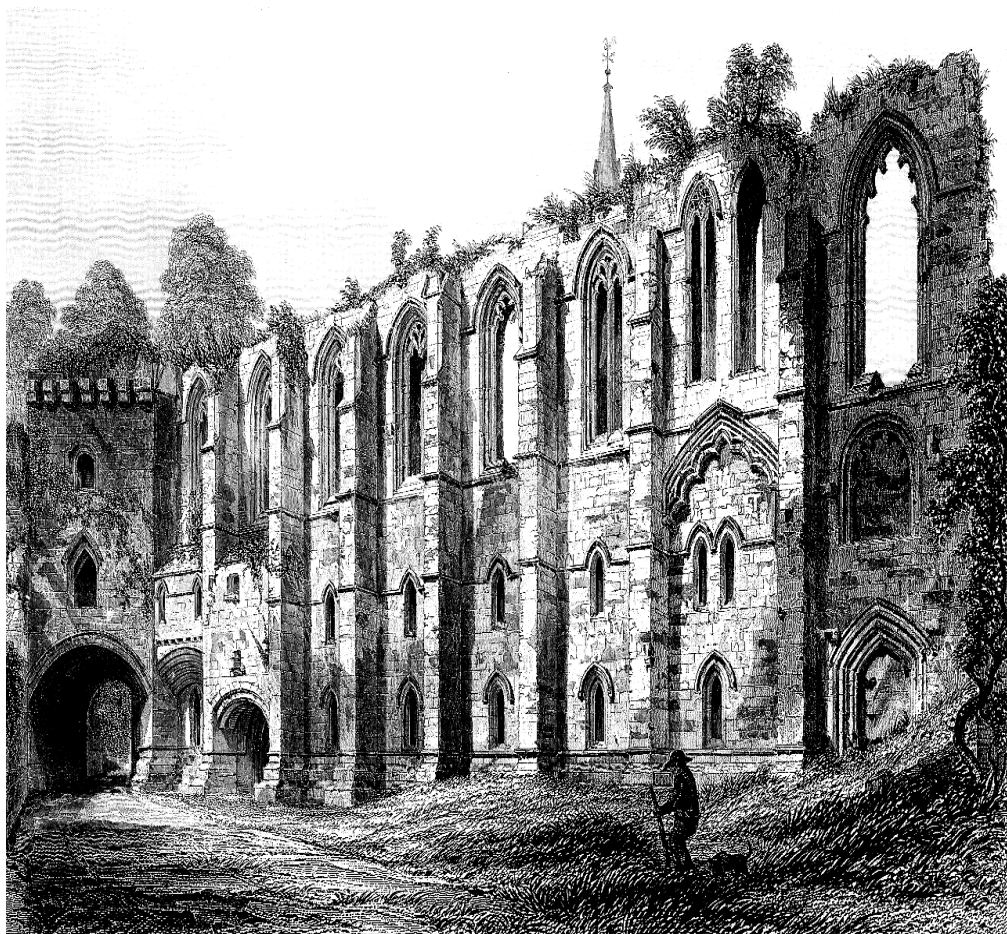


# *CHURCHES AND CHAPELS*

*From*  
Historical and Statistical Account  
Of Dunfermline - Volume I. P.219

## *MONASTERY OF DUNFERMLINE.*

By  
Rev. Peter Chalmers



Ruins of Monastic Buildings - Dunfermline.

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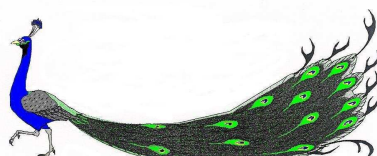
FROM

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By

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# CHURCHES AND CHAPELS

OF THE

## MONASTERY OF DUNFERMLINE.

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The following is an Alphabetical List of all the Churches and Chapels, the patronage which belonged to the Monastery of Dunfermline, along, generally, with a right to the teinds and lands pertaining to them. The names of the donors, too, and the dates of the donation, are given, so far as these can be ascertained. Exact accuracy, however, as to these is unattainable, as the fact of the donation is often mentioned, only in a charter of confirmation, and there left quite general: -

No.	Names of Churches and Chapels.	Donors.	Dates.
1.	Abercrombie (Crombie) Chapel, Torryburn, Fife	King Malcolm IV	1153-1163.
11.	Abercrombie Church	Malcolm, 7th Earl of Fife.	1203-1214.
111.	Bendachin (Bendothy) Perthshire.....	.....	Before 1219.
IV.	Calder (Kaledour) Edinburghshire .....	Duncan 5th Earl of Fife and Ela, his Countess	.....1154.
V.	Carnbee, Fife .....	.....	.....1561
VI.	Cleish Church or..... Chapel, Fife	Malcolm 7th Earl of Fife.	. 203-1229.
VII.	Cousland, Chap. (parish of Cranston, E. Lothian).	.....	Before 1159.
VIII.	Dunipace, Chap. (parish of Larbert, Stirlingshire	.....	... ..1163.
IX.	Dunkeld, Perthshire	King Malcolm IV.....	1153-1165.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS OF THE MONASTERY

X.	St Giles, Edinburgh	.....	Before 1560.
XI.	Glinen, perhaps in Perthshire.....	King Malcolm IV.....	1153-1165.
XII.	Hailes (Colinton) Edin- burghshire .....	Ethelred, son of Malcolm Canmore .....	1095-1124.
XIII	Inveresk, Edinburghshire	King David I .....	1124-1152.
XIV	Inverkeithing, Fife....	Waldeve, son of Gospatric	Before 1554.
XV	Inverkeithing. Chap...	King Malcolm IV .....	1153-1165.
XVI	Keith (Humbie), .....		
	Haddingtonshire .....	King Alexander I .....	1107-1124.
XVII	Kellin (Kelly), Fife suppressed .....	King Malcolm IV.....	1153-1165.
XVIII	Kinross .....	King Robert I .....	1315.
XIX.	Kinghorn (Little) Fife.	.....	Before 1188.
XX.	Kinghorn Wester, or Burntisland, Fife.	.....	..... 1184.
XXI.	Kirkcaldy, Fife.....	King David I.....	1124-1152.
XXII.	Kinglassie, Fife.....	.....	Before 1158.
XXIII.	Melville (now Lasswade And Dalkeith).....	Galfridus de Melville....	.... 1188.
XXIV.	Moulin (Perthshire)...	Malcolm 2d Earl of Athole.	About 1170.
XXV.	Newlands, Perthshire.	John de Grahame .....	In 1317.
XXVI.	Newton, Edinburghshire	Elwinus Renner, and Ada His wife .....	Before 1164.
XXVII	Newburn, Fife .....	King David I.....	1124-1152.
XXVIII	North Queensferry Chap.	King Robert I.....	1306-1328.
XXIX	Orwell, Kinross-shire	King Robert I.....	In 1315.
XXX	Perth (St John Baptist) ...	King David I.....	1124-1152.
XXXI.	..... St Leonards.....	.....	Before 1163.
XXXII	..... Chap. Of the Castle	.....	..... 1164.
XXXIII	Stirling, two churches	King David I.....	1124-1152.
XXXIV			
XXXV.	Stirling, Chap. Of the Castle .....	King Alexander I .....	1107-1124.
XXXVI	Strathardolf (Kirkmichael Perthshire) .....	King William the Lion ...	1165-1189.
XXXVII.	Wymet (annexed to Newton Edinburghshire .....	King David I .....	1124-1152.

### **Farther Notices of these Churches and Chapels.**

1. *Abercromby Church.* – The barony of Crombie situated on the cost of the Firth of Forth, between Dunfermline and Torryburn, as anciently a distinct parish, but is now annexed to Torryburn. It is named the barony of *Abercromby* in a contract of marriage between Robert, first Lord Colville of Ochiltree, and Euphemia Myrton, his second wife, daughter o Sir Thomas Myrton of Cambo, Knt., dated 15th February 1656;\* and the land of *Abercromby*, in a deed of the Chart., 12227, p. 125, as separated by a stream from the land of Pitliver and *Gelland*. The gift o the *chapel* to the abbey of Dunfermline by King Malcolm IV., between 1158 and 1163, p.24, was confirmed by his successors, William the Lion and Alexander II and III and by Popes Alexander III, (1163) and Lucius III. (1184).

2. *Abercromby Church.* Is a separately mentioned in various parts of the Register, and was granted to the abbey of Dunfermline by Malcolm, the 7th Earl of Fife, between 1203 and 1214, with the teinds of Quichts (land near Outh in the northern part of Dunfermline Parish), and others, for his own soul and the souls of his father and mother, and of all his predecessors and heirs, p.83. The gift was confirmed by King William the Lion. Malcolm succeeded to the Earldom on the death of his father, Duncan, in 1203, and had the lands of Burgoner, in the parish of Culross, resigned to him by his relative Euthredus, and confirmed by a charter of King William. He founded the abbacy of Culross in 1217, where he died, and as buried in the church of St Servanus there, about 1229.\*\* The church is styled the *New Church* of Abercromby, probably, as having come in place of the chapel, in a deed between William, abbot of Dunfermline, and William of Culross, dated 1227, relative to a dispute between the two abbeys, settled by the abbacy of Culross, continuing to enjoy the teinds of fruits, trees, &c., in their own territory of Abercromby, and paying 15 marks of silver annually to the Abbey of Dunfermline, a settlement, confirmed by Pope Gregory IX, in 1230, in whose deed Culross is stated to hae been in the diocese of Dunblane, pl.168.

The ruins of the church, consisting of the entire west, and part of the east gables, 16 feet in height, and in breadth, with portions of the side

\*Original Deed at Craigflower House, Torryburn.

\*\* Sibbald's Fife 229-230.

## CHURCHES AND CHAPELS OF THE MONASTERY

walls, all rubble, - about 41 feet in length are beautifully situated on an elevated piece of ground overhanging the shore. About a mile east from the village of Torryburn.

**3. Bendachin** (Bennachtin), now probably Bendothy, at the eastern extremity of Perthshire, near Cupar-Angus, seems once to have belonged to the monks of Dunfermline; but a controversy having arisen between them and those of Cupar, it was assigned to the latter by Pope Honorius III., about 1229, on their paying two and a-half marks of silver annually to the former, p.76, 132. The lands, however, belonged to the monastery of Dunfermline, after that period, for abbot Adam gave a feu of them to two persons in 1490, p.373.

**4. Calder** (Kaledour) church or chapel was situated in the western part of the country of Edinburgh, and granted to the monastery by Duncan, 5th Earl of Fife, and his Countess Ella, early in the twelfth century, pp.55, 60, 89, 153. In the charters now referred to, it is named, simply Kaledour, or Kaledour Cōm., (Comitis) after the Earl of Fife, who gave it and held the barony, enjoyed by his successors till the reign of David II. It is styled in a charter of confirmation by Malcolm IV. "*Hucter Kaledour (Hither Calder)*, which Earl Duncan gave." P.26. Separate mention is made of Wester caledour, in five charters, pp.57, 64, 66, 81, 154, 157, one of which is a confirmation by Richard Bishop of St Andrews, and another by Pope Lucius III, in 1182. This church was granted, "salvo jure episcopali et consuetudine," saving the Episcopal right and custom." It was so named, as lying westward of the Calder river and of Easter Calder, which was also called *Calder-Clere* from Randolph de Clere, who obtained this manor from Malcolm IV. The Church of *Calder-Clere* did not belong to the monastery, having been given by Randolph to the monks of Kelso, and joined at the Reformation to Kirk-Newton; but it was included in the taxation of the diocese of St Andrews, p.203. *Calder-Cōm* was of more value than *Calder-Clere*, having been rated as high as 40 marks. It became an independent parsonage in the 13th century, but how does not appear. In 1646, it was divided into the two parishes of Mid and West Calder.\*

\* Caled. li. P. 82708; Chalm. Gaz. Scot. i. p.122-3.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS OF THE MONASTERY

**5. Carnbee** (Carnebie) east of Fife, was one of the churches of the monastery, † at least immediately before the Reformation, p. 444, 451, 452.

**6. Cleish** (Cleische, Cles, Cleth) Church or Chapel 8 miles north from Dunfermline – Granted by Malcolm, the 7th Earl of Fife between 1203 and 1229, p.83. His name is at a deed entitled “Controversy between Cles and Tulibotheuille,” (Tullibole, &c., in Fossoway parish, north of Cleish), dated 1227, p.125-6. Gilbert of Cleish agreed to pay annually to the house of Dunfermline 10s. for land between Cleish and the forest of Vueth (Outh) according to a precept of King Alexander II, in 1231. The abbot, George Durie, presented a minister who is named, to the perpetual vicarage of the church of Cleish, in March 1533, p.383. It was rated at 10 marks, p.207.

**7. Cousland** (Coukesland) Chapel, in the parish of Cranston (i.e. Crane’s district or resort), in the vicinity of Dalkeith. It stood on the south side of the village of Cousland, where its remains might lately be traced, along with its ancient cemetery. The patronage of it was granted to the monks of Dunfermline, in the 12th century, and the grant was confirmed by Pope Alexander III, in 1163, p.152, and by Robert, before 1159, Ernard, and Richard, Bishops of St Andrews, p.56-7. It probably continued with the monks till the Reformation, when it was annexed to Cranston.\* In 1547, Cousland was burned by the Duke of Somerset after the fatal battle of Pinkie.

**8. Dunipace** (Dunipast) Chapel of the castle, now annexed to the parish of Larbert, Stirlingshire. Grant confirmed by Pope Alexander III, in 1163, p.152, and Pope Lucius III, in 1184, p.157. This chapel at one time belonged to Cambuskenneth abbey and there are about a dozen charters in the chartulary of that abbey, relating to it, and to the adjoining lands, mills, &c., which have not yet been printed. In the Dunfermline chartulary there is notice of a controversy between the two monasteries respecting it, settled by amicable composition in 1215, p.128-130. It is rated as 30 marks, p.204.

**9. Dunkeld**, Perthshire, originally a Culdean, but changed by David I, into a cathedral church in 1127 or 1130. Grant by Malcolm IV, p.22, with the lands and all other rights belonging to it, to be possessed for ever after the decease of Andrew bishop of Caithness, for the salvation of the souls of all his ancestors, and afterwards often confirmed.

†Swan’s Views of Fife, iii. P.116.

\*Caled. ii. P.818.

**10. St Giles' church**, Edinburgh, "was anciently in the patronage of the bishop of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island in Northumberland, and since in the abbot and canons" (convent, perhaps) "of Dunfermline, is now in the magistrates and town-council of Edinburgh."‡ Shortly before the Reformation, the whole estate of Pitreavie in this parish belonged to a chaplainry in th church of St Giles, the incumbent of which, with consent of the magistrates, as patrons, feued it for a trifle to one of his nearest relations; one of the many instances in which church property ws at tht time alienated.

**11. Glinen** (Glenewine or Baleglinen), situation not ascertained; probably a suppressed church. It is generally mentioned in the chartulary along with the Churches of Perth, and may have been in Perthshire, or possibly may be meant for Glenholm in Peebles-shire, or Balmaclellan in Kirkcudbright. Grant by Malcolm IV, and confirmed by Pope Alexander III, in 1163, p.24 and 152.

**12. Hailes** (Hales). The church and lands of Hailes (now Colinton), in Mid-Lothian, south-west from Edinburgh, at the base of the Pentland hills, were the gift of Ethelred, one of the sons of Malcolm Canmore, styled Earl of Fife, and abbot of Dunkeld, which was confirmed by his younger brother David I, page 5, and Pope Alexander III, in 1163, p.152, by Pope Lucius III, in 1184, p.157, and by Pope Gregory IX, in 1234, p.175. It seems to have been withdrawn from the monks of Dunfemline, and given to the cannons of Holyrood, who obtained a confirmation from David, the bishop of St Andrews.\* This appears to have been in 1226, and 10th year of the pontificate of Pope Honorius III, as given in the charters of Holyrood. † "The church was afterwards given to the cannons of St Anthony, in Leith, and this gift was confirmed to them by Bishop Kennedy, in 1445. It continued, probably, with the cannons of St Anthony till the Reformation. The Church of Hailes appears to have been always of great value; and it was rated in the ancient *taxatio* at 60 marks."

‡Maitland's Illis. Edin. 1753, fol. P.272.

\* Reg. Of St Andrews, 33. Fordun states, that William de Malvoisin, Bishop of St Andrew, withdrew from the monks of Dunfermline the presentation of the vicarage of Hales, as also of Kinglassie, "because on one occasion, while he was spending the night at Dunfemline, there was a deficiency of wine for his collation after supper." The historian, however, adds, that the monks had provided a sufficient quantity of wine, but that the bishop's own attendants, as fond of it as their master, had improvidently consumed it all! – Lib.viii.c.62.

† Ban. Club Ed. 1840, p.175.



## CHURCHES AND CHAPELS OF THE MONASTERY

“As the rectory was monastic property, the cure was of old served by a vicar. Though the Church of Hailes ceased to belong to the monks of Dunfermline, they continued superiors of the land of East Hailes till the Reformation. The family of Crichton held these lands of the monks of Dunfermline for payment of a certain feu-duty. On the forfeiture of William Lord Crichton, in 1484, the lands of Hailes reverted to the abbot, as superior, who held them three-and-thirty years.\* In 1506, abbot James granted the estate of East Hailes in Colinton parish (where there was also a West Hailes) to Thomas Forrester of Stratheny, son of Sir Duncan Forrester of Torwood, p.379,476.†

**13. Inveresk**, 5 miles east from Edinburgh on the coast – Grant by David I, p.5; confirmed by Pope Lucius III, in 1182, p. 154, and by Pope Gregory IX., in 1234, p. 171. David made a donation, at the same time, of Great Inveresk, with the mill and fishing, in addition to a confirmation of the manor of Little Inveresk, granted by Malcolm Canmore and his Queen Margaret. The Church of Inveresk was dedicated to St Michael, the archangel, and was rated in the ancient taxatio, by the name of Museil, or Muskil, or Muxilburgh at 70 marks. It had two celebrated Chapels, one of “Our Lady of Loretto,” and the other dedicated to Mary Magdalene, with two others of inferior note.

**14. Inverkeithing**, 4 Miles south-east from Dunfermline - Grant by Waldeve, son of Gospatric, early in the 12th century, p.94, as previously noticed at p.128; confirmed by Pope Lucius III, in 1184, p.156, and by many others. In a deed dated on Sabbath, in the year 1330, it is mentioned that John de Kinross, perpetual vicar of Inverkeithing, came to Dunfermline, and represented to the abbot and monks, that his place was so much exhausted by exactions and contributions, as well apostolical as royal, that there were not sufficient funds for the ornamenting and repairing of the choir; and the monastery agreed to pay half the expense of doing so in future, p.256. In the porch of the present church is placed a font, made of sandstone, which was found when the late church was repaired in 1806. “Its form is hexagonal, the extreme breadth being a little more than three feet, and, with its pedestal, it is about four feet high. The bowl of it is a sort of hemisphere, two feet broad, and one deep, with a hole of about an inch diameter, pierced through the bottom. It had been

\*Caled. ii. 794.

† A controversy between the Churches of *St Cuthbert's* at Hailes, and *St Cuthbert's* at Edinburgh was amicably settled during the incumbency of abbot William 1223-1238, by the convent at Holyrood agreeing, for the sake of peace, to make an annual payment at the feast of St Martin for finding lights in the church of St Cuthbert's at Hailes. – P.136.

## CHURCHES AND CHAPELS OF THE MONASTERY

carefully buried, and surrounded with straw, the remains of which were still beside it, and it contained within the bowl of it a quantity of human bones, probably relics, and an ink-glass. The six angles of it are wrought into a kind of ornamental pillar, and on every one of the six faces there is a bust of an angel with expanded wings, having on its breast, and supported by its hands, a shield of a triangular form with curved outlines. These shields contain ancient armorial bearings. By persons skilled in heraldry, these are said to be the arms of Scotland; those of David Bruce, and Margret Logie, his queen or of Robert III, and Annabella Drummond, who were probably reigning when the font was made; those of Gourlay of Kincaig; those of Alderston, the heiress of which married the laird of Kincaig of that time being, or of a Stuart (of Rosyth), a Clerk, a Lindsay, &c.; probably those of Lewis of Menar, or of Loren of Harwood, or of a Fowlis, the arms of Melville, or Lords of Melville in Fifeshire, or of Craigie of Craigiehall. The difficulty of fixing some of these more precisely arises from the bearings not being coloured or hatched to represent colouring.”\*

**15, Inverkeithing Chapel** – Grant by Malcolm IV, p. 26; confirmed by Robert Ernald, Richard, and Hugh bishops of St Andrews, p. 56, 57, 59. The foundations of the chapel were lately dug up near an old tenement named “The Inns,” said to have been the residence of Annabella Drummond Queen of Robert III, where, too, there were numerous vaults and ruins. These may have belonged to the Franciscans or Dominicans, the Grey or Black friars, both of whom had convents in the place.

**16. Keith** (Keeth, Chet, Duas-chet). There were two districts in Humble parish, the one anciently named *Adokkis*, the other *Siwynis*, p.68. The former may be the same, as was afterwards named Keith-Harvey, and Keith-Marshall, and the latter Keith-Simon, after the persons who got grants of them from David I. Keith-Simon was subsequently named Keith-Hundebeay (hound’s dwelling), after a hamlet near the church. It is noticed at p.96 and 97 of Register. The church was anciently rated as high as 80 marks.\*\* In the time of Pope Innocent III, 1199, it was settled that the chapel of Keeth should belong to the church of Crichton for ever, and that the church of Crichton should pay to the monastery of Dunfermline one mark of silver annually, p.68-9. Grant by King Alexander I, page 3, and confirmed by David I, and many others.

\*New Stat. Acct. Act. Inverkeithing, p.241.

\*\* Caled. ii., 533; Morton’s Annals; 169.

**17. Kellin** (Kellyn). As Kellin is given in the list of the churches of Fife, p. 208, it cannot be the Killin of Perthshire. It is most probably Kelly, a suppressed church of the south-east coast of Fife. It is mentioned as in the deanery of Fife, in the 11th year of King William the Lion's reign (1176).† Grant by Malcolm IV, p.24; confirmed by his successors, by Pope Alexander III, p. 153, Hugh, bishop of St Andrews, p. 59, and others.

**18. Kinross** (Kynross) – Grant by King Robert I, in the ninth year of his reign (1315), p.229, along with Urwell, in honour of his predecessors buried in the monastery, and on account of his own sepulture, “which we have specially chosen to be there.”

**19. Kinghorn** (Little), 12 miles south-east from Dunfermline – Confirmation by Hugh, bishop of St Andrews, 1178-88, p. 60, by David, ditto, 12th January 1240, p. 71, and by the chapter thereof, February 1240, p. 82. In bishop David's deed, it is mentioned that the revenue derived from the church of Little Kinghorn was so small, that if a vicar were instituted there, little or nothing would accrue to the monks, and therefore, the bishop ordained it to be served by fit and proper chaplains.

**20. Kinghorn Wester** (Burntisland) – Grant confirmed by Pope Lucius III, in 1184, p.156; by Pope Gregory IX, in 1234, p. 175; by Richard Bishop of St Andrews, p.58, and the chapter thereof, p. 63, 81.

**21. Kirkaldy** (Kirkaladin, Kirkaladunt), originally a Culdean Church – Grant by King David I, p.16, and confirmed by Pope Alexander III, in 1163, p. 152, and by Robert and Hugh, Bishops of St Andrews, p. 56, 59. See for origin of its name, formerly given, p. 170.

**22. Kinglassie** (Kilglassin, Kinglassin), about 12 miles north-east from Dunfermline – Confirmation by Pope Alexander III, in 1163, p. 152, and Pope Gregory IX, in 1234, p. 175, and by Robert, Ernald, and Richard, Bishops of St Andrews, p. 56, 67. It was in the “schire of Gaitmilk.” (Goatmilk.)

**23. Melville** (Maleville, Mailvyn) – Grant by Galfridus de Malevin or Malville, an English baron, who came from England into Scotland in the reign of David I, and settled here under that of Malcolm IV, and was justiciary under William the Lion. He named the church and manor, obviously after himself. He gave the church “with its pertinents, and specially the land, which he had assigned to this church, on its dedication” for the souls of King David and Malcolm the younger (IV), and for those of his ancestors and successors; stipulating, that for said charitable gift, “a perpetual light should be burned before the tombs of

† Sibbald's Fife, 207.

the said kings,” p. 91, 190. The grant was confirmed by Hugh, bishop of St Andrews, one of the witnesses, p. 60, by Pope Gregory IX, in 1234, p. 175, and was ratified by Gregory de Maleville in two deeds, the last dated 1255, p. 116, 119. “The church appears to have been of moderate value, being rated in the ancient *taxatio* at 20 marks. It continued with the monks of Dunfermline till the Reformation. Yet, by an unusual custom, the benefice was enjoyed by a rector, who was presented by the monks, even down to Queen Mary’s days. In 1633, the parish was suppressed, and the barony of Melville, forming the greater part of it, was united to the parish of Lasswade, while the barony of Lugton, forming the smaller portion, was annexed to Dalkeith.”\*

**24. Moulin** (Mollan, Melyn), in Athole, Perthshire – Granted by Malcolm, 2nd Earl of Athol, in the reign and presence of King William the Lion, about 1170, by whom it was also confirmed. It was given to the monastery, that when he and his Countess died, they might be buried in it, p. 33, 85, as previously noticed in note, p. 135. This grant was confirmed by his son, Henry 3rd Earl of Athol, who died in the reign of Alexander II, and by Thomas de Galwethia, 4th Earl of Athol, and his Countess, Isabella, p. 85-86.\*\*

**25. Newlands** (Newland), in Tweeddale, Peebleshire, and diocese of Glasgow – Granted by John de Grahame in 1317, reign of Robert I, p. 236. “It seems afterwards to have passed from the monks of Dunfermline, for in Bagimont’s Roll, it is mentioned as the Rectoria de Newlands,’ in the deanery of Peebles, and is valued at the high sum of L.16.”†

**26. Newton** (Neutun, Natoune), whose name is obvious, indicating that there had been in the neighbourhood some old town. The parish, now comprehending Wymet, lies on the western side of the Esk, below Dalkeith, between Inveresk and Liberton. The grant of the church was by *Elwinus Renner*, and *Eda* his wife, in the twelfth century, confirmed by Malcolm IV, p. 25; by Robert and Richard Bishops of St Andrews, p. 55-57; and by Popes Alexander III, Lucius III, and Gregory IX, p. 151-3, 156-7, 174-5. The church was anciently rated at only 15 marks. Till the Reformation, the monks enjoyed the patronage, and the cure was served by a vicar. The lands of Newton were also acquired by the monks of Dunfermline, and, along with those of the annexed parish of Wymet, and their churches which were in the regality of Musselburgh, at one time belonged to the abbacy of Dunfermline, included in the vast grant of James VI, to Lord Thirlstane.‡

\* Caled, ii. P. 806-7.

\*\* Crawford’s Peerage, 23; Nisbet’s Her. li. Appendix, 168; Wood’s Peerage, i. 131.

† Chambers’ Gaz. Scot. li. 813; Caled. ii. 950. ‡ Caled. ii. 804.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS OF THE MONASTERY

**27 Newburn** (Nithbren, Newbirne), east of Largo – Grant probably by David I, as the town and its appendages were, p. 8; confirmed by Robert Ernald, and Richard bishops of St Andrews, 56-7, and by Popes Alexander III, Lucius III, and Gregory IX, p. 152, 156, 175.

**28. North Queensferry Chapel**, six miles south-east from Dunfermline – Granted by King Robert I, for the services of which the monks were to find two chaplains to celebrate divine worship in it, to keep it in repair, and to provide a chalice, vestments, books, and other ornaments suitable to and required in a chapel, p.231-2. The chapel was much injured by the English in 1651. The west gable of it still remains, and the burial ground continues in use.

**29. Orwell Chapel** (Vrwell, Vuerquhell), 2 miles north from Kinross – Grant, along with Kinross, by King Robert I, p.229, and similarly confirmed.

**30. Perth.** – The original church was designated the Church of St John the Baptist, p.24. When, or by whom it was founded, is unknown; but it was gifted to the abbey by David I, along with the manse which belonged to it, another house in the city, and the whole tithes of the parish, p. 3, 6; and the grant was confirmed by Malcolm IV, p.24, and many others. The abbot and monks drew the rectory-tithes, and employed a vicar to officiate at Perth. \*

**31. Perth, Church of St Leonard's** – Confirmation by Pope Alexander III, in 1163, &c.

**32. Perth, Chapel of the Castle** – Confirmation by Malcolm IV, p.24.

**33.-4 Stirling**, Two Churches – Grant by Davie I, with a carucate of land adjoining and teinds in corn, animals, fishes &c., P.5; confirmed by the Popes Alexander III, Lucius III, and Gregory IX, and by the Bishops of St Andrews, Robert Ernald, and Richard.

**35. Stirling, Chapel** of the Castle, and teinds – Grant and dedication by King Alexander I, 1107-1124, p.8; confirmed by Pope Lucius III, Bishop Richard, &c.

**36. Strathardolf** (Straithardle), now Kirkmichael, in the north-east corner of Perthshire – Grant by King William the Lion, between 1165 and 1189, p.39; confirmed by Pope Innocent III, in 1216, p. 165, and by John and Richard, bishops of Dunkeld, p.75, 199 &c. Strathardell and Moulin (already noticed), although now two distinct parishes, were anciently one parish, called “Moulin and Strathardell,” but now “Moulin and Kirkmichael,” and belonged to the patrimony of the Abbey Dunfermline, Till King James VI, bestowed the lordship, as a morning portion, on

\* New Stat. Acct. Art. Perth. P.113.

## CHURCHES AND CHAPELS OF THE MONASTERY

Queen Anne. Some times afterwards, the patronage came into the hands by purchase, of the family of Spaldings of Ashintilly, with whom it remained for more than 100 years, or till about the middle of last century.

**37. Wymet** (or Woolmet, Wowmet) – Granted by David I, p.5; confirmed by his successors, by Popes Lucius III, and Gregory IX &c. The parish lay westward of Newton, towards Libberton, and as somewhat larger than it. The church was rated in the ancient taxation at 20 marks. After the Reformation, and, without any process of augmentation, it seems to have been tacitly considered as forming an integral part of the parish of Newton. The chapel, as it was called, in which divine service had been performed in Roman Catholic times, was to a very recent period extant, and having become the burying place of Wauchope of Edmonstone, the patron, was pulled down a few years ago, and gave place to a more elegant mausoleum.

Besides these churches, there may be others, not specially named, as given to the monastery, only the lands on which they are situated being so – such as Balchristie, in Newburn parish, at the head of Largo Bay, as noticed at p. 169; *Town of Christ or of the Christians* – Grant by David I, p.5, &c.

There were also the private chapels in the parish of Dunfermline itself, previously noticed at p.158-160, as St John's, St Katharine's, St Michael's, and St Mary's, making a total well ascertained, of *forty-one churches and chapels* in the patronage of the Monastery, accompanied, in many cases by the teinds and lands in the vicinity, from all which it derived both much revenue and influence.

### **Ancient Chapels. P.158.**

It was customary in ancient times for every great proprietor to have a private chapel on his property, and accordingly, there are vestiges of several of these chapels in the parish. There was one about a mile and a quarter east from the town, dedicated to St John. The property on which it stood is still denominated from it, and from a well near to the site of it, "Chapel-well," and belongs to the Guildry of Dunfermline. There were connected with it also a manse and a glebe, part of the land there being still styled, in the dispositions to the property, "The Gleib of St John's Chapel," or "St John's Gleib." Sir John Grant was chaplain of it after the Reformation, and gave a tack of the land to a David Hutcheson and his spouse in 1558.\*

## CHURCHES AND CHAPELS OF THE MONASTERY

This chapel, in all likelihood, was mainly intended for the use of the proprietor of Garvock and his dependents and neighbours. He had a large mansion-house close by, on what are described as the lands of the mount of the wood of Garvock, from its elevated situation and the quantity of wood which then grew upon it. As late as 1785, there was to be seen a massive wall of this house, terminating in a circular staircase or tower, adorned with swivel arrow ports.†

Adjacent to this property, and forming part of it, was a piece of land called *Croft-angry*, i.e. *Croft*, or corn-land, in consequence of the superior quality of the land, and its receiving constantly lime and manure, according to the old mode of farming, so as to be never out of crop, and *angry*, Gael, *an'-righ*, the king's, i.e. the king's croft or piece of land. Hence, in like manner, the lane or wynd in the Abbeyhill, at Holyroodhouse and its gardens, are still called *Croft-an'-righ*, vulgarly *Croftangry*.\*\*

\* MS. Register of Charters in the General Register House, referred to at p. 76, 77.

† Parts of these lands, as well as of Touch, came into the possession of the ancestors of the present Wellwood family immediately after the Reformation; for a charter was granted by the Abbey on the 10th April 1566 to John Wellwood in liferent, and to William Wellwood in fee, of half of the lands of Touch, with Forrester Leys, close to Chapel-well and Wood-Acre, upon the resignation of Robert Richardson, treasurer of Scotland, and commendator of St Mary's Isle (a priory near Kirkcudbright, dedicated "Sanctæ Mariæ de Tray'll," founded by Fergus Lord of Galloway, and the seat of the present Earl of Selkirk). His John Wellwood got also in the preceding month a procuratory of resignation by Mr Richardson to the seventh part of the Grange or East Barnes of Dunfermline, in the same vicinity, in which last deed he is styled portioner of Touch and regality officer of Dunfermline. After him and his son William there were a Lawrence, and Abraham, another John, and a Robert Wellwood, all proprietors of the same lands, which last possessed them in 1616. (MS Register in Register House.) Eight years thereafter, viz. 1624, the town of Dunfermline having been nearly consumed by accidental fire, and the burgh having a right to cut wood on the estate of Garvock, they so stripped it of its old trees for the purpose of rebuilding their habitations, that the mansion-house being deprived of its chief natural beauty, and proprietor, it is said, removed his residence first to a house in the Maygate, opposite to that of secretary Pitcairn, and soon after bought Pitliver, to which he repaired, and where the present family now reside. The name of the property in the immediate neighbourhood, *Transy*, is a corruption of *Transylvania*, as being beyond the wood, namely of Garvock.

\*\* Sir Walter Scott traces the meaning of this piece of ground variously "*Croftangry*, *Croftandew*, *Croftanridge*, *Croft-and-grey*, for so many ways hath the name been spellit, is well known to be a house of great antiquity; and it is said that King Malcolm or Malcolm, being the first of our Scottish princes who crossed the Firth of Forth, did reside and occupy a palace at Edinburgh, and had there a valiant man, who did him main service by keeping the croft or corn-land, which was tilled for the

## CHURCHES AND CHAPELS OF THE MONASTERY

Another small chapel stood on the south side of the Nethertown; at the east corner of the Grange road, the remains of which have been seen by some of the old inhabitants. It was dedicated to St Catherine, probably of Sienna, to whom a nunnery, near Edinburgh, was also dedicated. From this the minister's glebe, in the vicinity, was doubtless named St Catherin's Yard,† and one of the oldest entrances to the town north of it, is still named St Catherin's Wynd, leading north-west from the pended Tower to the Town-house.

There was a small chapel, also connected with St Leonard's Hospital at the *Spittal* (Hospital), on the Queensferry road, about a quarter of a mile from the foot of the town, at the entrance to Brucefield property. Two others are mentioned, *St Michael's* and *St Mary's*; but their situations, if in this parish are not clearly ascertained. I should presume, that the former would be in the vicinity of Broomhall House, as five acres of arable land belonged to it, are granted by charter to Sir George Bruce, an ancestor of the Earl of Elgin, confirming a charter by Edward Lord Bruce of Kinloss in his favour. It stood probably at Bellshill, a height about a quarter of a mile east from Broomhall Lodge, on the sloping bank of which the foundations of an ancient edifice have been traced. The bell belonging to it might probably give the name to the hill and farm, *Bellshill*.

convenience of the king's household, and was thence callit Croft-an-ri, that is to say, the king his croft; quhilk place, though now convertit with biggings is to this day called Croft-angry, and lyeth near to the place." Chronicles of the Canongate, vol. i. p.27.

There is another small piece of land at Burntisland of the same name, and it is very probable they may all have had a similar origin.

† In a deed of resignation by Mr Richardson, before mentioned, in favour of the same Mr John Wellwood, there styled Senior Officer of the Lordship of Dunfermline, dated 1566, the ground is thus described, with the dovecot upon it, and notice is taken of this chapel; "All and whole our garden or orchard, commonly called St Catherin's Yard, with the pigeon-House built thereon, and all its pertinences, *inter torrenten fortaliti* (between the Castle Burn) on the west, and the mansion or chapel of St Catherine on the east, and the garden of William Durie on the north and the common road on the south."

In the same year a feu-charter of St Catherine's Yard and Dove-Cot is granted by Sir John Angus, eleemosynary of the Abbey, with consent of the commendator, to Allan Coutts, chamberlain.

A little to the north of this yard was another named *St Lawrence's* Yard, having in it also a dove-cot, conveyed along with a small property, which belonged to a David Cant and others, near the flour-mill, to Pittencrieff estate. – MS. Register of Charters n Register House.



CHURCHES AND CHAPELS OF THE MONASTERY

A little to the south of the town, in a low field west side of the Limekiln's road, near the Lady's Mill Toll, is a mound planted with trees above 16 feet in height, and 306 in circumference, which according to tradition was formed by persons carrying to it sacks full of sand from the sea-shore, or other distant places, most probably as a popish penance for their sins, and as is said aggravated by perjury. It has been named from the former circumstance, the *Penitent Mount*, and from the latter perhaps, or at least from its having some connection with religion, *Perdieus* (par Dieu, by God.) Some lands in the vicinity at one time took their name from it, as appears from a charter granted on the 28th June 1526, to James Murray, of the lands of Perdieus, alias Broomhill (now contracted into the Hill), with Staneacre, Shortacre, and Bootacre, the feu of which was 8s. \* These now belong to the Earl of Elgin, who pays this feu to the Marquis of Tweeddale, as successor to the Earl of Dunfermline.

\* These lands are described as near St Cuthbert's ground, the land of David Bothwell, called the haugh, the gudly lands belonging to the altar of the blessed Mary in the parochial Church of Dunfermline, and the *Grange* of Dunfermline (or granary of the Monastery). Printed Dunf. Chart. P. 381.



Perdieus Mount

