbride 1591 P L
9. Cambuslang 1598 P
10. Blantyrel611 P
11. Strathaven 1626 P L
12. Earnock 1619
13. Glassford 1620 P
14. Hamilton 1570 P(RB) G S
15. Shirrel 1624
16. Stonehouse 1630 P
17. Carfin 1627
18. Dalserf 1619 P
19. Lesmahagow 1623 PL
20. Cambusnethan 1627 P
21. Meikle Hareshaw 1605
22. Douglas >1633 P
23. Carluke 1620 P L
24. Crawfordjohn 1599 P L
25. Shotts 1629 P
26. Lanark nd P(RB) G S
27. Carstairs 1619 P
28. Crawfordjohn 1630 P
29. Wiston 1612
30. Stobwood 1620
31. Lamington > 1622 P L
32. Covington 1620 P
33. Libberton 1631 P
34. Carnwath 1617 P L
35. Quothquan 163
36. Coulter 1620 P
37. Biggar 1608 P
38. Dunsyre 1626 P
39. Dolphinton 1624 P L

Midlothian

1. Canongate C P G
2. Newbattle 1617 P L S
3. Midcalder >1611 P L
4. Kirknewton 1627 P
5. Ratho 1599 P
6. Liberton 1598 P
7. Cramond 1599 P L
8. Leith (South) 1598 P
9. Leith 1598 P G S
10. Edinburgh C P(RB) D Fe Fr G S V(3+) Wr
11. Duddingston 1630 P
12. Lasswade 1615 PL
13. Cockpen 1602 P
14. Dalkeith 1591 PG
15. Fisherrow >1615
16. Inveresk >1615 P
17. Musselburgh 1580 (part of Inveresk) G S
18. Crichton 1627 P
19. Cranston 1631 P
20. Stow 1628 P
21. Hailes 1599 P (RB) G S

Moray

1. Forres 1582 P(RB) G
2. Cromdale 1627 P L
3. Elgin CP (RB) G S
4. Urquhart > 1631 P

Nairn

1. Auldearn 1582 P(RB) G

Orkney

1. Stromness 1630 P
2. Kirkwall C P (RB) G S
3. South Ronaldsay 1627 P

Peebles

1. Skirling 1632 P
2. Glenholm 1625 P
3. Broughton 1630 P
4. West Linton 1602 P
5. Stobo 1604 P
6. Brig of Lyne 1614
7. Lyne 1600
8. Henderland 1633
9. Peebles C P (RB) GS
10. Traquhair 1617 PL
11. Bold (=West Bold?) 1621

Perth

1. Killin 1627 P
2. Doune 1632 P
3. Balloch 1618
4. Muthill 1583 P
5. Blackford 1613 P (see also Strageath)
6. Strageath 1583 P L
7. Bonskeid 1621
8. Tullibardine 1599 P
9. Fowlis Wester 1616 P L
10. Auchterarder 1610 P
11. Madderty 1632 P
12. Dunning 1610 P
13. Methven 1632 P L
14. Dunkeld C P (RB) G
15. Tibbermore 1611 P
16. Perth C P (RB) G S
17. Scone 1610 P L
18. St Martins > 1629 P L
19. Kinclaven 1609 P L
20. Kinfauns 1613 P
21. Abernethy 1632 P L
22. Rattray 1606 P L
23. St Madoes 1595 P
24. Tullymurdoch 1603 L
25. Chapelhill 1622
26. Kilspindie 1614 P
27. Coupar Angus (formerly in Angus) 1581 PG
28. Kinnaird 1613 P L
29. Alyth 1607 P
30. Erroll >1626 P L
31. Inchture 1613 P

Renfrew.

1. Lochwinnoch 1622 P
2. Kilmacolm 1623 P
3. Inchinnan 1623 P L
4. Paisley C P G S V W
5. Renfrew 1595 P(RB) L
6. Mearns (now Mearnskirk) 1605 P
7. Cathcart 1603 P

Ross and Cromarty

1. Dingwall 1569 P(RB)
2. Kiltearn 1631 P L S
3. Alness 1628 P L
4. Ross Chanonry nd P(RB) G
5. Cromarty 1580 P(RB) G
6. Tain 1630 P(RB) G S (1595)

Roxburgh

1. Hawick 1592 P G
2. Melrose 1608 P L
3. Hobkirk 1619 P
4. Lessudden 1631 P
5. Bedrule 1618
6. Maxton 1611 P
7. Southdean 1620 P
8. Hundalee 1608
9. Smailholm 1622 P
10. Mellerstain 1605
11. Jedburgh 1569 P(RB)
12. Roxburgh 1631 P(RB)
13. Eckford 1608 P
14. Samieston >1619
15. Maxwellheugh 1628
16. Kelso 1585 PL(G?)
17. Caverton 1617
18. Hownam 1609 P
19. Morebattle 1628 P L
20. Primside Mill 1617
21. Colmslie 1622

Selkirk

1. Littlehope 1619
2. Ashkirk 1618 P
3. Selkirk 1608 P(RB) G
4. Boleside 1617 P
5. Galashiels >1630 P
6. Minto 1616 P

Shetland

1. Scalloway 1612 P L
2. Dore 1582

Stirling

1. Dunblane C P(RB) G
2. Drymen 1624 P
3. Killearn 1630 P L
4. Branshogle 1620
5. Kilsyth 1590 P
6. Stirling C P(RB) G S V(1 +)
7. Logie 1627 P G late V
8. Slamannan 1632 P
9. Falkirk 1594 P

West Lothiam

1. Linlithgow 1575 P(RB)
2. Bo'ness 1630 L
3. Livingston 1633 P
4. Abercorn 1620 P
5. Luffness 1626 P

Wigtown

1. Glenluce 1632 P
2. Stranraer 1614 P(RB)
3. Longcastle 1581 P
4. Wigtown 1583 P(RB) G
5. Whithorn 1628 P(RB)
6. Bysbie 1631