

Transactions
of the
Dumfriesshire and Galloway
Natural History
and
Antiquarian Society



XLIX 1972

Transactions
of the
Dumfriesshire and Galloway
Natural History
and
Antiquarian Society

FOUNDED 20th NOVEMBER, 1862

THIRD SERIES, VOLUME XLIX

Editors

A. E. TRUCKELL and W. F. CORMACK, FF.S.A.Scot.

DUMFRIES

Published by the Council of the Society

1972

Office Bearers, 1971-72

Hon. President

Mr JAMES BANKS, B.Sc.

Hon. Vice-Presidents

Mr R. J. LITTLE, Dr WM. McADAM, Mr A. McCRACKEN, and Mr H. McA. RUSSELL.

Fellows of the Society

Sir ARTHUR P. DUNCAN, B.A.; ANGUS MacLEAN, B.Sc.; D. CUNNINGHAM, M.A.;
Dr J. HARPER, M.B.E.; Mrs M. D. McLEAN; Major-General JAMES SCOTT-
ELLIOT, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Mr J. D. STUART MARTIN, B.Sc., and Mr JAMES
ROBERTSON, B.Sc., O.B.E., J.P., F.I.C.E.

Hon. Secretary

Mrs P. G. WILLIAMS, Hillis Tower, Lochfoot, by Dumfries (Tel. Lochfoot 352), assisted
by Mr JAMES WILLIAMS.

Hon Treasurer

Mr A. ARCHIBALD, Eriskay, St Annes Road, Dumfries (Tel. 2573).

Hon. Editors of Transactions

Mr A. E. TRUCKELL, Burgh Museum, Dumfries, and Mr W. F. CORMACK, Royal Bank
Buildings, Lockerbie.

Hon. Librarian

Mr D. DONALDSON, Ewart Library, Dumfries, assisted by Mr JAMES WILLIAMS,
Hillis Tower, Lochfoot, by Dumfries.

Hon. Curator

Mr A. E. TRUCKELL, Burgh Museum, Dumfries.

Members of Council

The above office-bearers ex officio and Mr J. WILLIAMS, Dr J. B. WILSON, Mrs S.
VEITCH, Mr A. ROBERTSON, Miss B. GERDES, Miss M. L. FAIRBAIRN, Mr
L. J. MASTERS, Mr M. L. ANSELL, Mr G. ANDERSON, Mr R. McEWEN, Mr
J. E. CHINNOCK and Mrs C. GAIR.

Contents

	PAGE
A Check List of the Flowering Plants, Ferns and Fern Allies of the Vice-Counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown by H. Milne Redhead.	1
An Early Bronze Age Fire Pit at Townfoot Farm by Glencaple by Maj. Gen. J. Scott Elliot.	20
Torhousekie Stone Circle, Wigtownshire by Aubrey Burl	24
Celtic Heads from Dumfriesshire by Wilfred Dodds	35
Two Cruck-Framed Buildings in Dumfriesshire by Geoffrey Stell	39
A New Wife for Alan of Galloway by Keith Stringer	49
The Hearth Tax for Dumfriesshire Pt. III by Duncan Adamson	56
Lieutenancy Minutes for the Subdivision of Eskdale by Alex McCracken	84
A Lochmaben Perambulation 1768 by John B. Wilson M.D.	98
Subject, Title and Author Index by James Williams	103
Addenda Antiquaria	115
Two Enclosure Sites in Parish of Kirkpatrick Juxta by T. C. Welsh.	
A Twelfth Century Scottish Sterling from Annandale by Ian Stewart.	
Two Mediaeval Jettons from Buittle Castle, Dalbeattie by R. K. B. Stevenson.	
Two finds from Lochmaben Old Churchyard by John B. Wilson.	
A Mediaeval Talismanic Brooch from Drumcoltran by Jas. Williams.	
Letters to St. Petersburg, written by Dr John Rogerson by John B. Wilson.	
Geo.chemical indications of an ancient lead smelter site at Eccles, Near Thornhill by M. J. Russell and W. Jantaranipa.	
Proceedings 1971-72	126
Finds and Sites 1971-72	127

Editorial

Contributions are invited on the Natural History, Antiquities, Archaeology or Geology of South-West Scotland or the Solway Basin and preference is always given to original work on local subjects. It may also be possible to provide space for Industrial Archaeology. Intending contributors should in the first instance, apply to the Editors for "Instructions to Contributors."—Each contributor has seen a proof of his paper and neither the Editors nor the Society hold themselves responsible for the accuracy of scientific, historical or personal information.

Presentations and Exhibitions should be sent to the Hon. Secretary and exchanges to the Hon. Librarian, Ewart Library, Dumfries. Enquiries regarding purchase of Transactions should be made to the Assistant Hon. Librarian. New members are invited to purchase back numbers—see rear cover, which, and also off-prints of individual articles, may be available from the Assistant Librarian. Payment of subscriptions should be made to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr A. Archibald, Eriskay, St Annes Road, Dumfries (Tel. 2573), who will be pleased to arrange Bonds of Covenant, which can materially increase the income of the Society without, generally, any additional cost to the member. The attention of Members and friends is drawn to the important Estate Duty and Capital Gains Tax concessions which are conferred on individuals by the Finance Act 1972 in as much as bequests to or transfers of shares to the Society are exempt from these taxes.

The illustration on the front cover is from an Article. "The Early Church in Dumfriesshire," by the late W. G. Collingwood, in Volume XII (1924-25) of these Transactions. It is of the Wamphray grave slab, which dates to about 950 A.D. and which is unusual in having the Scandinavian dragon side by side with a pattern derived from Anglian leaf scrolls.

This Volume is made with the assistance of a generous Carnegie Grant. The Society is also indebted to the Civil Service Department and to Kingston upon Hull College of Education for grants towards the publishing of Mr Stell's and Mr Burl's papers respectively.

A CHECK-LIST OF THE FLOWERING PLANTS, FERNS AND FERN-ALLIES OF THE VICE-COUNTIES OF DUMFRIES, KIRKCUDBRIGHT AND WIGTOWN

by H. Milne-Redhead

The three vice-counties of Dumfries (v.c. 72), Kirkcudbright (v.c. 73) and Wigtown (v.c. 74) have been closely associated botanically for the last 100 years, owing no doubt in great measure to the scarcity of botanists able to do regular field-work in S.W. Scotland. In the eighties and nineties of last century James McAndrew covered a large part of Galloway, recording both flowering plants and cryptogams and G. F. Scott-Elliot published "The Flora of Dumfriesshire including part of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright" in 1896.

Thereafter, for many years, little interest was taken in natural history in general and it was not until the close of the Second World War that a resurgence of field botany took place. This was stimulated by the conception of the Atlas of the British Flora. After recording for this project, the average botanist was not content to pick out the high spots of a country walk, but carried a mapping card and by steady use, began to appreciate not only the occurrence of species but also their frequency. The Atlas which appeared in 1962 inevitably included a number of old herbarium and literature records of doubtful validity to the present day. A second edition of the Atlas, which might appear about 1983, would require a more up to date assessment to be made in the field. To further this end a resume of the known flora of S.W. Scotland would be a guide to the gaps in our knowledge. The closing of these gaps would then become a first priority.

The following check-list is an attempt to supply this requirement. The list is meant to be all-inclusive. Introduced plants are accepted, as in "Scott-Elliot" the criterion being "the establishment in a healthy condition of self-sown plants." Some old records may have been of doubtful origin, but an apprenticeship as a field botanist makes one careful to be guarded with one's suspicions. Their appearance here, albeit in brackets, may encourage our successors to scan the countryside around us more carefully than we have done.

However, the hand of man and the grazing of his domesticated animals have become increasingly destructive. Certainly sheep have made their mark on our plant list. Drainage and afforestation, particularly of conifers, have changed the overall pattern of vegetation and will probably do so more and more in the future.

The plan of the list is extremely simple. The numbers given, preceding the names, are those in the "List of British Vascular Plants" prepared by J. E. Dandy and published in July, 1958, with the exception of those appertaining to the Linnaean genus *Hieracium*, where the numbers quoted are those cited in the "Critical Supplement to the Atlas of the British Flora," edited by F. H. Perring assisted by P. D. Sell and published in 1968. The names

following the numbers are respectively those of J. E. Dandy (amended by this authority in *Watsonia* in December, 1969) and of the Critical Supplement. Full definition of most of the plants listed is thus saved, but an exception is made in the critical genera of *Rubus* and *Hieracium* to avoid doubt.¹ If a plant is an accepted part of the flora of a vice-county, it is marked down as such, even if stations are few. To aid the incomer, those plants that might reasonably be considered as a basal constituent of a vice-county flora are followed by a capital B. However the recorder should note that the basal attribute is partly related to habitat. Thus water plants, mountain species, and above all coast lovers, will be generally restricted to these situations. This qualification accepted, a mapper should feel unsatisfied if his card does not include the greater part of these basal plants in a 10 km. square.

Plants which are local in a vice-county but possess some added interest often related to their very localisation, are marked with a capital L, a capital C following if the species is conspicuously coastal in our area. Attention is thereby drawn to these plants as being characteristic of S.W. Scotland. A botanist writing an account of any of them for the Biological Flora should consider them in this setting.

Rare or relict species are purposely not starred, as it must be every botanist's aim, and not least the present writer's, to avoid emulating the sheep and other less unwitting depredators of our countryside by removing them entirely from a future list. Capital P indicates planting.

The British botanist of today is often a more knowledgeable one than in the past, helped as he is by our specialist referees who in such genera as *Rubus*, *Euphrasia* and above all *Hieracium*, and now *Taraxacum*, have enabled those active in the field to acquire a better working knowledge of these critical species. No attempt has been made in this list to ascribe a frequency symbol to these, as perhaps the time is not ripe to do so. It is to be hoped that from now on *Dumfries Herbarium* may be enriched by well preserved typical specimens of such of these taxa as can be justifiably gathered.

To sum up, attention is drawn principally to those plants in a vice-county which are included in brackets for one reason or another. The finder of any of these species is asked to fill in an individual record card of the latest colour (see Biological Records Centre) giving all relevant data. This finder should further preserve by pressing a suitable voucher of the plant and send the dried sheet and I.R.C. to the Recorder of the Vice-County concerned with a view to appearance in *Plant Records in Watsonia*. To save time plants of critical genera should first be confirmed by the appropriate referee.

Species listed without brackets, often equally interesting, should be recorded on a large mapping card if one is working a particular square, or otherwise kept in the mapper's notebook.

The compiler of this list hopes that the efforts of our Scottish Wildlife Trust and other like conservation-minded bodies will allow the next generation

¹ The numbers following the names are those of the vice-counties.

to enjoy the relaxing hours of nature study in a world of bird and beast complete with the vegetation which is theirs as well as ours.

PUBLISHED SOURCES

1. "The Transactions and Journal of Proceedings of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society." Printed in Dumfries.

This Society founded in November, 1862, has had a membership which has varied in its proportion of natural historians and antiquarians. In the volumes of the eighties and nineties of last century, there are a wealth of local botanical references, ranging from descriptions of particular Society Excursions to annual notes on new finds and county lists.

2. "A List of the Flowering Plants of Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, compiled for the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society,

by

James McAndrew, New Galloway, 1882."

Printed at the Herald Office, Dumfries.

An excellent list by the foremost local field botanist of his time.

3. "The Flora of Dumfriesshire including part of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright,

by

G. F. Scott-Elliot, M.A., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.

Assisted by J. McAndrew, J. T. Johnstone "

(and others)

Printed at Dumfries, J. Maxwell & Son, 1896.

A compilation with some of its disadvantages and rather uneven. Scott-Elliot states that the catching of insect visitors probably occupied more than nine-tenths of the time he spent on the work!

4. "The New Statistical Account of Scotland,

by

The Ministers of the Respective Parishes, under the Superintendence of a Committee of the Society for the Benefit of the Sons and Daughters of the Clergy, Vol. IV., Dumfries-Kirkcudbright-Wigtown."

Printed by William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

MDCCCXLV.

The Parish Accounts vary according to the knowledge and interest of the incumbent from the negligible to good plant lists. At the end of the Dumfriesshire part, "General Observations" were contributed by the Rev. Dr Singer, minister of Kirkpatrick-Juxta. The floral habitat lists which follow have been loosely ascribed to him, but as asterisked in a footnote were supplied by Sir William Jardine, Bart., who is monographed in the Dictionary of National

Biography and who, beside publishing a large number of Natural History works, was obviously a very competent field worker.

5. "Narrative of a Ramble among the wild flowers of the Moffat hills in August, 1857, with a list of plants to be found in the district,

by

John Sadler, A.B.S.E."

Printed at Moffat by William Muir, MDCCCLVIII.

Slight and verse ridden, but yet historically valuable.

6. "Handbook of the United Parishes of Colvend and Southwick,

by

W. R. McDiarmid."

Printed Dumfries, James Maxwell, 1873.

Chapter V on Botany by Rev. James Fraser, M.A., has interesting local plant lists. This account was reprinted in the Second Edition, which appeared in 1895 (brought up to date by the same, Rev. James Fraser, D.D.)

7. "Topographical Botany,

by

Hewett Cottrell Watson."

Printed London, Bernard Quaritch. 2nd Edition, 1883.

Watson's vice-counties have remained the basis of our recording to the present day. Two supplements later appeared.

8. "The Comital Flora of the British Isles,

by

George Claridge Druce."

Printed Arbroath, T. Buncle & Co., 1932.

Until the Atlas appeared the standard authority on distribution.

9. "Publications of the Botanical Society of the British Isles (and its forerunner the Botanical Society and Exchange Club of the British Isles)."

Plant Records has been a constant feature of these publications for the last fifty years and has enabled local botanists to keep their interleaved copies of the Comital Flora annotated to date, with some slipping in the procedure as the Atlas neared completion.

10. "The Atlas of the British Flora,"

Edited by F. H. Perring & S. M. Walters.

Printed by Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., 1962.

11. "List of British Vascular Plants,

by

J. E. Dandy

Printed London, 1958."

(and nomenclatural changes in this list in *Watsonia*, Vol. 7, Part 3, 1969)

12. "Critical Supplement to the Atlas of the British Flora."

Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., 1968.

PTERIDOPHYTA**LYCOPSIDA****Lycopodiaceae**

- 1/1 *Lycopodium selago* 72, 73B, 74
 1/3 *L. annotinum* (72)
 1/4 *L. clavatum* 72-74
 1/5 *L. alpinum* 72, 73

Selaginellaceae

- 2/1 *Selaginella selaginoides* 72, 73B, 74

Isoetaceae

- 3/1 *Isoetes lacustris* (72), 73, (74)

SPHENOPSIDA**Equisetaceae**

- 4/1 *Equisetum hyemale* (72 & 73)
 4/4 *E. variegatum* 72
 4/5 *E. fluviatile* 72-74B
 4/6 *E. palustre* 72-74B
 4/7 *E. sylvaticum* 72-74B
 4/8 *E. pratense* 72L
 4/9 *E. arvense* 72-74B
 4/10 *E. telmateia* 72-74

PTEROPSIDA**Osmundaceae**

- 5/1 *Osmunda regalis* (72), 73, 74

Hymenophyllaceae

- 7/1 *Hymenophyllum tunbrigense* 72
 7/2 *H. wilsonii* 72, 73, (74)

Dennstaedtiaceae

- 8/1 *Pteridium aquilinum* 72-74B

Adiantaceae

- 9/1 *Cryptogramma crispa*
 72 & 73B, (74)

Blechnaceae

- 13/1 *Blechnum spicant* 72-74B

Aspleniaceae

- 14/1 *Phyllitis scolopendrium* 72-74B
 15/1 *Asplenium adiantum-nigrum* 72-74B
 15/4 *A. marinum* 73 & 74 LC
 15/5 *A. trichomanes* 72-74B
 15/6 *A. viride* 72, 73
 15/7 *A. ruta-muraria* 72-74B
 16/1 *Ceterach officinarum* 72-74

Athyriaceae

- 18/1 *Athyrium filix-femina* 72-74B
 19/1 *Cystopteris fragilis* 72 & 73 L (74)
 20/1 *Woodsia ilvensis* 72

Aspidiaceae

- 21/1 *Dryopteris filix-mas* 72-74B
 21/2 *D. pseudomas* 72-74B
 21/5 *D. cristata* (74)
 21/5x6 *D. x uliginosa* (72)
 21/6 *D. carthusiana* 72-74
 21/7 *D. dilatata* 72-74B
 22/1 *Polystichum setiferum* (72), 73 LC, (74)
 22/2 *P. aculeatum* 72-74B
 22/3 *P. lonchitis* 72

Thelypteridaceae

- 24/1 *Thelypteris limbosperma* 72-74B
 24/2 *T. palustris* 73
 24/3 *T. phegopteris* 72-74B
 24/4 *Gymnocarpium dryopteris*
 72 & 73B, (74)

Polypodiaceae

- 25/1a *Polypodium vulgare*
 subsp. *vulgare* 72-74B
 25/1b *P. vulgare* subsp.
serrulatum (*P. australe*) 73
 25/1c *P. vulgare* subsp. *prionodes*
 (*P. interjectum*) 73, 74
 25/1bxc *P. x shivasiae* 73

Marsileaceae

- 26/1 *Pilularia globulifera* (72), 73, (74)

Ophioglossaceae

- 28/1 *Botrychium lunaria* (72), 73 (74)
 29/1 *Ophioglossum vulgatum* (72, 73), 74

SPERMATOPHYTA**GYMNOSPERMAE****Pinaceae**

- 32/1 *Larix decidua* 72-74B
 33/1 *Pinus sylvestris* P 72-74B

Cupressaceae

- 34/1 *Juniperus communis* 72-74

Taxaceae

- 35/1 *Taxus baccata* P 72-74

ANGIOSPERMAE**DICOTYLEDONES****Ranunculaceae**

- 36/1 *Caltha palustris* 72-74B
 37/1 *Trollius europaeus* 72, 73B, 74
 38/2 *Helleborus viridis* 72, 73, (74)
 40/1 *Aconitum napellus* (72-74)
 43/1 *Anemone nemorosa* 72-74B

6 FLOWERING PLANTS, ETC., DUMFRIES, KIRKCUDBRIGHT AND WIGTOWN

45/1	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	73, 74			
46/1	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	72-74B			
46/2	<i>R. repens</i>	72-74B			
46/3	<i>R. bulbosus</i>	72-74			
46/5	<i>R. arvensis</i>	(72, 73)			
46/7	<i>R. sardous</i>	(72-74)			
46/10	<i>R. auricomus</i>	72, 73B, (74)			
46/11	<i>R. lingua</i>	(72), 73, (74)			
46/12	<i>R. flammula</i>	72-74B			
46/15	<i>R. sceleratus</i>	72-74 LC			
46/16	<i>R. hederaceus</i>	72-74B			
46/17	<i>R. omiophyllus</i>	72, 73B, (74)			
46/19	<i>R. fluitans</i>	72			
46/20	<i>R. circinatus</i>	(74)			
46/21	<i>R. trichophyllus</i>	72, 73, (74)			
46/22	<i>R. aquatilis</i>	72-74B			
46/23	<i>R. baudotii</i>	73, (74)			
46/24	<i>R. ficaria</i>	72-74B			
49/1	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	72-74			
50/1	<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>	(73, 74)			
50/2	<i>T. alpinum</i>	72, 73			
50/3	<i>T. minus</i>	72-74			
	Berberidaceae				
53/1	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	(72-74)			
54/1	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	(72)			
	Nymphaeaceae				
55/1	<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	72-74B			
56/1	<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	72-74B			
	<i>N. x spennerana</i>	72, 73			
	Ceratophyllaceae				
57/1	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	72			
	Papaveraceae				
58/1	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	(72-74)			
58/2	<i>P. dubium</i>	72-74			
58/5	<i>P. argemone</i>	(72 & 74)			
58/6	<i>P. somniferum</i>	(72), 74			
59/1	<i>Meconopsis cambrica</i>	72-74B			
61/1	<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	(72), 73, 74			
62/1	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	72-74			
	Fumariaceae				
65/3	<i>Corydalis claviculata</i>	72, 73B, 74			
65/4	<i>C. lutea</i>	72-74			
66/2	<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	(72), 73, (74)			
66/4	<i>F. bastardii</i>	(72), 74			
66/6	<i>F. muralis</i> subsp. <i>boraei</i>	72; 73 & 74B			
66/7	<i>F. densiflora</i>	(72-74)			
66/8	<i>F. officinalis</i>	72-74			
	Cruciferae				
67/1	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	(74)			
67/2	<i>B. napus</i>	72-74			
67/3	<i>B. rapa</i>	72-74			
67/4	<i>B. nigra</i>	(72)			
69/1	<i>Rhynchosinapis monensis</i>	72, 73, (74)			
70/1	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	72-74B			
70/2	<i>S. alba</i>	(72-74)			
72/2	<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>	(72)			
74/1	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	72B, 73, 74			
74/2	<i>R. maritimus</i>	73 & 74 LC			
75/1	<i>Crambe maritima</i>	72; 73 & 74 LC			
77/1	<i>Cakile maritima</i>	(72), 73, 74			
79/2	<i>Lepidium campestre</i>	(72-74)			
79/3	<i>L. heterophyllum</i>	72-74B			
79/4	<i>L. ruderales</i>	(73, 74)			
80/1	<i>Coronopus squamatus</i>	(73, 74)			
80/2	<i>C. didymus</i>	72-74			
81/1	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	72, 74			
84/1	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	(72), 73 (74)			
85/1	<i>Teesdalia nudicaulis</i>	(72), 73, 74			
86/1	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	72-74B			
88/1	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>	72-74B			
88/2	<i>C. alpina</i>	(72)			
88/5	<i>C. danica</i>	73, 74			
88/6	<i>C. anglica</i>	(72), 73, 74			
89/1	<i>Subularia aquatica</i>	72-74			
94/4	<i>Draba muralis</i>	73			
95/1	<i>Erophila verna</i>	72-74B			
96/1	<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	(72-74)			
97/1	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	72-74B			
97/2	<i>C. amara</i>	72 & 73B, 74			
97/3	<i>C. impatiens</i>	(72)			
97/4	<i>C. flexuosa</i>	72-74B			
97/5	<i>C. hirsuta</i>	72-74B			
98/1	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	72-74			
98/3	<i>B. intermedia</i>	72-74			
98/4	<i>B. verna</i>	73, (74)			
100/4	<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	72-74			
102/1	<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	72-74B			
102/2	<i>R. microphylla</i>	72, 73			
102/2x1	<i>R. x sterilis</i>	72			
102/3	<i>R. sylvestris</i>	72 (73)			
102/4	<i>R. islandica</i>	72B, 73, 74			
104/1	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	(72, 73), 74			
105/1	<i>Erysimum cheiranthoides</i>	(72, 73)			
106/1	<i>Cheiranthus cheiri</i>	72-74			
107/1	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	72-74			
108/1	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	72-74B			

108/4	<i>S. orientale</i>	74	131/4	<i>C. alpinum</i>	72
108/5	<i>S. altissimum</i>	(72-74)	131/7	<i>C. holosteoides</i>	72-74B
109/1	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	72-74B	131/8	<i>C. glomeratum</i>	72-74B
110/1	<i>Camelina sativa</i>	(72)	131/10	<i>C. diffusum</i>	72-74B
	Resedaceae		131/12	<i>C. semidecandrum</i>	(72), 73, (74)
112/1	<i>Reseda luteola</i>	(72, 73) 74	133/1	<i>Stellaria nemorum</i>	72B, 73
	Violaceae		133/2	<i>S. media</i>	72-74B
113/1	<i>Viola odorata</i>	72, 73, (74)	133/4	<i>S. neglecta</i>	(72)
113/2	<i>V. hirta</i>	(72,73)	133/5	<i>S. holostea</i>	72-74B
113/4	<i>V. riviniana</i>	72-74B	133/6	<i>S. palustris</i>	72, 73
113/5	<i>V. reichenbachiana</i>	73	133/7	<i>S. graminea</i>	72-74B
113/6	<i>V. canina</i>	(72-74)	133/8	<i>S. alsine</i>	72-74B
113/9	<i>V. palustris</i>	72-74B	136/1	<i>Sagina apetala</i>	72-74B
113/11	<i>V. lutea</i>	72-74B	136/2	<i>S. ciliata</i>	74
113/12	<i>V. tricolor</i>	72-74B	136/3	<i>S. maritima</i>	72-74B
113/13	<i>V. arvensis</i>	72-74B	136/4	<i>S. procumbens</i>	72-74B
	Polygalaceae		136/9	<i>S. subulata</i>	(72); 73 & 74 L
114/1	<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	72-74	136/10	<i>S. nodosa</i>	72-74L
114/2	<i>P. serpyllifolia</i>	72-74B	137/1	<i>Minuartia verna</i>	(72), 73
	Guttiferae		139/1	<i>Honkenya peploides</i>	72-74B
115/1	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	72-74	140/1	<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>	72-74B
115/4	<i>H. calycinum</i>	72	141/1	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	72-74B
115/5	<i>H. perforatum</i>	72-74B	141/6	<i>A. balearica</i>	72, 74
115/6	<i>H. maculatum</i>	72-74B	142/1	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	72-74B
115/8	<i>H. tetrapterum</i>	72-74B	143/1	<i>Spergularia rubra</i>	72-74
115/9	<i>H. humifusum</i>	72-74B	143/3	<i>S. rupicola</i>	73, 74
115/11	<i>H. pulchrum</i>	72-74B	143/4	<i>S. media</i>	72-74B
115/12	<i>H. hirsutum</i>	72, 73, (74)	143/5	<i>S. marina</i>	72B, 73, 74
115/14	<i>H. elodes</i>	73 & 74 L		Illecebraceae	
	Cistaceae		148/1	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	72-74B
118/1	<i>Helianthemum chamaecistus</i>	72-74		Portulacaceae	
	Elatinaceae		149/1a	<i>Montia fontana</i> subsp. <i>fontana</i>	72-74
122/1	<i>Elatine hexandra</i>	(72), 73, (74)	149/1b	<i>Montia fontana</i> subsp. <i>chondrosperma</i>	74
	Caryophyllaceae		149/1c	<i>Montia fontana</i> subsp. <i>amporitana</i>	74
123/1	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	72-74	149/1d	<i>Montia fontana</i> subsp. <i>variabilis</i>	72-74
123/2	<i>S. maritima</i>	72-74B	149/2	<i>M. perfoliata</i>	74
123/12	<i>S. noctiflora</i>	(72)	149/3	<i>M. sibirica</i>	72-74B
123/13	<i>S. dioica</i>	72-74B		Aizoaceae	
123/14	<i>S. alba</i>	72-74	152/1	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	74
124/2	<i>Lychnis viscaria</i>	(72), 73		Chenopodiaceae	
124/3	<i>L. flos-cuculi</i>	72-74B	154/1	<i>Chenopodium bonus-henricus</i>	72, (73), 74
125/1	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	(72-74)	154/3	<i>C. vulvaria</i>	(73)
127/1	<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	(72-74)	154/4	<i>C. album</i>	72-74B
127/8	<i>D. deltoides</i>	(74)	154/11	<i>C. murale</i>	(74)
129/1	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	72, 73, (74)	154/12	<i>C. urbicum</i>	(72)
131/2	<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	(72-74)			
131/3	<i>C. tomentosum</i>	72			

FLOWERING PLANTS, ETC., DUMFRIES, KIRKCUDBRIGHT AND WIGTOWN

154/14	<i>C. rubrum</i>	73, (74)	170/2	<i>O. corniculata</i>	(72), 73, 74
155/1	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i>	73, 74	170/4	<i>O. europaea</i>	73 or 74
156/1	<i>Atriplex littoralis</i>	(73,74)	170/11	<i>O. incarnata</i>	74
156/2	<i>A. patula</i>	72-74B	Balsaminaceae		
156/3	<i>A. hastata</i>	72-74	171/1	<i>Impatiens noli-tangere</i>	(72-74)
156/4	<i>A. glabriuscula</i>	72-74B	171/2	<i>I. capensis</i>	(73)
156/5	<i>A. laciniata</i>	73, 74	171/3	<i>I. parviflora</i>	72, 73
157/1	<i>Halimione portulacoides</i>	73, (74)	171/4	<i>I. glandulifera</i>	72-74
158/1	<i>Suaeda maritima</i>	72-74	Aceraceae		
159/1	<i>Salsola kali</i>	(72), 73, 74	173/1	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	72-74B
160 agg.	<i>Salicornia</i> (annual species)	(72 & 74)	173/3	<i>A. campestre</i>	P 72-74
160/2	<i>S. dolichostachya</i>	73	Hippocastanaceae		
160/4	<i>S. ramosissima</i>	73	175/1	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	72-74B
160/L	<i>S. lutescens</i> P. W. Ball & Tutin	73	Aquifoliaceae		
Tiliaceae			176/1	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	72-74B
162/1x2	<i>Tilia x vulgaris</i>	P.72-74	Celastraceae		
Malvaceae			177/1	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	P 72, 73
163/1	<i>Malva moschata</i>	72-74	Rhamnaceae		
163/2	<i>M. sylvestris</i>	72-74	179/1	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	(72, 73)
163/4	<i>M. neglecta</i>	(72), (74)	180/1	<i>Frangula alnus</i>	(72), 73
164/1	<i>Lavatera arborea</i>	(74)	Leguminosae		
165/1	<i>Althaea officinalis</i>	(72, 73)	183/2	<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>	74
Linaceae			185/1	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	72-74 LC
166/3	<i>Linum anglicum</i>	73	185/2	<i>G. anglica</i>	(72), 73, (74)
166/4	<i>L. catharticum</i>	72-74B	187/1	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	72-74B
167/1	<i>Radiola linoides</i>	(72), 73 (74)	187/2	<i>U. gallii</i>	72 & 73LC (74)
Geraniaceae			188/1	<i>Sarothamnus scoparius</i>	72-74B
168/1	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	72-74	189/1	<i>Ononis repens</i>	72-74B
168/2	<i>G. sylvaticum</i>	72B, 73	189/2	<i>O. spinosa</i>	72, (73), 74
168/6	<i>G. phaeum</i>	(72), 73, 74	189/3	<i>O. reclinata</i>	(74)
168/7	<i>G. sanguineum</i>	73 & 74 LC	190/2	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	74
168/9	<i>G. pyrenaicum</i>	(72)	190/3	<i>M. lupulina</i>	72-74
168/10	<i>G. columbinum</i>	73	190/5	<i>M. polymorpha</i>	72, (73, 74)
168/11	<i>G. dissectum</i>	72-74B	191/1	<i>Melilotus altissima</i>	(74)
168/13	<i>G. molle</i>	72-74B	191/2	<i>M. officinalis</i>	(72, 73)
168/15	<i>G. lucidum</i>	72, 73, (74)	191/3	<i>M. alba</i>	(74)
168/16a	<i>G. robertianum</i> subsp. <i>robertianum</i>	72-74B	191/4	<i>M. indica</i>	(72, 74)
168/16c	<i>G. robertianum</i> subsp. <i>maritimum</i>	74 LC	192/1	<i>Trifolium ornithopodioides</i>	(72)
169/1	<i>Erodium maritimum</i>	74	192/2	<i>T. pratense</i>	72-74B
169/3a	<i>E. cicutarium</i> subsp. <i>cuticarium</i>	72-74	192/4	<i>T. medium</i>	72-74B
169/4	<i>E. glutinosum</i>	74	192/9	<i>T. arvense</i>	72-74
Oxalidaceae			192/10	<i>T. striatum</i>	(72) 73, (74)
170/1	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	72-74B	192/17	<i>T. hybridum</i>	72-74
			192/18	<i>T. repens</i>	72-74B
			192/21	<i>T. campestre</i>	72-74
			192/23	<i>T. dubium</i>	72-74B
			192/24	<i>T. micranthum</i>	74
			193/1	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	72; 73 & 74B

- 195/1 *Lotus corniculatus* 72-74B
 195/3 *L. uliginosus* 72-74B
 200/1 *Astragalus danicus* 73, 74
 200/3 *A. glycyphyllos* (72) 73 (74)
 201/1 *Oxytropis halleri* (74)
 202/1 *Ornithopus perpusillus* 72-74L
 206/1 *Vicia hirsuta* 72-74
 206/2 *V. tetrasperma* (73, 74)
 206/4 *V. cracca* 72-74B
 206/9 *V. orobus* 72, 73 (74)
 206/10 *V. sylvatica* 72, (73), 74LC
 206/11 *V. sepium* 72-74B
 206/12 *V. lutea* (72), 73, 74
 206/15 *V. angustifolia* 72-74
 206/16 *V. lathyroides* (72) 73, 74
 206/17 *V. bithynica* (72), 74
 207/1 *Lathyrus aphaca* (72), (74)
 207/4 *L. pratensis* 72-74B
 207/5 *L. tuberosus* 73
 207/6 *L. sylvestris* (72) 73L (74)
 207/11 *L. montanus* 72-74B

Rosaceae

- 209/1 *Spiraea salicifolia* (72, 73), 74
 210/2 *Filipendula ulmaria* 72-74B
 211/1 *Rubus chamaemorus* 72L, 73
 211/2 *R. saxatilis* 72, (73, 74)
 211/6 *R. idaeus* 72-74B
 211/9 *R. caesius* 73, 74
 211/11 *Rubus fruticosus* L. sensu lato

(Sect. Suberecti P. J. Muell.)

- /11/1 *R. nessensis* W. Hall (72-74)
 (under suberectus)
 /11/2 *R. scissus* W. C. R. Watts. (72)
 (*R. fissus* auct. mult **non**
 Lindl.) } (73)
 or
 /11/7 *R. fissus* Lindl.
 /11/5 *F. plicatus* Weihe & Nees (72-74)
 /11/9 *R. affinis* Weihe & Nees (74)

(Sect. Triviales P. J. Muell.)

- /11/14-33 *R. corylifolius* agg. (74)
 /11/17 *R. sublustris* Lees (73)
 /11/18 *R. latifolius* Bab. 73

(Sect. Sylvatici P. J. Muell.)

- /11/47 *R. carpinifolius* Weihe & Nees (72)
 /11/52 *R. nemoralis* P. J. Muell.
 (72) 73 (74)

- /11/59 *R. lindleianus* Lees 73
 /11/66 *R. macrophyllus* Weihe & Nees
 (72, 73)
 /11/113 *R. polyanthemus* Lindeb. 73, 74
 /11/123 *R. cardiophyllus* Muell. & Lefèv.
 (under *rhamnifolius*) (72-74)
 /11/126 *R. errabundus* W. C. R. Wats
 (72) 73 (74)
 /11/127 *R. imbricatus* Hort (72)

(Sect. Discolores P. J. Muell.)

- /11/129 *R. ulmifolius* Schott 74

(Sect. Sprengeliani (Focke) W. C. R. Wats.)

- /11/146 *R. springelii* Weihe (73, 74)

(Sect. Appendiculati (Genev.) Sudre)

- /11/165 *R. vestitus* Weihe & Nees 74
 /11/201 *R. taeniarum* Lindeb. 73
 /11/204 *R. radula* Weihe ex Boenn. (73, 74)
 /11/284 *R. rufescens* Muell & Lefèv. (74)

(Sect. Glandulosi P. J. Muell.)

- /11/350 *R. Koehleri* Weihe & Nees
 (72-74)
 /11/356 *R. dasyphyllus* (Rogers) Rogers
 (72), 73, (74)
 /11/374 *R. hirtus* Waldst & Kit. (73)

- 212/2 *Potentilla palustris* 72-74B
 212/3 *P. sterilis* 72-74B
 212/5 *P. anserina* 72-74B
 212/6 *P. argentea* 72
 212/12 *P. crantzii* 72, 73
 212/13 *P. erecta* 72-74B
 212/14 *P. anglica* 72-74
 212/15 *P. reptans* 72-74
 213/1 *Sibbaldia procumbens* (73)
 215/1 *Fragaria vesca* 72-74B
 215/3 *F. ananassa* 72, 74
 216/1 *Geum urbanum* 72-74B
 216/3 *G. rivale* 72-74B
 216/3x1 *G. x intermedium* 72-74
 218/1 *Agrimonia eupatoria* 72-74
 218/2 *A. procera* 72, 73, (74)
 220/2 *Alchemilla conjuncta* 72
 220/3/2 *A. vestita* 72-74
 220/3/3 *A. filicaulis* 72

10 FLOWERING PLANTS, ETC., DUMFRIES, KIRKCUDBRIGHT AND WIGTOWN

220/3/8	<i>A. xanthochlora</i>	72-74B		
220/3/10	<i>A. glabra</i>	72-74B		
220/3/11	<i>A. wichurae</i>	72		
221/1	<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>	72, (73), 74		
221/2	<i>A. microcarpa</i>	72-74B		
222/1	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	72, 73, (74)		
223/1	<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i>	(72), 73 (74)		
223/2	<i>P. polygamum</i>	(72)		
225/1	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	(72), 73		
225/4	<i>R. pimpinellifolia</i>	(72), 73, 74		
225/8-10	<i>R. canina</i> agg.	72-74B		
225/11-13	<i>R. villosa</i> agg.	72-74B		
225/14-17	<i>R. rubiginosa</i> agg.	(72-74)		
226/1	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	72-74B		
226/2	<i>P. domestica</i>	(72), 73 (74)		
226/4	<i>P. avium</i>	72-74B		
226/5	<i>P. cerasus</i>	74		
226/6	<i>P. padus</i>	72, 73, (74)		
226/7	<i>P. laurocerasus</i>	73		
227/2	<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	73		
227/4	<i>C. microphyllus</i>	72		
229/1	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	72		
229/2	<i>C. monogyna</i>	72-74B		
232/1	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	72-74B		
234/1a	<i>Malus sylvestris</i> subsp. <i>sylvestris</i>	(72), 73, (74)		
Crassulaceae				
235/1	<i>Sedum rosea</i>	72-74		
235/2	<i>S. telephium</i>	72-74		
235/3	<i>S. spurium</i>	73		
235/5	<i>S. anglicum</i>	72-74B		
235/6	<i>S. album</i>	72, 74		
235/8	<i>S. acre</i>	72-74B		
235/10	<i>S. forsterianum</i>	(73)		
235/11	<i>S. reflexum</i>	73		
235/12	<i>S. villosum</i>	72L, (73)		
236/1	<i>Sempervivum tectorum</i>	(72-74)		
238/1	<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	73, (74)		
Saxifragaceae				
239/1	<i>Saxifraga nivalis</i>	72		
239/2	<i>S. stellaris</i>	72 & 73B		
239/9	<i>S. granulata</i>	72-74		
239/15	<i>S. hypnoides</i>	72 & 73B		
239/17	<i>S. oppositifolia</i>	72		
241/1	<i>Tolmiea menziesii</i>	72		
242/1	<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	72-74B		
242/2	<i>C. alternifolium</i>	72 & 73L		
Parnassiaceae				
243/1	<i>Parnassia palustris</i>	72-74B		
Grossulariaceae				
246/1	<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	72 (73), 74		
246/3	<i>R. nigrum</i>	72-74		
246/5	<i>R. alpinum</i>	(72)		
246/6	<i>R. uva-crispa</i>	72-74		
Droseraceae				
247/1	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	72-74B		
247/2	<i>D. anglica</i>	(72); 73, & 74L		
247/3	<i>D. intermedia</i>	72-74L		
Lythraceae				
249/1	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	72-74B		
249/2	<i>L. hyssopifolia</i>	(74)		
250/1	<i>Peplis portula</i>	72, 73, (74)		
Thymelaeaceae				
251/1	<i>Daphne mezereum</i>	(74)		
251/2	<i>D. laureola</i>	(73) 74		
Elaeagnaceae				
252/1	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	(72, 73) 74		
Onagraceae				
254/1	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	72-74B		
254/2	<i>E. parviflorum</i>	72-74B		
254/3	<i>E. montanum</i>	72-74B		
254/5	<i>E. roseum</i>	(72, 73)		
254/7	<i>E. tetragonum</i> subsp. <i>tetragonum</i>	(72)		
254/9	<i>E. obscurum</i>	72-74B		
254/10	<i>E. palustre</i>	72-74B		
254/11	<i>E. anagallidifolium</i>	72		
254/12	<i>E. alsinifolium</i>	72		
254/13	<i>E. nerterioides</i>	72-74B		
255/1	<i>E. angustifolium</i>	72-74B		
256/1	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	(72, 73)		
257/1	<i>Fuchsia magellanica</i>	(74)		
258/1	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	72-74B		
258/2	<i>C. intermedia</i>	72 & 73L		
Haloragaceae				
259/2	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	(72-74)		
259/4	<i>M. alterniflorum</i>	72, 73B (74)		
Hippuridaceae				
261/1	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>	(72), 73 (74)		
Callitrichaceae				
262/1-2	<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	72-74B		
262/3	<i>C. obtusangula</i>	(74)		
262/4	<i>C. intermedia</i>	72-74		
262/5	<i>C. hermaphroditea</i>	72-74		

Loranthaceae		Euphorbiaceae	
263/1	<i>Viscum album</i> (72)	318/1	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i> 72-74B
Cornaceae		319/2	<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i> 73
265/1	<i>Swida sanguinea</i> (72, 73)	319/9	<i>E. helioscopia</i> 72-74
267/1	<i>Chamaepericlymenum suecicum</i> 72	319/10	<i>E. peplus</i> 72-74
Araliaceae		319/11	<i>E. exigua</i> (72-74)
268/1	<i>Hedera helix</i> 72-74B	319/12	<i>E. portlandica</i> (73), 74LC
Umbelliferae		319/13	<i>E. paralias</i> 73 & 74LC
269/1	<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i> 72; 73 & 74B	319/17	<i>E. amygdaloides</i> 74
270/1	<i>Sanicula europaea</i> 72-74B	Polygonaceae	
272/1	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i> (72) 73, 74	320/1	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> sensu lato 72-74B
273/1	<i>Chaerophyllum temulentum</i> 72, 73 (74)	320/2	<i>P. raii</i> (72), 73 (74)
274/1	<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i> (74)	320/5	<i>P. viviparum</i> 72, 73
274/2	<i>A. sylvestris</i> 72-74B	320/6	<i>P. bistorta</i> 72 & 73L (74)
274/3	<i>A. cerefolium</i> (72)	320/8	<i>P. amphibium</i> 72-74B
275/1	<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i> (72, 74)	320/9	<i>P. persicaria</i> 72-74B
276/1	<i>Myrrhis odorata</i> 72-74B	320/10	<i>P. lapathifolium</i> 72-74
277/1	<i>Torilis japonica</i> 72-74B	320/11	<i>P. nodosum</i> (74)
277/3	<i>T. nodosa</i> (73, 74)	320/12	<i>P. hydropiper</i> 72-74B
282/1	<i>Conium maculatum</i> 72-74	320/14	<i>P. minus</i> 72, 73
283/2	<i>Bupleurum rotundifolium</i> (74)	320/15	<i>P. convolvulus</i> 72-74B
285/1	<i>Apium graveolens</i> (73, 74)	320/19	<i>P. cuspidatum</i> 72-74B
285/2	<i>A. nodiflorum</i> (72), 73, 74	320/20	<i>P. sachalinense</i> 73
285/4	<i>A. inundatum</i> (72), 73 & 74L	320/21	<i>P. polystachyum</i> (73)
288/1	<i>Cicuta virosa</i> 72-74L	324/1	<i>Oxyria digyna</i> 72, 73
291/1	<i>Carum verticillatum</i> 72; 73 & 74B	325/1/1	<i>Rumex acetosella</i> 72-74B
291/2	<i>C. carvi</i> (73, 74)	325/1/3	<i>R. tenuifolius</i> 73
293/1	<i>Conopodium majus</i> 72-74B	325/2	<i>R. acetosa</i> 72-74B
294/1	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i> 72-74B	325/4	<i>R. hydrolapathum</i> 73, 74
295/1	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> 72-74B	325/5	<i>R. alpinus</i> (72), 73, 74
296/1	<i>Sium latifolium</i> (74)	325/8	<i>R. longifolius</i> 72, (73, 74)
297/1	<i>Berula erecta</i> 72-74	325/11	<i>R. crispus</i> 72-74B
298/1	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i> 73 & 74LC	325/12	<i>R. obtusifolius</i> 72-74B
300/1	<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i> (72), 73 (74)	325/14	<i>R. sanguineus</i> 72 & 73B, 74
300/4	<i>O. lachenalii</i> 72-74LC	325/15	<i>R. conglomeratus</i> 72-74
300/5	<i>O. crocata</i> 72-74B	325/18	<i>R. maritimus</i> (72)
301/1	<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> 72-74	Urticaceae	
303/1	<i>Silaum silaus</i> 74	326/1	<i>Parietaria judaica</i> 73 (74)
304/1	<i>Meum athamanticum</i> 72; 73 & 74B	327/1	<i>Soleirolia soleiroliae</i> 74
306/1	<i>Ligusticum scoticum</i> 73, 74LC	328/1	<i>Urtica urens</i> 72-74
307/1	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i> 72-74B	328/2	<i>U. dioica</i> 72-74B
309/3	<i>Peucedanum ostruthium</i> (72, 73) 74	Cannabiaceae	
311/1	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> 72-74B	329/1	<i>Humulus lupulus</i> 72-74
311/2	<i>H. mantegazzianum</i> 72, 73 (74)	Ulmaceae	
314/1a	<i>Daucus carota</i> subsc. <i>carota</i> 72-74	330/1	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> 72-74B
Aristolochiaceae		330/2	<i>U. procera</i> P. 72-74
316/1	<i>Asarum europaeum</i> (73)	Myricaceae	
		333/1	<i>Myrica gale</i> 72; 73 & 74B

2 FLOWERING PLANTS, ETC., DUMFRIES, KIRKCUDBRIGHT AND WIGTOWN

Betulaceae			Empetraceae		
335/1	<i>Betula pendula</i>	72-74B	364/1	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	72-74B
335/2	<i>B. pubescens</i>	72-74B	364/2	<i>E. hermaphroditum</i>	72
336/1	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	72-74B	Plumbaginaceae		
Corylaceae			365/1	<i>Limonium vulgare</i>	72, 73, (74)
337/1	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	P. 72, 73	365/2	<i>L. humile</i>	(72); 73 & 74LC
338/1	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	72-74B	365/5	<i>L. binervosum sensu lato</i>	74
Fagaceae			366/1a	<i>Armeria maritima</i>	72-74B
339/1	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	72-74B	Primulaceae		
340/1	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	72-74	367/3	<i>Primula veris</i>	72, 73, (74)
341/1	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	73	367/5	<i>P. vulgaris</i>	72-74B
341/3	<i>Q. robur</i>	72-74B	370/1	<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	72-74B
341/4	<i>Q. petraea</i>	72-74B	370/2	<i>L. nummularia</i>	72, 73, (74)
Salicaceae			370/3	<i>L. vulgaris</i>	72-74B
342/2	<i>Populus canescens</i>	72, (73)	370/4	<i>L. ciliata</i>	72 (73)
342/3	<i>P. tremula</i>	72-74	371/1	<i>Trientalis europaea</i>	(72)
342/4-5	<i>P. nigra</i> agg.	P. 72-74	372/1	<i>Anagallis tenella</i>	73 & 74L
343/1	<i>Salix pentandra</i>	72-74L	372/2	<i>A. arvensis</i> subsp. <i>arvensis</i>	72-74
343/2	<i>S. alba</i>	72-74	372/3	<i>A. arvensis</i> subsp. <i>foemina</i>	73
343/4	<i>S. fragilis</i>	72-74	372/4	<i>A. minima</i>	(72), 73, (74)
343/6	<i>S. purpurea</i>	72-74	373/1	<i>Glaux maritima</i>	72-74B
343/9	<i>S. viminalis</i>	72-74	374/1	<i>Samolus valerandi</i>	72-74B
343/11	<i>S. caprea</i>	72-74B	Oleaceae		
343/12	<i>S. cinerea</i>	72-74B	376/1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	72-74B
343/13	<i>S. aurita</i>	72-74B	378/1	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	72-74
343/14	<i>S. nigricans</i>	72, (74)	Apocynaceae		
343/15	<i>S. phylicifolia</i>	72, 73	379/1	<i>Vinca minor</i>	72-74
343/16	<i>S. repens</i>	72-74	379/2	<i>V. major</i>	73, 74
343/17	<i>S. lapponum</i>	72, 73	Gentianaceae		
343/19	<i>S. arbuscula</i>	(72)	382/1	<i>Centaurium pulchellum</i>	(72), 73
343/20	<i>S. myrsinites</i>	(72)	382/4	<i>C. erythraea</i>	72-74
343/21	<i>S. herbacea</i>	72, 73	382/6	<i>C. littorale</i>	72-74LC
Ericaceae			383/1	<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	(73)
344/1-2	<i>Ledum palustre</i> agg.	73	385/1	<i>Gentianella campestris</i>	72-74
345/1	<i>Rhododendron</i> <i>ponticum</i>	72-74B	Menyanthaceae		
350/1	<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>	72-74L	386/1	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	72-74B
354/1	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	72, (73)	387/1	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	73
356/1	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	72-74B	Polemoniaceae		
357/1	<i>Erica tetralix</i>	72-74B	388/1	<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>	(72-74)
357/4	<i>E. cinerea</i>	72-74B	Boraginaceae		
358/1	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>	72, 73	392/1	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	(72-74)
358/2	<i>V. myrtillus</i>	72-74B	392/2x1	<i>S. x uplandicum</i>	72 & 73L
358/3	<i>V. uliginosum</i>	72	392/6	<i>S. tuberosum</i>	72-74L
358/4	<i>V. oxycoccus</i>	72-74B	393/1	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	(72) 73 (74)
Pyrolaceae			393/2	<i>B. laxiflora</i>	(73)
359/1	<i>Pyrola minor</i>	72-74	395/1	<i>Pentaglottis</i> <i>sempervirens</i>	73 & 74L
359/2	<i>P. media</i>	(72, 73)			
359/3	<i>P. rotundifolia</i>	(72, 73)			
360/1	<i>Orthilia secunda</i>	72, 73			

397/1	<i>Lycopsis arvensis</i>	72-74	430/7	<i>V. chamaedrys</i>	72-74B
399/2	<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>	(72-74)	430/12	<i>V. alpina</i>	(72)
400/1	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	72-74B	430/13a	<i>V. serpyllifolia</i>	
400/2	<i>M. secunda</i>	72-74B		subsp. <i>serpyllifolia</i>	72-74B
400/3	<i>M. stolonifera</i>	72	430/13b	<i>V. serpyllifolia</i>	
400/4	<i>M. caespitosa</i>	72-74B		subsp. <i>humifusa</i>	72
400/7	<i>M. sylvatica</i>	72, 73, (74)	430/14	<i>V. peregrina</i>	72, 73
400/8	<i>M. arvensis</i>	72-74B	430/15	<i>V. arvensis</i>	72-74B
400/9	<i>M. discolor</i>	72-74B	430/20	<i>V. hederifolia</i>	72, 73 (74)
400/10	<i>M. ramosissima</i>	(72-74)	430/21	<i>V. persica</i>	72-74B
401/2	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	73 (74)	430/22	<i>V. polita</i>	(72), 73, 74
401/3	<i>L. arvense</i>	(72, 73)	430/23	<i>V. agrestis</i>	72-74
402/1	<i>Mertensia maritima</i>	(72, 73) 74	430/24	<i>V. filiformis</i>	72-74B
403/1	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	(72-74)	432/1	<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>	72-74B
Convolvulaceae			432/2	<i>P. sylvatica</i>	72-74B
405/1	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	(72) 73 (74)	433/2a	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	
406/1	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	72-74B		subsp. <i>minor</i>	72 (73, 74)
406/2	<i>C. pulchra</i>	73	433/2b	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	
406/3	<i>C. silvatica</i>	72, 73, (74)		subsp. <i>stenophyllus</i>	72-74
406/4	<i>C. soldanella</i>	(72, 73), 74	433/2c	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	
407/1	<i>Cuscuta europaea</i>	(72)		subsp. <i>monticola</i>	72
407/3	<i>C. epithymum</i>	(72, 73)	434/3	<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	72-74B
Solanaceae			434/4	<i>M. sylvaticum</i>	(73)
410/1	<i>Atropa belladonna</i>	(72)	435/1/1	<i>Euphrasia micrantha</i>	72-74
411/1	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	(72), 73, 74	435/1/2	<i>E. scottica</i>	72, 73
413/1	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	72-74B	435/1/4	<i>E. frigida</i>	72, 73
413/3	<i>S. nigrum</i>	(74)	435/1/10	<i>E. curta</i>	(72, 73)
415/1	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	73, 74	435/1/12	<i>E. tetraquetra</i>	73, 74
Scrophulariaceae			435/1/13	<i>E. nemorosa</i>	(72-74)
416/1	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	72-74	435/1/15	<i>E. confusa</i>	72-74
418/1	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	(73)	435/1/17-18	<i>E. borealis</i>	
420/2	<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	(74)		(including <i>E. brevipila</i>	
420/3	<i>L. repens</i>	72, 73		auct., non <i>Gremli</i>)	72-74B
420/4	<i>L. vulgaris</i>	72-74B	435/1/19	<i>E. rostkoviana</i>	72, 73
421/1	<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i>	72-74	435/1/20	<i>E. montana</i>	72
423/1	<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	72-74B	435/1/22	<i>E. anglica</i>	73
423/2	<i>C. pallida</i>	73	436/1	<i>Odontites verna</i>	72-74B
424/1	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	72-74B	437/1	<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	(73, 74)
424/2	<i>S. auriculata</i>	72-74	Orobanchaceae		
424/5	<i>S. vernalis</i>	(72, 73)	439/1	<i>Lathraea squamaria</i>	72, (73)
425/1	<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	72-74B	440/3	<i>Orobanche rapum-genistae</i>	72, (73)
425/2	<i>M. luteus</i>	72, 73	440/4	<i>O. alba</i>	73 (74)
425/3	<i>M. moschatus</i>	(72), 73	Lentibulariaceae		
428/1	<i>Erinus alpinus</i>	73	441/1	<i>Pinguicula lusitanica</i>	73 & 74L
429/1	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	72-74B	441/3	<i>P. vulgaris</i>	72-74B
430/1	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	72-74B	442/1-2	<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i> agg.	
430/2	<i>V. anagallis-aquatica</i>	72-74	442/3	<i>U. intermedia</i>	(72) 73 & 74L
430/3	<i>V. catenata</i>	(73)	442/4	<i>U. minor</i>	72, 73, (74)
430/4	<i>V. scutellata</i>	72-74B			(72), 73, (74)
430/5	<i>V. officinalis</i>	72-74B			
430/6	<i>V. montana</i>	72 & 73L			

14 FLOWERING PLANTS, ETC., DUMFRIES, KIRKCUDBRIGHT AND WIGTOWN

Labiatae			Plantaginaceae		
445/2	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	(72)	472/1	<i>Plantago major</i>	72-74B
445/3	<i>M. arvensis</i>	72-74B	472/2	<i>P. media</i>	(72), 73
445/3x5	<i>M. arvensis</i> x <i>spicata</i>		472/3	<i>P. lanceolata</i>	72-74B
	= <i>M. x gentilis</i>	72, 74	472/4	<i>P. maritima</i>	72-74B
445/4	<i>M. aquatica</i>	72-74B	472/5	<i>P. coronopus</i>	72-74B
445/4x3	<i>M. aquatica</i> x <i>arvensis</i>		473/1	<i>Littorella uniflora</i>	72-74B
	= <i>M. x verticillata</i>	72-74B	Campanulaceae		
445/4x3x5	<i>M. aquatica</i> x <i>arvensis</i>		474/1	<i>Wahlenbergia hederacea</i>	(73)
	x <i>spicata</i>		475/1	<i>Campanula latifolia</i>	72-74
	= <i>M. x smithiana</i>	72, 73, (74)	475/2	<i>C. trachelium</i>	(72 & 73)
445/4x5	<i>M. aquatica</i> x <i>spicata</i>		475/3	<i>C. rapunculoides</i>	(72), 73
	= <i>M. x piperita</i>	(72-74)	475/5	<i>C. persicifolia</i>	73
445/5	<i>M. spicata</i>	72, (73, 74)	475/7	<i>C. rotundifolia</i>	72-74B
445/6	<i>M. longifolia</i>	(72-74)	478/2	<i>Phyteuma spicata</i>	(73)
445/7x5	<i>M. longifolia</i> x <i>rotundifolia</i>		479/1	<i>Jasione montana</i>	72-74B
	= <i>M. x niliaca</i>	74	480/2	<i>Lobelia dortmanna</i>	72; 73 & 74B
445/7	<i>M. rotundifolia</i>	(74)	Rubiaceae		
446/1	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	72-74	481/1	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	72-74
447/1	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	72, 73 (74)	484/1	<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	72B, 73, 74
448/1	<i>Thymus pulegioides</i>	(74)	485/1	<i>Galium odoratum</i>	72-74B
448/3	<i>T. drucei</i>	72-74B	485/2	<i>G. boreale</i>	72-74
452/1	<i>Acinos arvensis</i>	(73, 74)	485/3	<i>G. mollugo</i>	
453/1	<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	72 & 73L (74)		subsp. <i>mullugo</i>	72-74
457/1	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	72-74B	485/4	<i>G. verum</i>	72-74B
458/1	<i>Betonica officinalis</i>	72-74L	485/5	<i>G. saxatile</i>	72-74B
459/3	<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	(72), 73, 74	485/7	<i>G. sternerii</i>	72L (73)
459/6	<i>S. palustris</i>	72-74B	485/8	<i>G. palustre</i>	72-74B
459/6x7	<i>S. palustris</i> x <i>sylvatica</i>		485/10	<i>G. uliginosum</i>	72-74B
	= <i>S. x ambigua</i>	72-74L	485/11	<i>G. tricornutum</i>	(72)
459/7	<i>S. sylvatica</i>	72-74B	485/12	<i>G. aparine</i>	72-74B
460/1	<i>Ballota nigra</i>	74	Caprifoliaceae		
461/1	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>	(72), 73, (74)	487/1	<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	(72), 73
462/1	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	(72) 73, 74	487/2	<i>S. nigra</i>	72-74B
462/2	<i>L. moluccellifolium</i>	(72) 73, 74	487/3	<i>S. racemosa</i>	72, 73
462/4	<i>L. purpureum</i>	72-74B	488/1	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	(72), 73, 74
462/5	<i>L. album</i>	72-74L	488/3	<i>V. opulus</i>	72-74B
462/6	<i>L. maculatum</i>	(73)	489/1	<i>Symphoricarpos</i>	
463/1	<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>	73		<i>rivularis</i>	72-74
465/4	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	72-74B	491/3	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	72-74B
465/5	<i>G. speciosa</i>	72B, 73	Adoxaceae		
467/1	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	72-74B	493/1	<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>	72-74
468/1	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	(72, 73)	Valerianaceae		
469/1	<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	72-74B	494/1	<i>Valerianella locusta</i>	72-74LC
469/2	<i>S. minor</i>	(72), 73L, (74)	494/5	<i>V. dentata</i>	(72-74)
470/4	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	72-74B	495/1	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	72-74B
471/2	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	72-74B	495/2	<i>V. pyrenaica</i>	72-74
471/4	<i>A. pyramidalis</i>	(72)	495/3	<i>V. dioica</i>	72L, 73

496/1	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	73	533B/4	<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	72-74
	Dipsacaceae		533B/5	<i>T. vulgare</i>	72-74
497/1	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	72-74	535/1	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	72-74
498/1	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	72, 73, (74)	535/7	<i>A. maritima</i>	(73, 74)
499/1	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	(72)	537/1	<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>	72-74LC
500/1	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	72-74B	538/2-4	<i>Arctium minus</i> agg.	72-74B
	Compositae		539/1	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	(72, 73) 74
502/1	<i>Bidens cernua</i>	72-74L	539/4	<i>C. acanthoides</i>	72, (73, 74)
502/2	<i>B. tripartita</i>	72, (73), 74	540/2	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	72-74B
503/2	<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i>	73	540/3	<i>C. palustre</i>	72-74B
506/1	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	72-74B	540/4	<i>C. arvense</i>	72-74B
506/2	<i>S. aquaticus</i>	72-74B	40/7	<i>C. heterophyllum</i>	72L, 73
506/4	<i>S. squalidus</i>	72	541/1	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	(73), 74
506/6	<i>S. sylvaticus</i>	72-74B	542/1	<i>Anopordum acanthium</i>	(72)
506/7	<i>S. viscosus</i>	72-74B	543/1	<i>Saussurea alpina</i>	72, 73
506/8	<i>S. vulgaris</i>	72-74B	544/3	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	(72-74)
506/13	<i>S. fluviatilis</i>	(72-74)	544/6	<i>C. nigra</i>	72-74B
507/1	<i>Doronicum pardalianches</i>	72, 73	544/9	<i>C. calcitrapa</i>	(72)
508/1	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	72-74B	545/1	<i>Serratula tinctoria</i>	(72), 73L
509/1	<i>Petasites hybridus</i>	72-74B	546/1	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	72-74
509/4	<i>P. fragrans</i>	73, 74	547/1	<i>Lapsana communis</i>	72-74B
512/1	<i>Inula helenium</i>	72 (73, 74)	549/1	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	72-74B
512/5	<i>I. crithmoides</i>	(73), 74LC	550/1	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	72-74B
513/1	<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	73 & 74LC	550/2	<i>L. hispidus</i>	72B, 73
514/1	<i>Filago vulgaris</i>	(72), 73, 74	550/3	<i>L. taraxacoides</i>	72-74LC
514/5	<i>F. minima</i>	72-74	551/1	<i>Picris echioides</i>	(74)
515/1	<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i>	72-74	551/2	<i>P. hieracioides</i>	(74)
515/4	<i>G. uliginosum</i>	72-74B	552/1	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	72, 73
516/1	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	73	555/1	<i>Mycelis muralis</i>	73
517/1	<i>Antennaria dioica</i>	72, 73B, 74	556/2	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	72-74B
518/1	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	72-74B	556/3	<i>S. oleraceus</i>	72-74B
518/2	<i>S. canadensis</i>	73	556/4	<i>S. asper</i>	72-74B
519/1	<i>Aster tripolium</i>	72-74B	557/3	<i>Cicerbita macrophylla</i>	72
524/1	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	72-74B	558/1	<i>Hieracium murorum</i> L.	
525/1	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	(72), 73 & 74LC		sensu lato	
526/1	<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i>	(72, 74)	Section Alpina F. N. Williams		
526/2	<i>A. cotula</i>	(72)	/1/4	<i>H. holosericeum</i> Backh.	(73)
526/3	<i>A. arvensis</i>	(73, 74)	Section Subalpina Pugsl.		
527/1	<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	(73)	/1/27	<i>H. senescens</i> Backh.	72
528/1	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	72-74B	/1/36	<i>H. centripetale</i> F. J. Hanb.	72
528/3	<i>A. ptarmica</i>	72-74B	/1/37	<i>H. longilobum</i> (Dahlst. ex Zahn) Roffey	72
531/1	<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>	72-74B	/1/40	<i>H. callistophyllum</i> F. J. Hanb.	72
532/1	<i>Matricaria recutita</i>	(72)	/1/45	<i>H. chrysolorum</i> P. D. Sell & C. West	72
532/2	<i>M. matricarioides</i>	72-74B	/1/46	<i>H. gracilifolium</i> (F. J. Hanb.) Pugsl.	73
533/1	<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>	72-74B	Section Cerinthoidea Koch		
533A/2	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	72-74B	/1/59	<i>H. anglicum</i> Fries	72

- Section Oreadea Zahn**
- /1/69 *H. fratrium* Pugsl. 72
- /1/73 *H. subplanifolium* Pugsl. 73
- /1/74 *H. saxorum* (F. J. Hanb.)
P. D. Sell & C. West 72
- /1/80 *H. schmidtii* Tausch 73
- /1/84 *H. nitidum* Backh. 72
- /1/86 *H. leyi* F. J. Hanb. 72, 73
- /1/93 *H. vagense* (F. J. Hanb.)
A. Ley 73
- /1/94 *H. argenteum* Fries 72, 73
- /1/100 *H. caledonicum* F. J. Hanb. 72, 73
- /1/104 *H. subrupe* (Arv.-Touv.)
Arv.-Touv. 73
- /1/105 *H. orimeles* F. J. Hanb.
ex W. R. Linton 72, 73
- /1/106 *H. chloranthum* Pugsl. 72
- Section Vulgata F. N. Williams**
- /1/131 *H. duriceps* F. J. Hanb. 72
- 1/139 *H. pseudosarcophyllum*
Pugsl. 72
- /1/149 *H. anguinum* (W. R. Linton)
Roffey 72
- /1/155 *H. oistophyllum* Pugsl. 72
- /1/163 *H. caesiomurorum* Lindeb. 72
- /1/164 *H. stenophyes* W. R. Linton 72
- /1/168 *H. euprepes* F. J. Hanb. 72, 73
- /1/174 *H. diaphanum* Fries (in-
cluding *H. anglorum* 73, 74
(A. Ley) Pugsl.)
- /1/176 *H. diaphanoides* Lindeb. 72, 73
- /1/183 *H. rubiginosum*
F. J. Hanb. 72, 73
- /1/184 *H. vulgatum* Fries 72-74
- /1/186 *H. cravoniense* (F. J. Hanb.)
Roffey 72, 73
- Section Prenanthoidea Koch**
- /1/207 *H. prenanthoides* Vill. 72
- Section Tridentata F. N. Williams**
- /1/212 *H. sparsifolium* Lindeb. 72, 73
- /1/213 *H. lissolepium* (Zahn)
Roffey 73
- /1/215 *H. gothicoides* Pugsl. 74
- Section Foliosa Pugsl.**
- /1/231 *H. latobrigorum* (Zahn)
Roffey 72
- /1/232 *H. subcrocatum* (E. F. Linton) Roffey 72
- /1/234 *H. strictiforme* (Zahn)
Roffey 72
- /1/235 *H. reticulatum* Lindeb. 72
- Section Umbellata F. N. Williams**
- /1/240a *H. umbellatum* L.
subsp. *umbellatum* 72-74
- Section Sabauda F. N. Williams**
- /1/245 *H. perpropinquum* (Zahn)
Druce 72-74
- 558/2 *Hieracium pilosella* L.
sensu lato
- Pilosella officinarum***
C. H. & F. W. Schultz
subsp. *concinata* (F. J. Hanb.)
Sell & C. West 73
subsp. *nigrescens* (Fries)
Sell & C. West 73
subsp. *trichoscapa*
(Naegeli & Peter)
Sell & C. West 73
- Pilosella aurantiaca* (L.)**
C. H. & F. W. Schultz
subsp. *aurantiaca* 72
subsp. *brunneocrocea*
(Pugsl.) Sell & C. West 73
- 559/4 *Crepis mollis* (72, 73)
- 559/5 *C. biennis* (72)
- 559/6 *C. capillaris* 72-74B
- 559/8 *C. paludosa* 72-74B
- 560/1 *Taraxacum officinale* agg. 72-74B
- 560/2 *T. palustre* agg. 72, 73
- 560/3 *T. spectabile* agg. 72-74
- 560/4 *T. laevigatum* agg. 73, 74
- MONOCOTYLEDONES**
- Alismataceae**
- 561/1 *Baldellia ranunculoides* (72), 73, 74
- 562/1 *Luronium natans* (74)
- 563/1 *Alisma plantago-aquatica* 72-74B
- Butomaceae**
- 566/1 *Butomus umbellatus* (73)
- Hydrocharitaceae**
- 570/1 *Elodea canadensis* 72, 73
- Juncaginaceae**
- 574/1 *Triglochin palustris* 72-74B
- 574/2 *T. maritima* 72-74B
- Zosteraceae**
- 576/1 *Zostera marina* (72-74)
- 576/2 *Z. angustifolia* 73 & 74LC
- 576/3 *Z. noltii* 73LC

Potamogetonaceae

577/1	Potamogeton natans	72-74B
577/2	P. polygonifolius	72-74B
577/3	P. coloratus	(72)
577/5	P. lucens	(72), 73
577/6	P. gramineus	72-74
577/6x5	P. x zizii	(72) 73, 74
577/6x9	P. x nitens	(72), 73, 74
577/7	P. alpinus	(72), 73, 74
577/8	P. praelongus	73, 74
577/9	P. perfoliatus	72-74
577/11	P. friesii	73
577/13	P. pusillus	(72), 73, 74
577/14	P. obtusifolius	72-74
577/15	P. berchtoldii	72-74
577/19	P. crispus	72-74
577/21	P. pectinatus	72-74

Ruppiaceae

579/1	Ruppia cirrhosa	(74)
579/2	R. maritima	73, (74)

Zannichelliaceae

580/1	Zannichellia palustris	(72) 73 (74)
-------	------------------------	--------------

Najadaceae

581/1	Najas flexilis	73L
-------	----------------	-----

Liliaceae

584/1	Narthecium ossifragum	72-74B
588/1	Convallaria majalis	73
589/1	Polygonatum verticillatum	(72)
589/3	P. multiflorum	(72) 73, (74)
591/1a	Asparagus officinalis subsp. officinalis	(73)
592/1	Ruscus aculeatus	(73, 74)
593/1	Lilium martagon	73
597/1	Gagea lutea	73
598/1	Ornithogalum umbellatum	(72), 73, 74
599/1	Scilla verna	73, 74LC
600/1	Endymion non-scriptus	72-74B
602/1	Colchicum autumnale	73
603/1	Paris quadrifolia	72, (73)

Juncaceae

605/1	Juncus squarrosus	72-74B
605/2	J. tenuis	72-74
605/4	J. compressus	(72, 73)
605/5	J. gerardii	72-74B
605/6	J. trifidus	(72)
605/7	J. bufonius	72-74B
605/8	J. inflexus	72-74
605/9	J. effusus	72-74B
605/10	J. subuliflorus	72-74B

605/13	J. balticus	(73)
605/14	J. maritimus	72-74B
605/15	J. acutus	(73)
605/17	J. subnodulosus	73 & 74LC
605/18	J. acutiflorus	72-74B
605/19	J. articulatus	72-74B
605/20	J. alpinoarticulatus	(73)
605/22	J. bulbosus	72-74B
606/1	Luzula pilosa	72-74B
606/3	L. sylvatica	72-74B
606/4	L. luzuloides	72, 73
606/8	L. campestris	72-74B
606/9	L. multiflora	72-74B

Amaryllidaceae

607/3	Allium scorodoprasum	73, 74
607/5	A. vineale	72-74LC
607/6	A. oleraceum	72, (73, 74)
607/7	A. carinatum	72, 73
607/8	A. schoenoprasum	73
607/11	A. paradoxum	73
607/12	A. ursinum	72-74B
611/2	Leucojum aestivum	(74)
612/1	Galanthus nivalis	72-74
614/1	Narcissus pseudonarcissus	72-74

Iridaceae

616/2	Iris versicolor	(73)
616/3	I. foetidissima	(73, 74)
616/4	I. pseudacorus	72-74B
618/1	Crocus nudiflorus	(72)
620/1	Crocus x crocosmiflora	72-74

Orchidaceae

625/1	Epipactis palustris	(73)
625/2	E. helleborine	72, (73, 74)
628/1	Listera ovata	72-74
628/2	L. cordata	(72) 73 (74)
629/1	Neottia nidus-avis	(72, 73)
631/1	Hammarbya paludosa	(72-74)
633/1	Corallorhiza trifida	74
635/1	Coeloglossum viride	72 (73, 74)
636/1	Gymnadenia conopsea	72; 73 & 74B
637/1	Pseudorchis albida	72, 73 (74)
638/1	Platanthera chlorantha	(72) 73, 74
638/2	P. bifolia	72-74
640/1	Ophrys apifera	(72-74)
642/7	Orchis mascula	72-74B
643/1	Dactylorhiza fuchsii	72-74B
643/2	D. maculata	72-74B
643/3	D. incarnata	72, 73 (74)
643/4	D. praetermissa	(74)

18 FLOWERING PLANTS, ETC., DUMFRIES, KIRKCUDBRIGHT AND WIGTOWN

643/5	<i>D. purpurella</i>	72-74B	663/10	<i>C. serotina</i>	72, (73, 74)
645/1	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	(72, 73) 74	663/11	<i>C. extensa</i>	72-74B
	Araceae		663/12	<i>C. sylvatica</i>	72-74B
646/1	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	72, (73)	663/13	<i>C. capillaris</i>	72
649/1	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	72, (73, 74)	663/16	<i>C. rostrata</i>	72-74B
649/2	<i>A. italicum</i>	(73)	663/17	<i>C. vesicaria</i>	72-74B
	Lemnaceae		663/19	<i>C. saxatilis</i>	(72)
650/2	<i>Lemna trisulca</i>	72	663/20	<i>C. riparia</i>	72 (73)
650/3	<i>L. minor</i>	72-74B	663/21	<i>C. acutiformis</i>	72-74
	Sparganiaceae		663/22	<i>C. pendula</i>	72, 73LC, 74
652/1	<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	72-74B	663/24	<i>C. pallescens</i>	72-74B
652/2	<i>S. emersum</i>	72-74B	663/26	<i>C. panicea</i>	72-74B
652/3	<i>S. angustifolium</i>	(72), 73 (74)	663/27	<i>C. vaginata</i>	72
652/4	<i>S. minimum</i>	72-74B	663/28	<i>C. limosa</i>	(72), 73, 74
	Typhaceae		663/29	<i>C. paupercula</i>	72L, 73
653/1	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	72-74B	663/31	<i>C. flacca</i>	72-74B
653/2	<i>T. angustifolia</i>	72, 73	663/32	<i>C. hirta</i>	72-74B
	Cyperaceae		663/33	<i>C. lasiocarpa</i>	(72), 73 & 74B
654/1	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	72-74B	663/34	<i>C. pilulifera</i>	72-74B
654/3	<i>E. latifolium</i>	72, 73 (74)	663/36	<i>C. caryophylla</i>	72-74B
654/4	<i>E. vaginatum</i>	72-74B	663/43	<i>C. atrata</i>	72
655/2	<i>Scirpus cespitosus</i>	72-74B	663/46	<i>C. elata</i>	(73, 74)
655/3	<i>S. maritimus</i>	72-74B	663/47	<i>C. acuta</i>	72, 73, (74)
655/4	<i>S. sylvaticus</i>	72 & 73L	663/48	<i>C. aquatilis</i>	(72), 73
655/8	<i>S. lacustris</i>	72-74B	663/50	<i>C. nigra</i>	72-74B
655/9	<i>S. tabernaemontani</i>	(72) 73LC (74)	663/52	<i>C. bigelowii</i>	72, 73, (74)
655/10	<i>S. setaceus</i>	72-74B	663/54	<i>C. paniculata</i>	72-74B
655/11	<i>S. cernuus</i>	(74)	663/56	<i>C. diandra</i>	72 & 73L (74)
655/12	<i>S. fluitans</i>	73 & 74L	663/57	<i>C. otrubae</i>	72-74B
656/2	<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>	72, 73 (74)	663/60	<i>C. disticha</i>	72-74B
656/3	<i>E. quinqueflora</i>	72; 73 & 74B	663/61	<i>C. arenaria</i>	72-74B
656/4	<i>E. multicaulis</i>	72; 73 & 74B	663/67	<i>C. spicata</i>	(73)
656/5a	<i>E. palustris</i>		663/68	<i>C. muricata</i>	72; 73 & 74B
	subsp. <i>palustris</i>	72-74B	663/69	<i>C. elongata</i>	(73)
656/6	<i>E. uniglumis</i>	72, 73	663/70	<i>C. echinata</i>	72-74B
657/1	<i>Blymus compressus</i>	72 & 73 LC (74)	663/71	<i>C. remota</i>	72-74B
657/2	<i>B. rufus</i>	72-74B	663/72	<i>C. curta</i>	72-74B
659/1	<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>	(72) 73, 74	663/74	<i>C. ovalis</i>	72-74B
660/1	<i>Rhynchospora alba</i>	72-74B	663/78	<i>C. pauciflora</i>	72 & 73L
660/2	<i>R. fusca</i>	(73)	663/80	<i>C. pulicaris</i>	72-74B
661/1	<i>Cladium mariscus</i>	(72), 73, 74	663/81	<i>C. dioica</i>	72-74B
663/1	<i>Carex laevigata</i>	72-74L		Gramineae	
663/2	<i>C. distans</i>	72-74B	665/1	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	72-74B
663/3	<i>C. punctata</i>	73LC (74)	667/1	<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	72-74B
663/4	<i>C. hostiana</i>	72-74B	668/1	<i>Sieglingia decumbens</i>	72-74B
663/5	<i>C. binervis</i>	72-74B	669/1	<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	72-74B
663/7	<i>C. lepidocarpa</i>	72-74	669/2	<i>G. plicata</i>	(72) 73, (74)
663/8	<i>C. demissa</i>	72-74B	669/3	<i>G. declinata</i>	72, 73, (74)
			669/4	<i>G. maxima</i>	72 & 73L (74)
			670/1	<i>Festuca pratensis</i>	72-74B
			670/2	<i>F. arundinacea</i>	72-74B
			670/3	<i>F. gigantea</i>	72-74B

FLOWERING PLANTS, ETC., DUMFRIES, KIRKCUDBRIGHT AND WIGTOWN 19

670/4	<i>F. altissima</i>	72 & 73L	685/1	<i>Agropyron caninum</i>	72-74B
670/6	<i>F. rubra</i>	72-74B	685/3	<i>A. repens</i>	72-74B
670/8	<i>F. ovina</i>	72-74B	685/4	<i>A. pungens</i>	72
670/9	<i>F. tenuifolia</i>	(73, 74)	685/5	<i>A. junceiforme</i>	(72), 73, 74
670/10	<i>F. vivipara</i>	72, 73	685/5x3	<i>A. x laxum</i>	73
670/1 x	<i>671/1 x Festulolium</i>		686/1	<i>Elymus arenarius</i>	72-74
	<i>loliaceum</i>	(72)	687/1	<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	(73)
671/1	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	72-74B	687/2	<i>H. murinum</i>	(74)
671/2	<i>L. multiflorum</i>	72-74	687/3	<i>H. marinum</i>	(74)
671/3	<i>L. temulentum</i>	(72), 73, (74)	689/1	<i>Koeleria cristata</i>	(72) 73, 74
672/2	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	72-74	691/1	<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>	72, 73
672/3	<i>V. myuros</i>	(72, 73)	692/1	<i>Avena fatua</i>	(72, 74)
673/1	<i>Puccinellia maritima</i>	72-74B	693/1	<i>Helictotrichon pratense</i>	72, 73
673/2	<i>P. distans</i>	(73)	693/2	<i>H. pubescens</i>	72-74B
674/1	<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	74	694/1	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	72-74B
674/2	<i>C. marinum</i>	(72, 73) 74	695/1	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	72-74B
676/1	<i>Poa annua</i>	72-74B	695/2	<i>H. mollis</i>	72-74B
676/6	<i>P. nemoralis</i>	72-74B	696/1	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	72-74B
676/8	<i>P. balfourii</i>	72	696/3	<i>D. flexuosa</i>	72-74B
676/9	<i>P. compressa</i>	72, (73)	697/1	<i>Aira praecox</i>	72-74B
676/10	<i>P. pratensis</i>	72-74B	697/2	<i>A. caryophylla</i>	72-74B
676/12	<i>P. subcaerulea</i>	73	699/1	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	72-74B
676/13	<i>P. trivialis</i>	72-74B	700/1	<i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i>	73, (74)
676/14	<i>P. palustris</i>	72 (73)	700/2	<i>C. canescens</i>	73
676/15	<i>P. chaixii</i>	72	701/2	<i>Agrostis canina</i>	72-74B
677/1	<i>Catabrosa aquatica</i>	(72) 73, 74	701/3	<i>A. tenuis</i>	72-74B
677/1b	<i>Catabrosa aquatica</i>		701/4	<i>A. gigantea</i>	72
	<i>subsp. minor</i>	74	701/5	<i>A. stolonifera</i>	72-74B
678/1	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	72-74B	707/1-2	<i>Phleum pratense</i> agg.	72-74B
679/1	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	72-74B	707/5	<i>P. arenarium</i>	(72) 73
679/2	<i>C. echinatus</i>	74	708/1	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	(72, 74)
680/1	<i>Briza media</i>	72-74B	708/2	<i>A. pratensis</i>	72-74B
681/1	<i>Melica uniflora</i>	72-74B	708/3	<i>A. geniculatus</i>	72-74B
681/2	<i>M. nutans</i>	72 & 73L	708/6	<i>A. alpinus</i>	72
683/1	<i>Bromus erectus</i>	(72, 73)	709/1	<i>Milium effusum</i>	72, 73 (74)
683/2	<i>B. ramosus</i>	72-74B	711/1	<i>Hierochloa odorata</i>	(72) 73LC
683/5	<i>B. sterilis</i>	(72) 73, 74	712/1	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	72-74B
683/9	<i>B. tectorum</i>	(74)	712/2	<i>A. puelii</i>	(73)
683/10	<i>B. mollis</i>	72-74B	713/1	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	72-74B
683/11	<i>B. ferronii</i>	73	713/2	<i>P. canariensis</i>	72-74
683/12	<i>B. thominii</i>	72	714/1	<i>Parapholis strigosa</i>	72 & 73LC
683/13	<i>B. lepidus</i>	72-74	715/1	<i>Nardus stricta</i>	72-74B
683/14	<i>B. racemosus</i>	(72-74)	716/	<i>Spartina?</i>	73LC
683/15	<i>B. commutatus</i>	(72-74)	720/1	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	73
683/17	<i>B. arvensis</i>	(74)			
683/18	<i>B. secalinus</i>	(72), 73 (74)			
684/1	<i>Brachypodium</i>				
	<i>sylvaticum</i>	72-74B			

November 1971

AN EARLY BRONZE AGE FIRE PIT AT TOWNFOOT FARM, BY GLENCAPLE

By Major General J. Scott Elliot, F.S.A. (SCOT.)

In October, 1965, Mr Crosbie, the farmer at Townfoot Farm, reported that in one of his fields a large black patch appeared whenever it was ploughed (Nat. Grid Ref. MR003683). The field was then in stubble, and practically no black showed except for a small area about a foot square. The black turned out to be carbonised wood ash.

The area was investigated by the writer with a divining rod and it seemed that there was a distinct area about 40 ft. in diameter round the black patch, which was different from the rest of the field and which contained man-made structures. A trial cut was dug, and since it was evident that there was something unusual under the topsoil an excavation was carried out for a few weeks in the late autumn of 1965 and spring of 1966.

A C.14 dating was received in May, 1966, but crops prevented further work. The C.14 dating of a sample taken from low down in the pit was B.C. 1980, plus or minus 90¹.

The site lies E. by N. of the farm on a large shelf of generally level ground, between the 50 ft. contour and the 100 ft., and rather nearer the latter. It is 60 yds. from a small stream. Over the stream, to the South, the ground rises fairly sharply, though the site is not seriously overlooked from any close range. The subsoil is white or yellow, sandy clay.

The Site (Fig. 2). Briefly, it comprises a large pit 12 ft. long by 5 ft. wide, averaging in depth 14 ins. To the South and West of the pit is a heavily metalled track. Outside this to the South and West is a stone-cobbled floor, with possibly the footing of a small wall outside it again. The track curves round to the North of the pit and may curve round through the North and East, possibly to join up with the bit to the South.

The Pit is 12 ft. long and generally 5 ft. wide except at the Eastern end, where it narrows in. At the Eastern end it is 18 in. deep, in the centre 14 ins., and it shallows to 7 ins. at the Western end. All measurements are from the top of the clay subsoil. The bottom of the pit is level and horizontal, except for a small sag in the centre. Above the pit the subsoil slopes down from East to West, hence the top of the pit at the Eastern end is 5 ins. higher than the Western end.

The sides are near perpendicular on the North, East and South sides. At the Western end the sides are not so markedly perpendicular.

The content of the pit, except for the Western 2 ft., was black wood ash mixed with packed red sand stone chips of the "road metal" size (1½-2 ins.). The quantity of ash was enormous, and it existed right down to the bottom of the pit. There were areas where for 6-8 ins. there were no stone chips at all, only

1. GaK—1244. 3930 B.P. plus or minus 90.

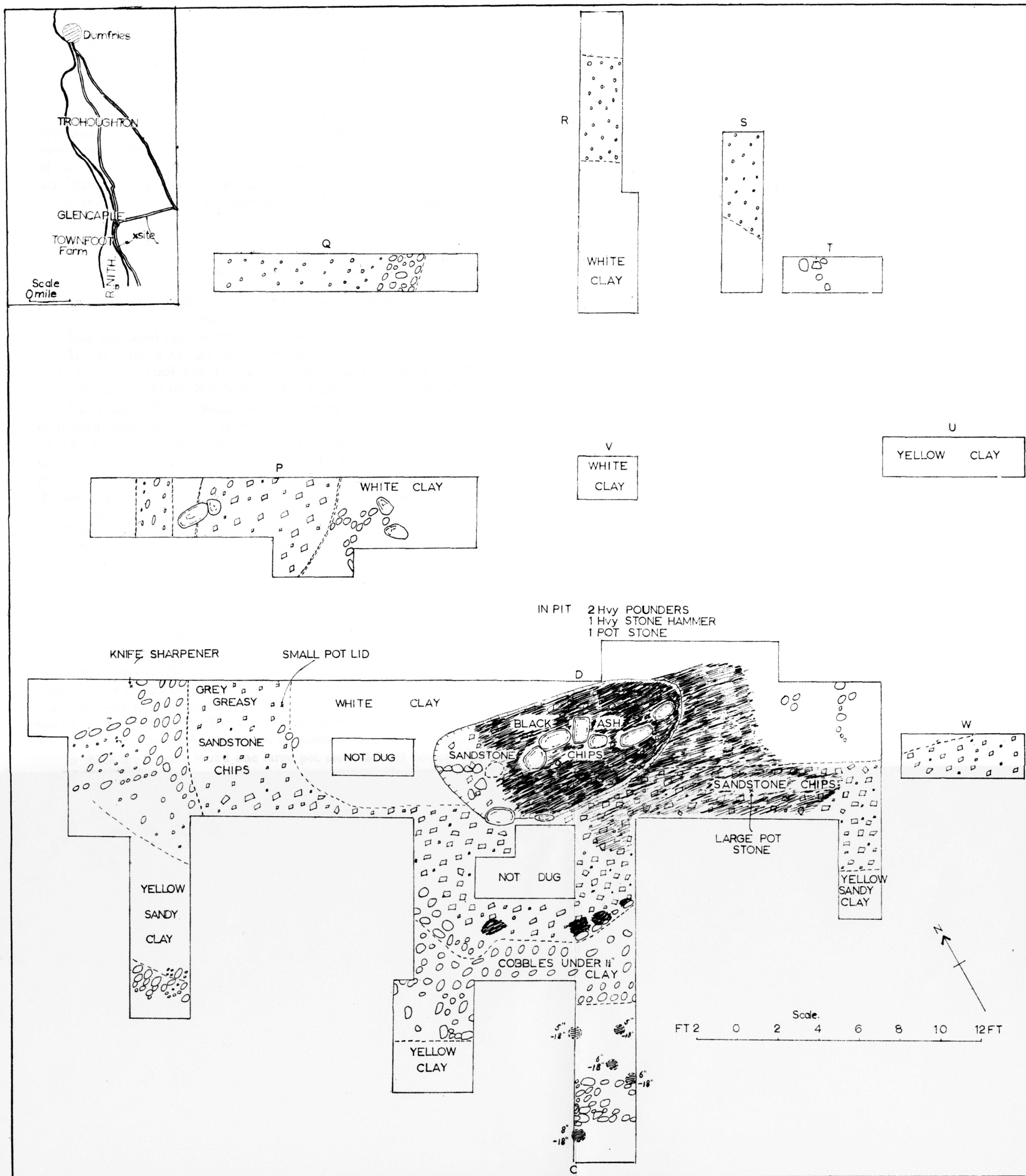


Fig 1 (Inset)—Small scale map showing location of site 301.
Fig. 2—Plan of Excavation.

packed black ash. The Western 2 ft. consisted of packed chips and earth filling, markedly free of ash; but some ash had worked in in small quantities, and was grey in colour.

Down the centre of the pit, on the long axis, from East to West, was a line of heavy stones forming a continuous stone spine. The top of these stones appeared to have been about level with the top of the pit. Most stones had been moved slightly, one way or the other, by the plough. In view of the quantity of ash below these stones, it is likely that they were not there originally, but may have been added at some later period in the use of the pit. This level below the stones was particularly hard-packed, and may have been the end of an earlier period.

Within the pit were found:—

- One heavy stone pounder
- One pounder, shaped like an axe head
- One very heavy stone hammer.

These three were found at about the level of the bottom of the stone spine.

One Pot stone.

This was found right at the bottom in the Centre of the pit.

To the East of the pit and to the South extending some distance from it, there was much black ash lying $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. deep over the clay, and over the track.

Immediately to the North and N.W. of the pit was clean, white clay.

The Track. To the South and West of the pit there was a 5 ft. wide track of packed sandstone chips, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ins. in size, let into the subsoil to a depth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. The lower courses were firmly packed, the upper courses were rather more loosely packed, probably due to weather or plough action. Underneath this layer of packed stone, the subsoil was sandy clay. Much of this, close to the pit, showed evident signs of heat. The stone chips in this area also showed signs of heat.

The track curved on round to the North and here the chips, of which it was made, became smaller, and the surface grey and greasy, as if used latterly as a floor.

Outside this track to the S.W. and to the N.W. were found areas of heavy cobbling with water washed stones. That to the S.W. was covered with a layer of clay about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick. In each case the width appeared to be about 4 ft. The extent of this and whether the two areas joined was not ascertained.

Further outside these areas again, there appeared to be the remains of the footing of a rough wall. In the more easterly case, in the gap between the outer edge of the cobbling and the wall, were found four post holes. One further post hole was found outside the wall at this point. The post holes were very similar in size and depth. The four in the gap being 5 or 6 ins. in diameter and 8 ins. deep, and the other one 8 ins. in diameter and 18 ins. deep (fig. 3).

In these areas were found one large pot stone S.E. of the pit and one small pot lid North of the pit.

To the North and East of the Pit. Cuts were made to try to ascertain the scope and purpose of the site.

Cut P. This seemed to contain a continuation of the track found to the South of the pit. The sandstone chips were the same and the width was much the same, though it was not so heavily built. To the N.W. of this was a strip of differing structure which might have been part of a building. Outside these two structures, to the S.E. was white clay, and to the N.W. was yellow, sandy clay

Cut Q. This showed a definite edge between white clay to the South and an area of small chips to the North. The area of chips has a border of water-worn cobbles 2 ft. wide, forming the border between the clay and the chips.

Cut R. This shows a strip of possible track 5 ft. wide, made of small chips. On either side of this track is clay.

Cut S. This shows what may be the continuation of the track found in Cut R.

Cuts T.U.V. Cut T, it was hoped, would show the continuation of the track from Cut R, but did not. Cut U, only showed yellow clay. Cut V. showed white clay.

Discussion. The site is a complex one and, as far as can be ascertained to date, is not recognisable as a known form. There seems to be no easy answer to its purpose, but because of this and because of its date, the site is of interest and might repay further investigation.

Two possibilities as to use come to mind, a Deer Roast, or a Human Cremation place.

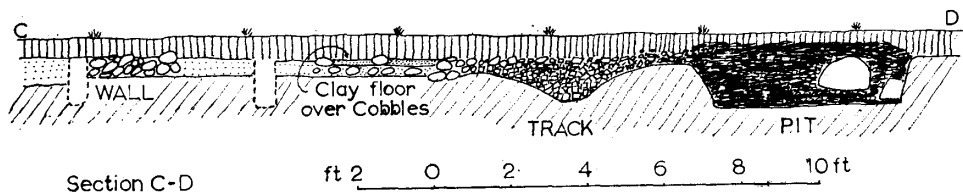


Fig. 3—Section C—D.

As regards the first alternative, sandstone chips are sometimes found with Deer Roasts in this part of Scotland. White sandstone is readily available in this area. Presumably the chips heated up and continued cooking after the fire went out or was raked out. The black ash to the South of the pit could be such rakings.

Deer Roasts usually had water very close by. Here the nearest is 60 yds. away, quite suitable.

The pit is 12 ft. x 5 ft. This seems too big for the purpose mentioned unless the spits were hung the short way across the pit. A 14 ft. pole would be needed the long way. Even the short way the spit would have had to have

teen 7 ft. at least. In either case one would have expected post holes where the uprights carrying the spits stood. None existed, though careful search was made for them.

For a Deer Roast, access would be needed all round the pit, but here the heavy trackway runs only on the one side of the pit, the other side is clay, furthermore the heavy and elaborate trackway dug into the natural, and the other work, is hardly justified for this purpose.

As regards the second alternative, a place for Human Cremation, the pit is of the correct size for Cremation, assuming a wood pyre 12 ft. x 5 ft. at bottom, coming to, say 6 ft. x 2 ft. 6 in. at top. Although the top of the subsoil falls away 5 ins. in the 12 ft. length of the pit, the floor of the pit has been made horizontal which would be necessary to provide a firm base for a pyre. The sandstone chips would have heated in the fire and kept their heat so that when the fire went out, the heat continued the destruction of the partly consumed body. The difficulty in cremation by wood fire is to generate enough heat.

The trackway is 5 ft. wide, which is sufficient for pairs of men carrying a body to walk along it to the pyre and place it on top; then perhaps go on round to a safe distance to the North.

When the body was cremated it may be that the ash was raked to the Eastern end off the pit and on to the clay and the track, for the collection of the bones. Hence the $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. of black ash found there. With the size of chips that were in the pit, the loss of bone would have been small, as there was little chance of pieces falling between the stone chips. While the absence of bone fragments militates against this purpose of the site it will be recollected that the soil here is very acid and, in the excavation at Trohoughton, three miles away², six stretched graves were completely excavated and only the crowns of two teeth were found. These graves are undated, but are not earlier than early Christian. This pit dates from some 2000 years earlier. Cremated bone lasts more easily, but such small bones as were lost may not have been well cremated and, in any case, would have been subject to weathering in a shallow pit

The pounders, heavy hammer and pot stones on the site are consistent with cremation, since the bones would need to be broken up before being placed in urns, and the finds mentioned would suit this purpose.

At present no more can be said than that, of the two possibilities discussed, Deer Roast or Human Cremation, Human Cremation seems to have been the more likely use for the site.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Mr Crosbie and the family for their interest and for their co-operation in allowing the excavation to take place. Thanks also are due to those who, from time to time, assisted in the excavation in far from ideal weather.

TORHOUSEKIE STONE CIRCLE, WIGTOWNSHIRE: A LINK BETWEEN ABERDEEN AND CORK

By AUBREY BURL

A. INTRODUCTION

Examination of the well-known stone circle at Torhousekie, Wigtownshire, in S.W. Scotland may help to remove some of the uncertainty concerning possible connections between the recumbent stone circles (RSCs) of Aberdeen and of Cork.

The similarity of stone circles with recumbent stones in both N.E. Scotland and S.W. Ireland has long been recognised (Somerville, 1909, 105) but the cultural links between them remain in dispute. O'Riordain (1939) suggested an early sea-borne connection between Aberdeen and Cork along the Atlantic route but O'Nuallain (1971) affirmed the "serious morphological difficulties in seeking connections with the Scottish sites" when discussing the Kerry circles. The absence of dating evidence for the Irish circles except for one perplexing C-14 determination of 13 b.c. \pm 140 (TCD-38)¹ from Drombeg RSC, Cork (Fahy, 1959) does not permit any more than an architectural inference that the Irish circles are somewhat later than the Aberdonian sites which are presumed to begin in the early 2nd millennium b.c. (Burl, 1973). The rarity of artefacts in both regions allows only the vaguest of associations through the presence of nonde-script flat-rimmed ware both at Loanhead of Daviot and Old Keig RSCs in Scotland, and at Drombeg RSC, Cork. The improbability of direct association is increased by the 500 miles that separate the regions, 300 being along the waters of the Irish Sea.

Both groups of circles have been studied, the Scottish sites by F. Coles (1900-7); Keiller (1934); and Burl (1973); and the Irish by Somerville (1930); and by O'Nuallain (forthcoming). There have been modern excavations in Aberdeen by Coles (1905b); Childe (1934); and Kilbride-Jones (1935); and in Cork by Gogan (1931); O'Riordain (1939); and Fahy (1959-62). From these investigations it is clear that the circles of both areas have many elements in common which also distinguish them from any other group of circles in the British Isles.

1. This calculation came from charcoal in a central pit associated with cremated bones and a broken Knockadoon II-style pot of the mid-2nd millennium bc. Several features of the site were reminiscent of ritual practices observed in enclosed cremation cemeteries of the same broad period. The date therefore seems anomalous. To complicate matters, the date appears to have been recalculated and is now cited as 600 AD \pm 120 (D-62). This is improbably late for a recumbent stone circle.

TORHOUSEKIE

STONE CIRCLE, WIGTOWN. NX 383565

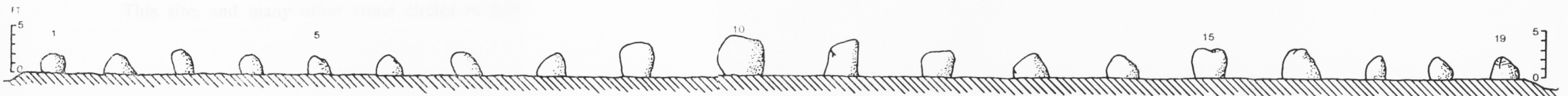
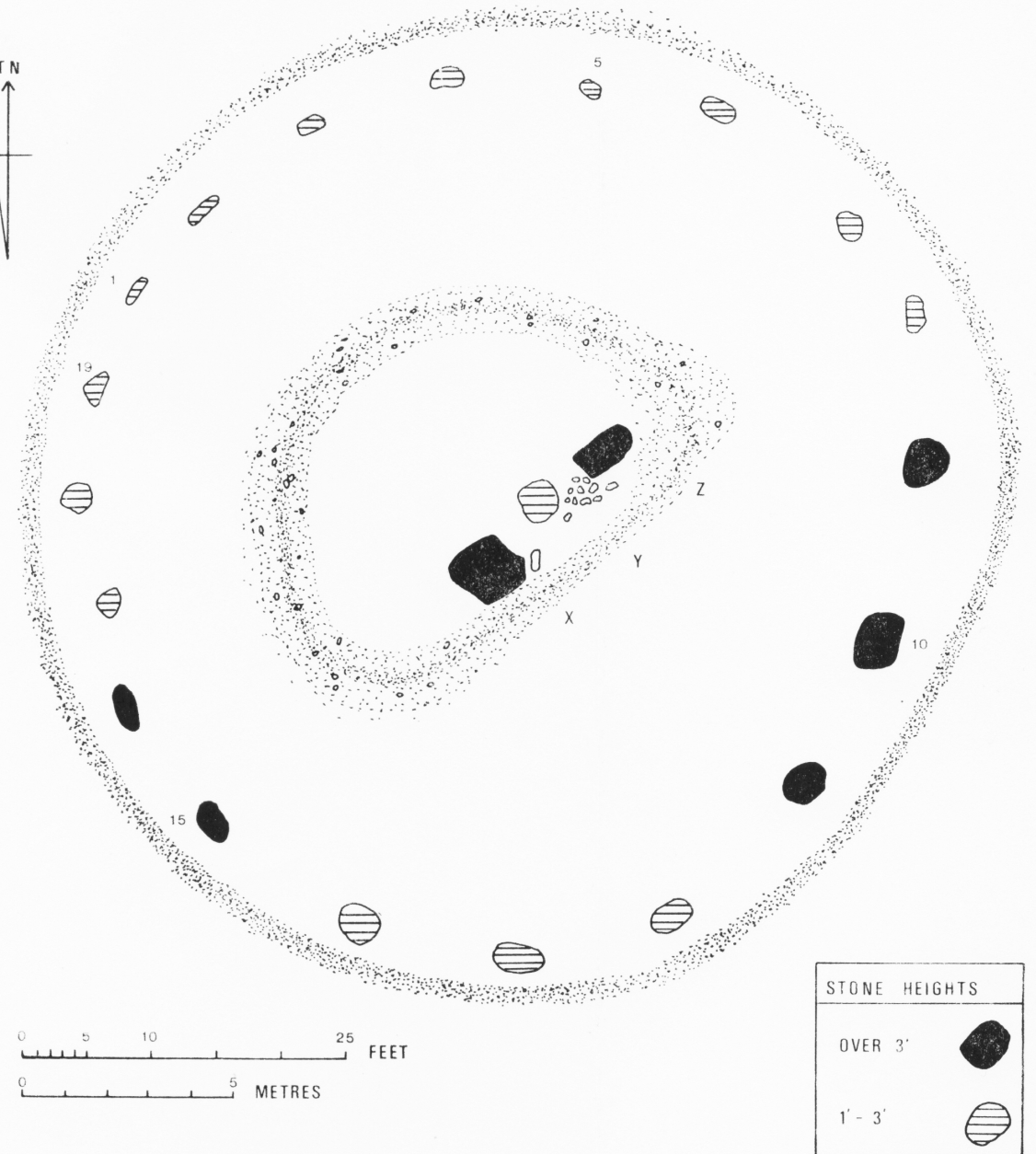
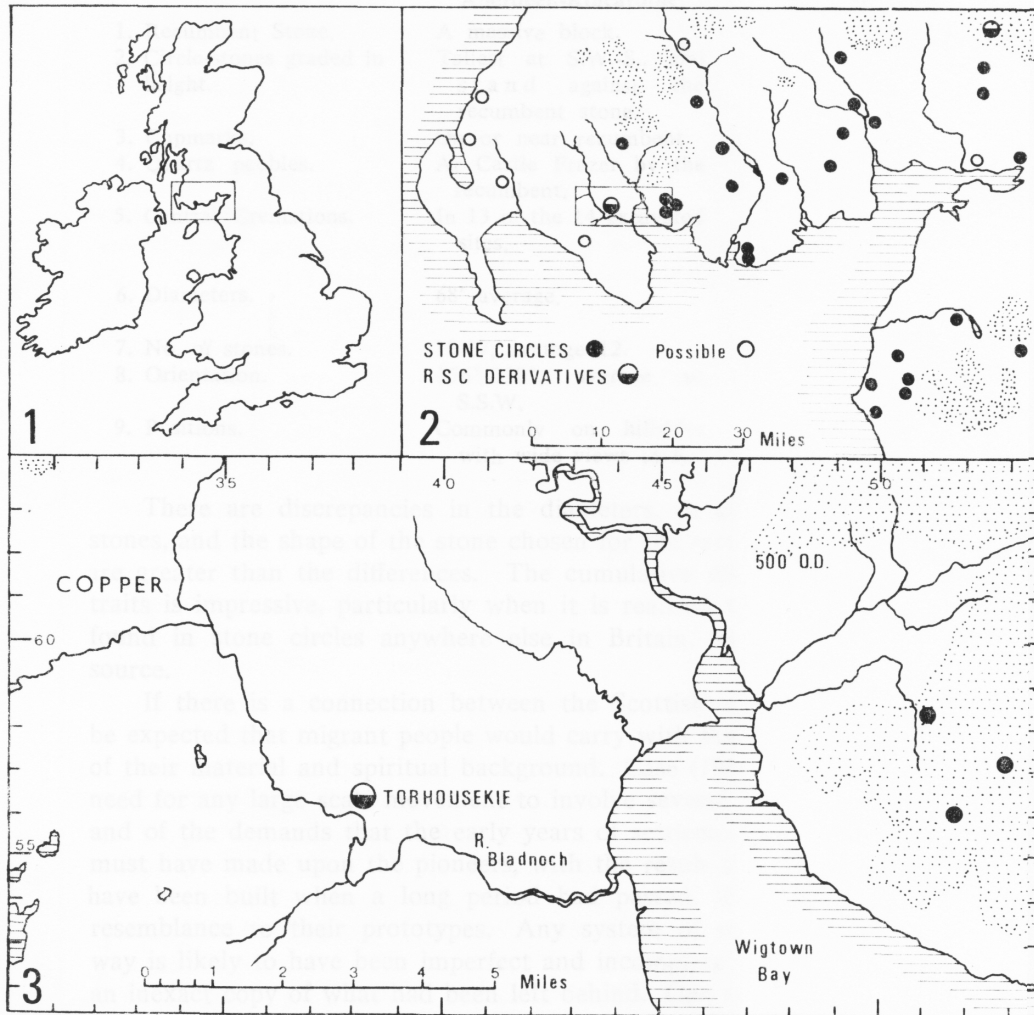


Fig. 1—Torhousekie Stone Circle.

These traits can be itemised.

	Aberdeen-Kincardine	Cork-Kerry
1. Recumbent Stone.	A massive block.	A thin slab.
2. Circle-stones graded in height.	Tallest at S.W.-S., and stand against the recumbent stone.	Tallest at N.N.E.-E., and stand opposite the recumbent stone.
3. Cupmarks.	On or near recumbent.	On Drombeg recumbent.
4. Quartz pebbles.	At Castle Frazer by the recumbent.	At Mushera Beg by the 'entrance.'
5. Central Cremations.	In 13 of the 14 excavated sites.	In all 3 large RSCs excavated. Not in the 2 small sites.
6. Diameters.	68' average.	30' average near coast, 9' inland.
7. No. of stones.	10-17, average 12.	11-22, average 14.
8. Orientation.	156°-230°, average to S.S.W.	189°-268°, average to S.W.
9. Positions.	Commonly on hillsides with wide views to E.	Commonly on hillsides with wide views to W.

There are discrepancies in the diameters, in the positions of the tallest stones, and the shape of the stone chosen for the recumbent but the similarities are greater than the differences. The cumulative effect of so many analogous traits is impressive, particularly when it is realised that most of them are not found in stone circles anywhere else in Britain. Nor is there any common source.

If there is a connection between the Scottish and Irish sites it need not be expected that migrant people would carry with them unchanged every aspect of their material and spiritual background. Case (1969, 180) has written of the need for any large scale movement to involve several seasons of reconnaissance, and of the demands that the early years of settlement in undeveloped country must have made upon the pioneers, with the result that ritual monuments may have been built when a long period had passed, thus having only a general resemblance to their prototypes. Any system of culture transmitted in this way is likely to have been imperfect and incomplete (Case, 1970, 109, 113) and an inexact copy of what had been left behind. One could expect that the main features would survive but very possibly in a variant form. And this is just what is to be seen in Cork and Kerry.

The real problem is the immense distance between N.E. Scotland and Munster. If it is possible to fill the intervening areas with some related stone circles then the argument for a direct connection between the two groups of RSCs becomes more persuasive. The stone circle at Torhousekie provides such a link

B. TORHOUSEKIE STONE CIRCLE, WIGTOWNSHIRE. NX 383565

This site, and many other stone circles in S.W. Scotland, was examined

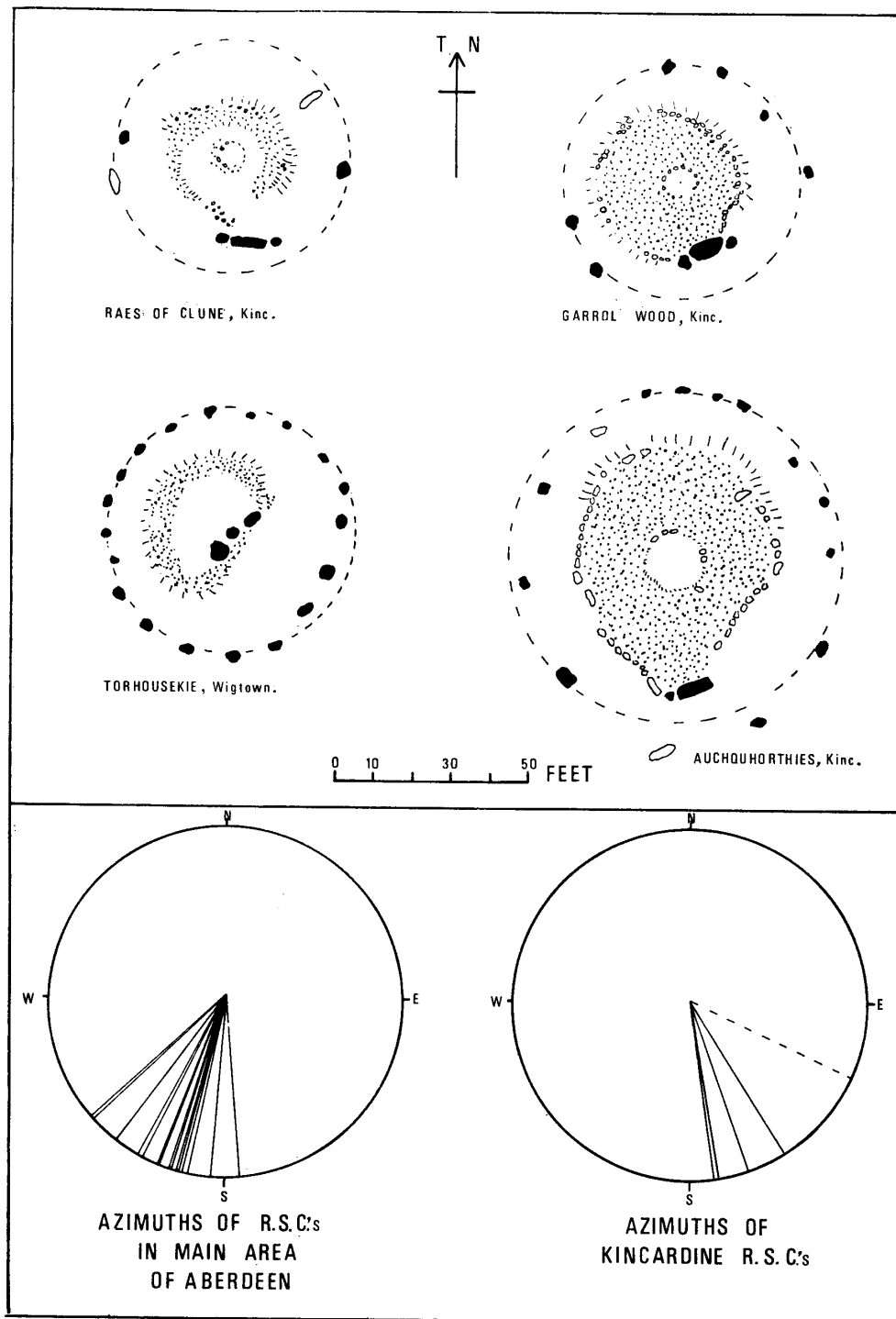


Fig. 2—Kincardine RSCs and Torhousekie Stone Circle.

and planned by the writer with students from Kingston upon Hull College of Education in September, 1972. The description that follows is based mainly on that work.

The circle stands at 100' O.D., 600 yards N. of the R. Bladnoch, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Wigtown Bay to the E. The land here, known as the Machars, consists of calcareous sand extending from the sand-dunes of the coast to the rocky outcrops of the fells a few miles inland. From the circle one now overlooks a level stretch of farming land with wide views to N. and W. but restricted to S. and E. Whereas the presumed major trade-route in this region would have passed across the isthmus between Luce Bay and Loch Ryan (Scott, 1951, 32) Torhousekie is near a sheltered bay 15 miles to the E., whose attraction may either have been land suitable for a peasant group or, perhaps, a source of copper near Kirkcowan $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the N.W. (Wilson, 1921).

The circle was erected on the edge of a slight terrace falling gently to W. and N., and stands on a raised platform of earth and small stones. On this were put up 19 granitic boulders (Fig. 1), all probably local though there is now no immediate source apparent. The outer diameter of the circle is 70' 3" (21.6 m.). The whole S.E. quadrant of this megalithic ring is noticeably flattened by as much as 4' 7" (1.4 m.) at its extreme so that the opposing diameters vary from 70' 3" N.E.-S.W. to 65' 7" (N.W.-S.E.). Thom (1967, 137, G3/7) considers it to be an example of his Type A flattened circle with a design based on two equilateral triangles, and with a diameter from stone centre to stone centre of 69.3' or 25 megalithic yards (*ibid.*, 38).

The stones of the circle are graded in height. At the W.N.W. (300°) the lowest is only 1' 10" (0.56 m.) tall but the stone-heights gradually rise to 3 great boulders at the E.S.E. (110°) ranging from 3' 8" (1.05 m.) to 4' 4" (1.3 m.) high. The symmetrical grading is broken only at the S.W. (230°) where the tops of 2 other stones respectively 3' (0.92 m.) and 3' 3" (1 m.) tall are markedly above their neighbours. The stones at the N.W. are also closer together than those at the S.E., the spacing varying from about 6' (1.8 m.) to 10' (3.05 m.) on the opposite arc. On no stone is there any cupmarking. All these stones are rounded boulders and show no trace of shaping, nor has any stone a notably pointed apex. As could be expected the thinnest stones are at the N.W., the lowest, slab-like stone being diametrically opposite the largest boulder.

Within the megalithic ring are 3 other stones standing on a S.W.-N.E. axis (50°), the 2 outer being massive boulders. That at the N.E. is the taller, rising to 3' 9" (1.16 m.) but the S.W. stone, which appears to have fallen or been toppled towards the S., measures 5' 3" (1.60 m.) x 6' (1.84 m.) x 3' 3" (1 m.) high and weighs some 8 tons. In between these stones and about 2' 6" (0.80 m.) from each is a smaller stone 3' 2" (0.99 m.) x 3' 9" (1.16 m.) x 2' 1" (0.65 m.) high. The true centre of the circle is just N. of the S.W. corner of this stone.

These 3 stones stand along the base of a roughly D-shaped bank of earth and small stones that extends well into the N.W. half of the circle. Nowhere

TORHOUSEKIE STONE CIRCLE, WIGTOWNSHIRE

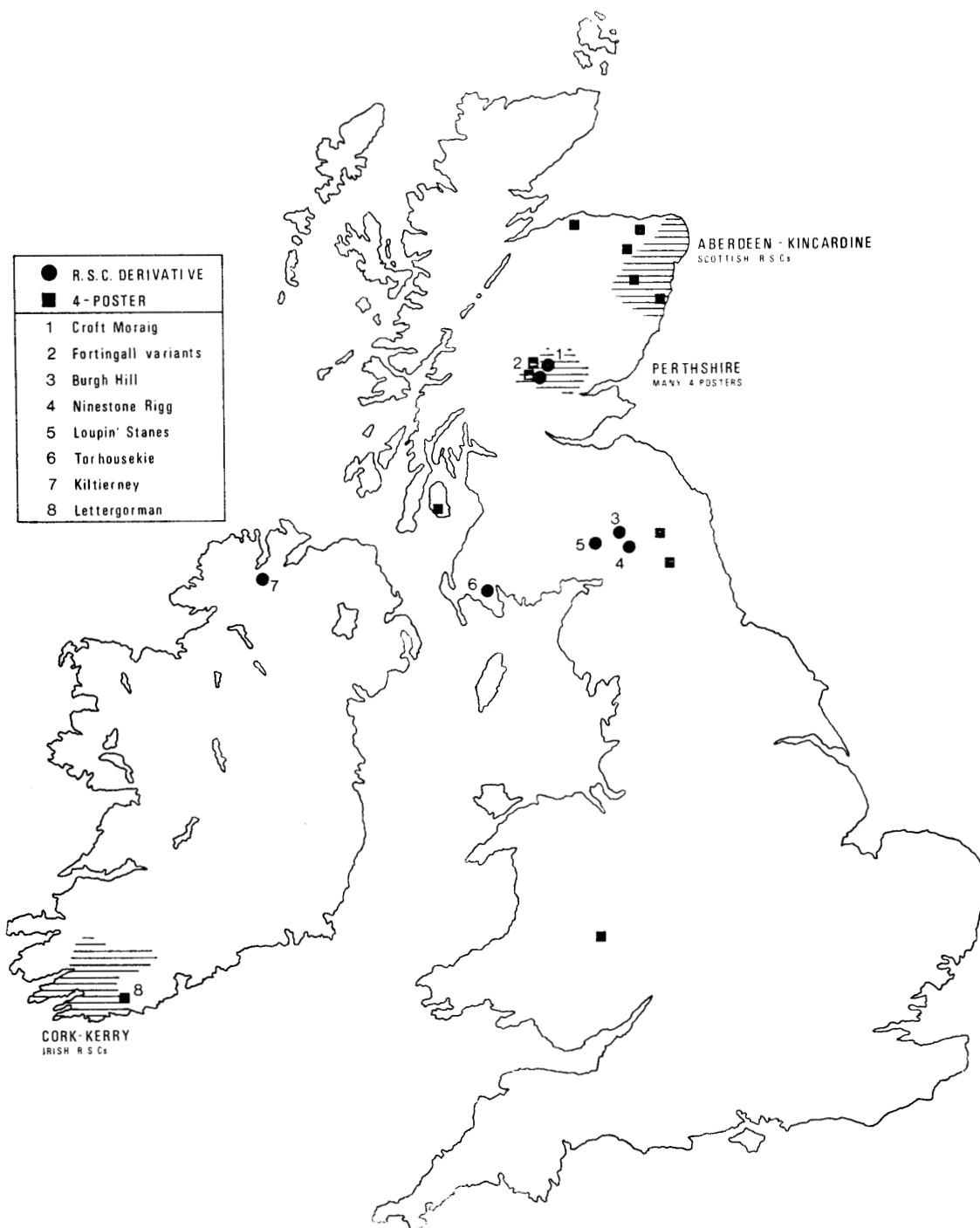


Fig. 3—Aberdeen, Cork and intermediate areas.

is it more than about 1' high. The bank is approximately 9' (2.77 m.) wide enclosing a central space about 40' (12.3 m.) S.W.-N.E. x 14' (4.3 m.) N.W.-S.E.

This stone circle is unlike any of the other 25 in S.W. Scotland in its size and in its architectural features. It is also conspicuously isolated from them. Although the Royal Commission surveyors suggested that 2 adjacent megalithic settings (RCAHM Galloway I, nos. 532, 534) were the remains of possible stone circles an inspection reveals that to the E. (NX 384565) near the crest of a low hill to be a short stone row 16' 3" (5 m.) long with the tallest stone at the W.

Torhousekie stone circle cannot be considered to belong to the group of small centre-stone circles like Glenquickan, Kirkcudbright, 8 miles E. across Wigtown Bay or to the great 'ceremonial' stone circles of which the Twelve Apostles, far to the east in Dumfries, is a splendid example. Instead, its architectural features link it to the RSCs of Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire, and its geographical position provides an intermediate stage between N.E. Scotland and S.W. Ireland.

C. AFFINITIES

Torhousekie is best interpreted as a variant Scottish RSC, its closest likeness being not to the 'classical' Aberdonian circles but to their presumptively later versions in Kincardine just S. of the R. Dee (Burl, 1973). The major features of the Aberdeen sites are: a recumbent stone on the circumference of the stone circle; the megalithic ring being properly circular, this being true of 70 per cent. of sites in the central area around Inch, Aberdeen: stones rising in height towards the recumbent; central cremations, often in a ring-cairn; an orientation between S.S.W. and S.; and situated on a terrace or hillslope which afforded long views across the landscape.

Superficially, except for its stone circle Torhousekie has little in common with the RSCs of N.E. Scotland, and it is not surprising that its relationship to them has not been recognised earlier. It is only with an inspection of the Kincardine RSCs that the affinities become apparent (Fig. 2). These circles retain the recumbent stone but have many deviations from the traditional form of RSC. 5 of the 6 whose shape can be determined are either flattened circles or ellipses. The recumbent stone lies well within the circle circumference, sometimes being as much as 9' (2.77 m.) from the perimeter, and is attached to the ring-cairn. The effect can be seen well at Auchquhorthies or at Garrol Wood. Additionally, the orientation changed from S.S.W.-S. to S.S.E.-S.E. The sites tend to be placed on gentle hillsides rather than at the edge of terraces. Several such as Auchquhorthies and Esslie the Greater, Kincardine, or like Whitehill, Aberdeen, appear to stand on low platforms.

Comparable features appear at Torhousekie. Once the central 3-stone setting is seen to be a version of a recumbent stone with its taller flankers the morphology of its architecture can be paralleled element by element in the Kincardine RSCs. The flattened circle is known there. So are the graded

heights of the stones. The choice of a hillslope situation at Torhousekie rather than the level plains of the Machars or the top of a knoll is a reflection of the eastern circles. Its platform also has prototypes amongst those sites. The E.S.E. orientation (110°) of the tallest stones need not then be contrasted with the S.S.W. position of Aberdonian recumbent stones but can more correctly be compared with the S.S.E.-S.E. situation of those stones in Kincardine. Nevertheless, the 2 taller stones at the S.W. seem to be reminiscent of the earlier tradition. In the Kincardine sites the recumbent stone and its flankers were placed well within the circle, joined to the cairn. In the same way, at Torhousekie the 2 tall central stones flank a smaller, all being linked to what can now be seen as a flattened ring-cairn whose shape is similar to that at Garrol Wood. Even the circle-diameter, which distinguishes Torhousekie from its smaller neighbours in S.W. Scotland, is very like those of N.E. Scotland where, in the central districts, the average size of an RSC is 68' (20.92 m.), or in Kincardineshire, 81' x 65' (25 m. x 20 m.). Torhousekie is approximately 70' x 66' (21.6 m. x 20.3 m.).

There are stone circles between N.E. Scotland and Wigtownshire that also may be variant forms of RSCs. It has been argued (Burl, 1973) that Croft Moraig, Perthshire, NN 797472 (Piggott & Simpson, 1971) with its prostrate cup-marked stone at the S.S.W., graded heights of stones, quartz pebbles and stony platform, is such a site. Just over 3 miles to the W. at Fortingall, NN 747470, are two peculiar versions of 4-Posters which are themselves closely related to RSCs (Burl, 1971). Less than 100 yards S.W. is a setting of 3 stones (Coles F, 1908, no. 16), the two outer stones, 5' high (1.95 m.), flanking the central lower stone. The setting is at the edge of a terrace falling to the R. Lyon at the S.W. Considering the possibility that this was all that remained of a ruined RSC a limited, exploratory excavation in 1970 (Simpson, forthcoming) discovered a stone-hole 10' to its W. filled with small stones such as might have come from a central cairn. Only total excavation will resolve the matter but the features at Fortingall South are quite consistent with an identification as a small recumbent stone and its two flankers in a characteristic position at the edge of a terrace. As both Croft Moraig and Fortingall stand on the Loch Tay route leading from N.E. Scotland to the shores of the Irish Sea (Scott, 1951, 35; Stewart, 1959), the possibility that they, like Torhousekie, are modified representations of the RSCs of Aberdeen and Kincardine is strengthened.

Additionally, there are in S.W. Scotland some smaller stone circles possibly associated with the same tradition through the erection of two conspicuously taller stones at the S.W. of their circumference. These circles at Ninestone Rigg, NY 518973 (RCAHM Roxburgh I, no. 113); Loupin' Stanes, NY 257966 (RCAHM Dumfries, no. 199); and possibly Burgh Hill, NT 470062 (RCAHM Roxburgh II, no. 1011) will be the subject of another study but their proximity to one another and their SW orientation suggest a common origin, quite feasibly to be sought ultimately in the RSC tradition.

Thus Torhousekie can be seen not to stand alone but to become part of a more general movement towards the S.W. of Scotland from Aberdeen. Its orientation, its grading, its vestigial ring-cairn and strange form of recumbent stone and flankers all link it to the RSCs of N.E. Scotland. Its geographical position is about halfway between that region and the RSCs of Cork and Kerry.

D. DISCUSSION

By itself the recognition of a single variant RSC in Wigtownshire is not sufficient to establish a direct connection between the stone circles of N.E. Scotland and S.W. Ireland. Seventy-four certain and 18 possible RSCs are known in Aberdeenshire and neighbouring counties (Burl, 1973). The writer also has details of 32 certain and 3 possible RSCs in Cork and Kerry. O'Nuallain (1971, 8) refers to 80 such sites in that region though not specifying the ratio of RSCs proper to the smaller 5-stone variants in the Boggeragh Mountains. The existence of so many monuments makes it desirable, if possible, to point to analogous circles in intervening areas that might confirm the connection between the two major regions.

It must be stated immediately that with the exception of Torhousekie the writer knows of only one possible circle with recumbent stone outside the two enclaves. Significantly it is in Ireland, at Kiltierney, Co. Fermanagh, H 216625 (Chart, 1940, 146)² close to Lough Erne. The 'circle' is elliptical with a longer axis of 36' (11 m.). One tall stone at the N.N.E. is cupmarked, and there is a small recumbent flanked by 2 imposing uprights at the W.N.W. The monument stands on a raised platform. The unique architectural elements present here make it tempting to view Kiltierney, like Torhousekie, as a deviant type of RSC. Other than these and the Perthshire circles already mentioned, however, there is no other known stone circle with a recumbent stone outside N.E. Scotland and S.W. Ireland.

But one type of cognate circle that does have a distribution compatible with a spread southwards from Aberdeen towards southern Ireland is the 4-Poster. Their grading, interest in the S.W., cupmarking and central cremations suffice to ally them to the RSCs of N.E. Scotland, particularly as some of them, the largest, are known in Aberdeen. There are many in Perthshire. Some like Craighead, Kincardine, are on elevated platforms. To the south there are 2 in Northumberland, a possible site at the Park of Tongland, Kirkcudbright, and one in central Wales at the Four Stones, Walton, Radnorshire, now known to have at least one definite cupmark on the S.W. stone.³ As expected, the distribution becomes more attenuated and diffuse the further south they are found but there are sufficient to indicate some movement along the shores of the Irish Sea towards Munster. Decisive confirmation of this comes with the identification of a 4-Poster actually in Cork⁴ and this, because of the distribution of these

2. I am grateful to Mr L. Flanagan of the Ulster Museum for extra details of this site and for the provision of an accurate plan.

3. I am grateful to Mr C. J. Dunn for this information.

4. I am grateful to Mr J. Barber for this information and for a photograph of this unrecorded site.

'circles,' reaffirms the Scottish-Hibernian connections already suggested by the position of Torhousekie. At Lettergorman, Cork, W 263455, there is a setting of 3 pillars, the tallest 9' high (2.78 m.) at the S.W., at the corners of an incomplete rectangle 18' x 8' (5.54 m. x 2.46 m.), the 4th stone lying by a wall to the E. The dimensions are very similar to those of some Scottish 4-Posters. It is also arguable that there are related sites in Cork and Kerry for if a 4-Poster is to be interpreted as a simplified RSC without a recumbent stone then their Irish equivalents may be those 5-stone settings (Condon, 1916-18) with 4 stones and a smaller recumbent to be found further inland than the larger coastal RSCs of Munster. Two of these have been excavated, one at Kealkil (O'Riordain, 1939) by a suggested ring-cairn, another at Mushera Beg (Gogan, 1931) with quartz pebbles around the tall portal stones.

Torhousekie and the 4-Posters create a persuasive distribution of related sites between Aberdeen and Cork (fig. 3), and make it possible to associate the stone circles in these areas. The Cork RSCs are smaller than many of their Scottish counterparts but are no smaller than RSCs like Ardlair or Binghill in Aberdeen or Esslie the Greater in Kincardine. Their architectural and sepulchral features are totally unlike the stone circles of nearer regions like S. Wales or Cornwall or N. Ireland. It is true that 9 or 10 do have centre stones as do 5 or 6 of the 30 much larger stone circles in Cornwall but these could be secondary additions unlike the recumbent stone and the graded heights which must be primary features of the circles. Moreover, it must be pointed out that centre stones are known in the circles of the W. Scottish coast and are known in at least 4 stone circles of S.W. Scotland. There is, in any case, no need to demand an exclusive association between Aberdeen and Cork. Nor could it be expected. It is enough to point out the remarkable architectural similarities in the two areas and the known distribution of related stone circles between them. O'Nuallain (1971, 26) states that the distribution of the Cork-Kerry RSCs "suggests a sea-borne incursion of people in the Kenmare-Bantry region." It would now seem reasonable to claim that the incomers had beliefs and customs derived from N.E. Scotland.

Known data forbids any more than the broadest attempt to date Torhousekie stone circle. No finds have come from it nor is there any record of an excavation. Prehistoric artefacts in S.W. Scotland are rarely found on the Machars. There are no food-vessels (Simpson, 1965) which have a more westerly distribution. Conversely, beakers (Ritchie, 1970) are more widespread to the east. There are several axe-hammers in the general locality (Roe, 1967, 68-9) and the suggestion that these may have been used in copper-working is an interesting one, especially as O'Nuallain mentions the proximity of some Irish RSCs to sources of copper ore. In view of the known copper deposits in Munster (Case, 1966; Herity, 1970) and the trade in bronze goods between Ireland and Scotland during the 2nd

millennium b.c. (Coles, J. M., 1969, 68) the presence of RSCs in Cork and Kerry may be partly related to the prospecting for new sources of sulphide ores. It will be remembered that Torhousekie itself is quite close to a Wigtown copper deposit. The postulated associations between Scotland, Munster and copper-working are strengthened by the presence of cup-and-ring markings in both areas. It is notable that these "Galician" markings, so common in Kerry and Cork with their rich deposits of copper and gold (MacWhite, 1946) are also known near sources of copper in Wigtown (Morris and Bailey, 1966), and close to copper and gold in Strathgairn (Stewart, 1959), some gapped varieties occurring at Tombhuie Cottage less than 2 miles from Croft Moraig.

On the assumption that the Aberdeen RSCs began early in the 2nd millennium, a tentative date in the second quarter of that millennium would be acceptable for Torhousekie both on a typological basis and on the hypothesis that its builders were in some way connected with the exploitation of copper. Its recognition as a form of RSC extends our knowledge of these stone circles considerably and provides more illumination on the extent of travel and communication in the early centuries of the Atlantic Bronze Age.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to Dr C. Bibby, Principal of Kingston-upon-Hull College of Education for generous financial assistance in the surveying and planning of stone circles in S.W. Scotland and in the preparation of this paper. Mr Derek Simpson kindly read the paper in its first draft. And the students who did so much of the work are remembered with gratitude.

NOTES

- BURL, H. A. W. (1971). Two 'Scottish' Stone Circles in Northumberland. *Arch Ael* 49, 37-51.
 (1973). The Recumbent Stone Circles of Scotland. *PSAS*, 102.
 CASE, H. (1966). Were the Beaker Folk the first metallurgists in Ireland? *Palaeohistoria* 12, 141-177.
 (1969). Neolithic Explanations. *Ant* 43, 176-86.
 (1970). Neolithic Comments. *Ant* 44, 105-114.
 CHART, D. A. (1940). ed: *A Preliminary Survey of the Ancient Monuments of Northern Ireland*. Belfast.
 CHILDE, V. G. (1934). Final Report on the excavation of the stone circle at Old Keig, Aberdeenshire. *PSAS* 68, 372-393.
 COLES, F. R. (1900). Stone Circles in N.E. Scotland. *PSAS* 34, 139-198.
 (1901). *ibid*, Inverurie District, *PSAS* 35, 187-248
 (1902). *ibid*, Inverurie and Inch Districts. *PSAS* 36, 488-581.
 (1903). *ibid*, Auchterless and Forgue. *PSAS* 37, 82-142.
 (1904). *ibid*, the Buchan District. *PSAS* 38, 256-305.
 (1905a). *ibid*, Aberdeenshire. *PSAS* 39, 206-218.
 (1905b). Record of the excavation of two stone circles in Kincardine. *PSAS* 39, 190-205.

- (1906). Stone Circles in NE Scotland. Banffshire. **PSAS** 40, 164-206.
 (1907). *ibid*, Banffshire and Moray. **PSAS** 41, 130-172.
 (1908). Stone Circles in NE Perthshire. **PSAS** 42, 95-162.
- COLES, J. M. (1969). Scottish Early Bronze Age Metalwork. **PSAS** 101, 1-110.
- CONDON, J. P. (1916). Rude Stone Monuments of the Northern Portion of Cork County. **JRSAI** 46, 58-76; 136-162.
 (1917). *ibid*, Part II **JRSAI** 47, 153-164.
 (1918). *ibid*, Part III. **JRSAI** 48, 121-139.
- DANIEL, G. (1950). **The Prehistoric Chamber Tombs of England and Wales**. Cambridge.
- FAHY, E. M. (1959). A Recumbent Stone Circle at Drombeg, Co. Cork. **JCHAS** 64, 1-27.
 (1960). A Hut and Cooking-Places at Drombeg. **JCHAS** 65, 1-17.
 (1961). A Stone Circle, Hut and Dolmen at Bohonagh, Co. Cork. **JCHAS** 66, 93-104.
 (1962). A recumbent stone Circle at Reanascreena South, Co. Cork. **JCHAS** 67, 59-69.
- GOGAN, L. S. (1931). A Small Stone Circle at Mushera Beg, Cork. **JCHAS** 36, 9-19.
- HERITY, M. (1970). The Prehistoric People of Kerry: a programme of investigation. **JKHAS** 3, 5-14.
- KEILLER, A. (1934). **Megalithic Monuments of NE Scotland**. London.
- KILBRIDE-JONES, H. E. (1935). An account of the Excavation of the Stone Circle at Loanhead of Daviot... Aberdeenshire. **PSAS** 69, 168-222.
- MacWHITE, E. (1946). A New View on Irish Bronze Age Rock-Scribings. **JRSAI** 76, 59-80.
- MORRIS, R. W. B. & BAILEY, D. C. (1966). The Cup-and-Ring Markings and similar sculptures of SW Scotland. A Survey. **PSAS** 98, 150-172.
- O'NUAILLAIN, S. (1971). The Stone Circles of Co. Kerry. **JKHAS** 4, 5-27.
 (forthcoming). The Stone Circles of Co. Cork. **JCHAS**.
- O'RIORDAIN, S. P. (1939). Excavation of a Stone Circle and Cairn at Kealkil, Co. Cork. **JCHAS** 44, 46-9.
- PIGGOTT, S. & SIMPSON, D. D. A. (1971). Excavation of a Stone Circle at Croft Moraig, Perthshire, Scotland. **PPS** 37, 1-15.
- RITCHIE, J. N. G. (1970). Beaker Pottery in SW Scotland. **TDGNHAS** 47, 123-46.
- ROE, F. E. S. (1967). The Battle-Axes, Mace-Heads and Axe-Hammers from SW Scotland. **TDGNHAS** 44, 57-80.
- SCOTT Sir L. (1951). The Colonisation of Scotland in the 2nd Millennium B.C. **PPS** 17, 16-82.
- SIMPSON, D. D. A., (1965). Food-Vessels in SW Scotland. **TDGNHAS** 42, 25-50.
- SOMERVILLE, H. B. (1909). Notes on a Stone Circle in Co. Cork. **JCHAS** 15, 105-8.
 (1930). Five Stone Circles of West Cork. **JCHAS** 35, 70-85.
- STEWART, M. E. C. (1959). Strath Tay in the 2nd Millennium B.C. **PSAS** 92, 71-84.
- THOM, A. (1967). **Megalithic Sites in Britain**. Oxford.
- WILSON, G. V. (1921). **Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Scotland. Special Reports in Mineralogical Resources, XVIII.**

CELTIC HEADS FROM DUMFRIESSHIRE

By WILFRED DODDS

Department of Archaeology, University of Durham

In an article in these Transactions (3rd Ser., Vol XXX, 1953, pp. 156) Professor Toynbee commented on a stone head from the Roman fort at Birrens, concluding that it has "an air of spiritual detachment more Celtic (?) than Classical" (Plate I). The observation was made about twenty years ago and since then a considerable amount of research has been done on Celtic sculptures. As a result, the question mark can now be removed.

Professor Toynbee notes that "the eyeballs are flattened in a manner unparalleled . . . elsewhere in Roman art" and "the mouth [is] rather tight-set and drooping." Both these features, as well as the well-marked treatment of the eyelids, are now recognised as indicative of Celtic workmanship (cf. the Gloucester head). The slight droop of the lips is more marked on the left than on the right and this feature is also to be seen on several other Celtic heads from the north of England, e.g., Ebchester, Corbridge, etc.

The treatment of the hair is unusual and it is unfortunate that the damage to the brow occurs where it does, thereby eradicating any evidence of a parting if this were ever present. Three female heads in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne (two from Housesteads and the other without provenance) show surprising affinities with the Birrens Head. Those from Housesteads show the hair done in a roll extending round the head and framing the face. The third has the hair parted centrally on the brow with the hair at the back falling as low as the nape of the neck. When viewed from the front, the hair appears in a form similar to the triangular wings of the Birrens Head. Doubtless, it represents short hair tied in braids, although the actual ties or knots are not visible. The Birrens Head is undoubtedly a very fine piece of early sculpture and even if not an actual likeness, may well represent a goddess, probably Bridget or Rhiannon.

Footnotes 2 and 4 of Professor Toynbee's article refer to three other heads also from the fort at Birrens. These items have not been checked by the present writer, but the following points should be noted:

1. A slab, $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins. x $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins., with a grotesque head in high relief and, below, a five letter inscription which has, so far, defied attempts at elucidation.

If the illustration in P.S.A.S. can be relied upon, this is a horned head with one horn damaged and the other represented as folded back over the top of the head as in several other specimens (e.g. at Newcastle upon Tyne and Corbridge). More important features are the unusual eyes, one having a squint. The nose is narrow and columnar; the mouth is asymmetrical, with strongly marked muscle lines from the sides of the

nose to the corners of the mouth and with a general bias to the left. This treatment of the mouth is well seen on several northern heads and appears in the form of a moustache on the Reinheim jug-handle from Saarbrücken. (See P.S.A.S. 3rd Ser., Vol. V., 1895-6, p. 151 ff.)

2. A freestanding head, now FV8 in the National Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, from Middleby, Annandale. This is listed as "Female with hair rolled back at the sides." If the illustration is accurate, the hair is arranged in points and brought forward as on the Gloucester head. However, the eyes are represented as having pupils, unlike those in the majority of Celtic sculptures. (See P.S.A.S. 3rd Ser., Vol. VI., 1895-6, p. 198 and fig. 49.)

3. A head similar to 2, but with a second peculiar face depicted on the brow. This seems to have horns or ears above the eyes. They may well represent a form of those on "Hercules lion skin" or the beast-skin cloak of a legionary standard-bearer in the Roman army. (See *ibid* and fig. 50).

Another two heads, this time definitely Celtic, are built into the garden wall of the Dumfries Burgh Museum. Both are carved from a greyish fawn gritstone that is possibly local to the sites from which the carvings originated. The smaller specimen was found in 1965 during the clearing of the garden of Dr T. B. Grierson's Museum. It is carved in $\frac{1}{2}$ in.-high relief on an ashlar block $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 5 in., which seems to have been trimmed to fit its present position. Even before its incorporation into the wall, the stone may have been re-cut and the face carved at that stage. This face is oval, with prominent brow and pointed chin or short imperial beard. The eyes lie in a straight line and are not marked with any physical detail. They become broader at their inner corners. The nose is column-like. The features are not naturally spaced. The whole face is well-finished and has an over-all measurement of $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. x 2 ins.

The larger head is reputed to have come from the chapel site at Rockhall-head, near Collin (Fig. 1, left). It is carved from a block, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. x $19\frac{1}{2}$ ins., which shows signs of re-use. It has an oval face which, though well moulded, still retains a certain amount of the angularity of the parent block. The eyes are lenticular and beneath deeply carved raised eye-brows. The column-like nose is slightly expanded at the end, although no nostrils are shown. The face has either a rounded moustache or heavy upper lip. The mouth is both short and straight. The chin is rather long and without any indication of a beard. The ears are indicated by two flat U-shaped loops. Below the chin, the natural stone continues for some $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. and is then deeply cut back to accommodate an angled semi-circular moulding into which would fit a gable or some similar architectural feature. The finish of this moulding is very much finer than that of the face. The left side of the block has been trimmed or flaked off smoothly so as to cut off the right outer corner of the eye. Both these features tend to indicate that the date for this secondary cutting is later than that of the carving of the head.

The two heads in the Dumfries Museum garden are very closely paralleled by a head from Lanchester. The smaller is remarkably like that on the end of the whetstone from Lochar Moss, near Collin. This head has been identified tentatively with Maponus (Fig. 1, centre). The site of the Locus Maponi¹ on Solway-side, together with the occurrence of numbers of similar or almost similar heads in the vicinity, surely strengthens this assumption. The whetstone from Lochar Moss is reputed to have come from the vicinity of the village of Collin.

A further head deserving mention is built into an outhouse wall in Collin itself. Unfortunately, owing to wear, weathering and a liberal coat of colour-wash, it is only just recognisable and all the finer details are now no longer visible.

Recently, another head has been discovered built into the fabric of the ruined medieval church at Glencairn. The stone now acts as a skew-put on the south-west corner of the church. It is of sandstone/gritstone and is carved in high relief. This head appears to have withstood weathering very well. Unfortunately, as yet no good drawings or photographs have been possible owing to its position. The site of this church (dedicated to St Cuthbert) is probably early. At least three fragments of 10th-century crosses survive.

Finally, a rather more primitive head, formerly in the collection of Major Mersyth, of Dumfries and reputedly from either the neighbourhood of Dunscore or Auldgirth, has recently been deposited in Dumfries Museum (Fig. 1, right). It is an ovoid water-worn boulder of diorite, 12 ins. x 8 ins. This has a rounded base which has been utilised by the sculptor so that, with the least amount of coarse pecking and chiselling, a strongly featured face, with thick nose and heavy-lidded eyes, has been made to emerge from the stone. It sits naturally, looking upward, at an angle of approximately 45°. With graded lighting it would look most impressive in some primitive shrine. This may well have been the original intention.

Apart from chance finds, the above material falls into two groups. The first is that from Roman forts. This type of head occurs widely in Great Britain and represents the Roman practice of latinising the names of the native deities and ascribing them to their nearest classical counterparts. The second group of material comes from churches. These heads may be built into the fabric, or be discovered lying among the collections of sculptured fragments which are a feature of so many ancient churches. Such fragments may derive from restorations or rebuilding, or have been deposited from nearby sites. The preservation of such pagan objects in a Christian setting may, at first sight, seem strange.

Bede (*Ecclesiastical history of the English people*; edited by B. Colgrave and R. A. B. Mynors. Oxf., Clar. Pr. 1969. pp. 106-9, p. 187) has two references which offer some solution. (1) The letter from Gregory to Mellitus (i.30).

1. See these Transactions XXXI (1954) p.35.

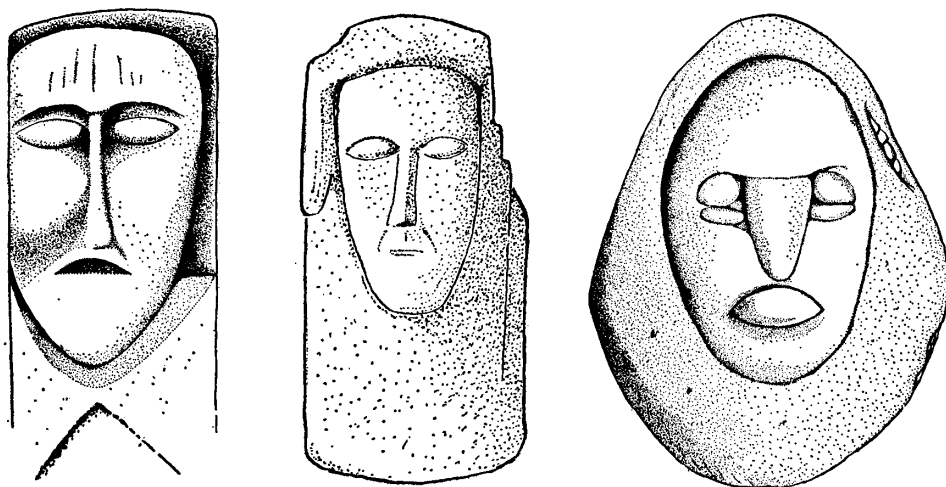


Fig. 1. Carved stone heads of Celtic type from Dumfriesshire. Left, from Rockhallhead; centre, from a whetstone found in Lochar Moss, possibly representing Maponus; right, from Auldginth or Dunscore area.

"...the idol temples of that race should by no means be destroyed, but only the idols in them . . . For if the shrines are well built, it is essential that they should be changed from the worship of devils to the service of the true God..." Later in the same letter he writes of "the churches which have been converted out of shrines." (2) The preaching of Paulinus before Coifi at Goodmanham (ii,13). Coifi "ordered his companions to destroy and set fire to the shrine and all the enclosures. The place where the idols once stood is still shown..."

In (1), pagan shrines which are well built (suggesting stone?) are to be turned into Christian churches after the idols have been destroyed. This is to be the general practice. In (2) it is the pagan priest himself who orders the destruction of his own "shrine" and "enclosures" by fire. Wooden buildings are implied. The phrase "where the idols once stood" offers no clue as to whether these figures were destroyed or merely cast out.

In either case, stone sculptures were disposed of and, owing to the frailty of human nature, they may not have been removed very far. Defaced or intact, they would remain, overgrown and forgotten, awaiting re-discovery at a very much later date close to what had become a Christian site.



Plate I — Carved Stone Head from Birrens — “An air of spiritual detachment more Celtic than Classical.”

TWO CRUCK-FRAMED BUILDINGS IN DUMFRIESSHIRE

By GEOFFREY STELL

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

A small thatched cottage at Torthorwald and a farm building at Prior Linn, Canonbie, can justifiably claim, in the present state of evidence, to be the best known and most complete surviving rural buildings of traditional character in Dumfriesshire. They are both of timber cruck-framed construction¹ and the building at Canonbie still preserves much of its original clay walling. The threat of rapid deterioration is always inherent in derelict rural buildings of this kind and they were thus recorded in some detail by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland in 1970 and 1971. This paper presents a summary description of each building based on these fieldwork investigations, and also examines some of the wider problems relating to the typology, distribution and dating of cruck-framed structures generally within this region.

The cottage at Torthorwald (N.G.R., NY 033785; plate II) occupies a gently-sloping site near the crest of a ridge on the E. side of the extensive Lochar Moss. It is a single-storeyed and gabled building, and the roof has a covering of straw thatch which is now in rather poor condition. The cottage is roughly oblong on plan measuring 10.45 m. in length by 5.41 m. in width over rubble walls 66 cm. in average thickness (fig. 1b).

The external walls are constructed of limewashed rubble masonry bonded in mud mortar and pointed with lime. The S. wall, which contains the entrance to the dwelling, is gently battered and is based on an irregular footings-course of large boulders which project more emphatically at the terminal points of the internal crucks. The doorway and window openings are lintelled just below the level of the eaves and incorporate rubble jambs with sharp arrises which, in some instances, have been subsequently renewed in brick or dressed masonry. The gables and the window-less N. wall are of an altogether more regular appearance; each gable contains a small window with dressed surround and there are well-wrought quoins at all except the S.E. angle of the building. Stone chimney-stacks crown each gable-wall, the one at the W. gable having been erected recently to replace a burnt-out thatched cowl (plate II, fig. 1a). Thus, above the low base on which the crucks are set, the stone walls generally exhibit considerable traces of re-building, a fact which acquires some significance when one considers the reasons for the existence of the cruck framework.²

1. A considerable literature has grown up on the subject of cruck construction in Britain and the relevant books and articles are conveniently listed in **A Bibliography on Vernacular Architecture**, ed. Hall, R. de Z., (1972). Published studies of groups or of individual cruck-framed buildings in Scotland have covered some of the known structures in the counties of Argyll, Perthshire, Ross and Cromarty and Stirlingshire. One example from SW. Scotland was dealt with by Bartholomew, G., 'The Paton cottage, Torthorwald,' *ante*, 3rd series, vol. 29 (1950-1), 173-6, and the material was incorporated in the general survey by Walton, J., *Cruck-framed buildings in Scotland*, *Gwerin*, 1 no. 3 (1957), 109-22.

2. *Vide infra*, p. 46.

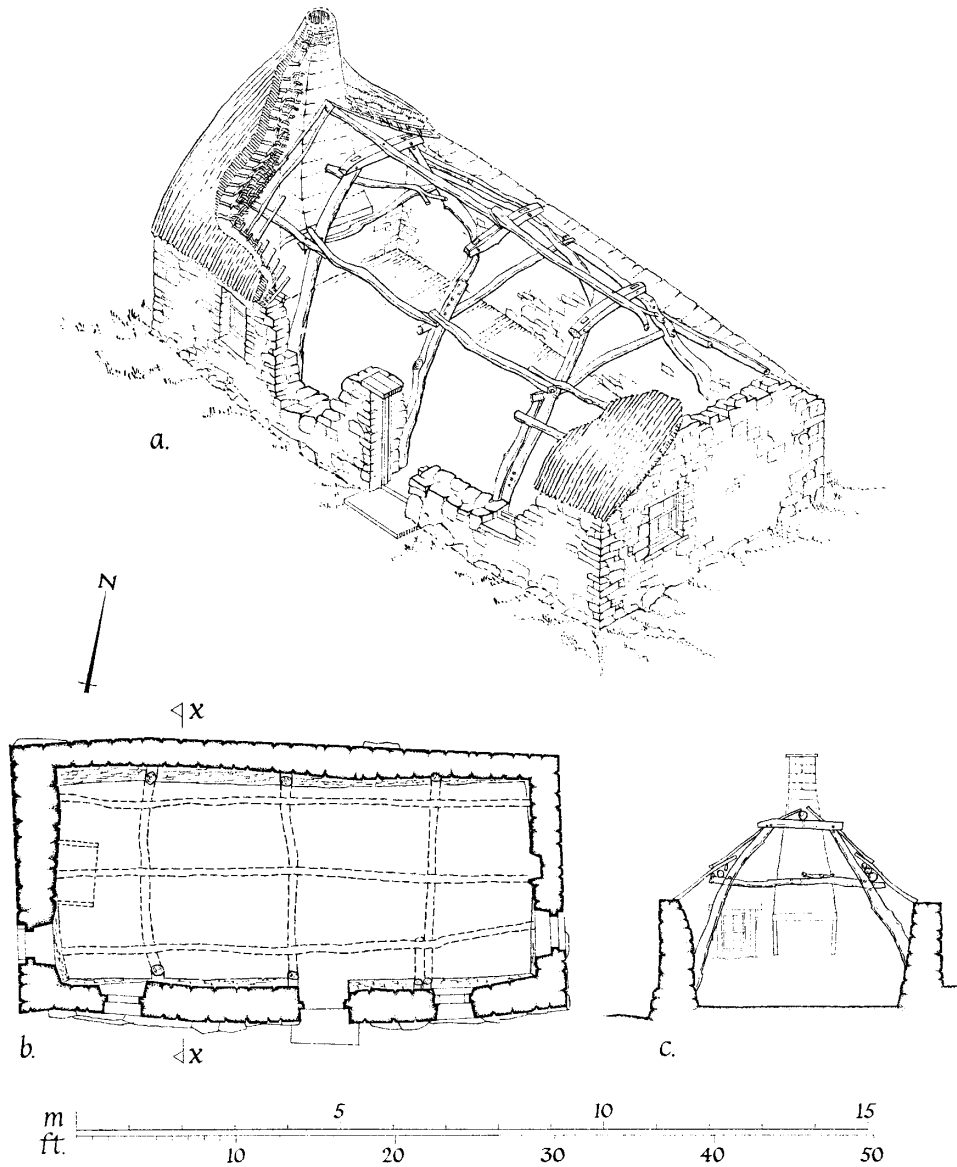


Fig. 1. Cruck-Framed Cottage, Torthorwald.

a. Isometric view (thatched cowl reconstructed).

b. Plan. c. Section x-x.

There are 3 cruck trusses spaced 2.74 m. apart and 1.68 m. from each gable wall. The internal cleaspan of the trusses varies between 3.96 m. and 4.19 m., and the cruck blades, springing from or near ground level on the S. side, emerge from the N. wall at different heights varying between 61 cm. and 1.07 m. In the original construction of the roof framework it is likely that the couples were assembled on the ground, reared into position on the low stone base, and subsequently enclosed within the walling material.³ The basic cruck form consists of a pair of curved oak principals joined by a collar-beam and tenoned into the underside of a capping-member or saddle (fig. 1c). The individual members have been lightly dressed with an adze but most of them retain the roundish section and irregularities of natural tree-trunks from which the bark has simply been peeled. The relative paucity of superior quality timber, for whatever reason, is demonstrated by the fact that additional members have been scarf-jointed and pegged to two of the principals in order to reach the desired height, and another rather slender blade has been laminated below the level of the collar. The collar-beams themselves are notched and pinned with pegs of ash⁴ to the same faces of the blades and extend beyond them on either side to provide support for the roof purlins. The peg-sockets which occur in the centres of the collars are of uncertain purpose. The saddle, on which the ridge-tree is mounted and pegged, is set at an average height of about 3.66 m. above ground level. The ridge-tree and side purlins are composed mainly of lap-jointed members of varying lengths, and the former appears to be bedded in the gable walls traversing the chimney-flue at the W. end. Above the cruck trusses the roof groundwork consists of an arrangement of closely-spaced branch rafters, either of hazel or birch, over which there is a layer of turf providing a lining for the straw thatch.

Apart from the crucks the only surviving features of interest within the cottage are the fireplaces associated with the secondary gable walls at either end of the building. The E. fireplace has a stone-built flue but the W. fireplace incorporates a canopied chimney-hood.⁵ The canopy consists of a clay, and possibly dung, pargetting bound with straw and daubed on a framework of posts and riven laths. It is tapered towards the roof and incorporates angled wall-brackets at the base. A crook-tree is mounted in the gable wall and at the other end rests on the collar-beam of the nearest cruck truss. The E. fireplace probably served the "ben" room and the canopied chimney was associated with the kitchen, an arrangement which was characteristic of a transitional type of improved cottage being erected in Dumfriesshire in the early years of the 19th century.⁶ There are no other surviving internal fittings and the precise nature

3. Charles, F.W.B., *Medieval cruck building and its derivatives* (1967), *passim*, demonstrates some of the methods and problems of rearing crucks and the effects on the design of some English examples.

4. I am indebted to Miss Heather Prentice, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, for this identification.

5. Cf. R.C.A.H.M.S., *Inventory of Roxburghshire* (1956), I, fig. 46.

6. Singer, Dr. *General View of the Agriculture in the County of Dumfries* (1812), 97-8, and Fenton, A., in *Folk Life*, 6 (1968), 96. In this type of cottage only the 'ben' room was ceiled and the smoke from the kitchen-hearth was partly intended to protect the roof timbers; those at Torthorwald bear much evidence of smoke blackening.

Canopied chimneys placed against gable walls, as opposed to those which were erected on a free-

of the central division between kitchen and room is largely a matter of conjecture. Its erstwhile neighbour, the Paton cottage, was more than 2 m. longer than the existing building and incorporated a small, centrally-placed chamber or closet opposite the entrance-doorway. Box-beds were contained in the kitchen area, and the closet, which accommodated a bed, a chair and a table, was lit by a small window.⁷ If a central closet formerly existed in the present cottage it was certainly not provided with a window anywhere in the rear wall.

The building (N.G.R., NY 394758; plate IV) at Prior Linn Farm, Canonbie, is probably the most complete surviving clay-walled and cruck-framed structure in this region.⁸ It is a long, single-storeyed and gable-ended building of rectangular plan-form measuring 17.30 m. in length by 4.42 m. in width overall (fig. 2a).

It is subdivided internally by a clay partition forming two units of oblong plan-form which have independent access through doorways in the W. wall; original entrances in the opposite wall have been subsequently blocked with rubble masonry. The N.W. compartment, which is situated at the lower end of a slight fall in ground level, preserves a cobbled floor and possibly served as a byre or stable. The S.E. compartment has a compacted clay floor, and the W. doorway has been widened, presumably for carts. In the original arrangement, however, it is conceivable that this area served as a barn with opposing doors in the side walls. The present evidence would suggest that this building was a detached range of a farm steading and incorporated two independent units with no visible signs of domestic habitation.

Above a rubble footings-course the walls are constructed of a reddish-brown clay which was probably quarried within the vicinity of the building. The clay contains an admixture of small pebbles and straw, and appears to have been laid in fairly thin courses with intermediate layers of chopped straw; the courses have tended to become distorted and measured samples varied in thickness between 8 cm. and 23 cm. with straw layers about 1 cm. in thickness. The side walls of the building, which are not load-bearing, are 51 cm. in average thickness, the one surviving clay-built gable being 61 cm. thick and reaching a maximum height of 3.96 m. above ground level. A plaster rendering may have afforded protection for the clay walls at an earlier period but subsequent efforts to keep the building in good shape are evidenced by substantial patches of masonry. Much of this later stonework has simply been applied to the external surface of the clay thus providing a thin masonry skin except at the dressed jambs of the doorways.

standing framework were "still used in many of the best cottages, and even in the kitchens of farmers" in Roxburghshire in the late 18th century. Douglas, R., *General View of the Agriculture in the Counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk* (1798), 29.

7. John G. Paton, *Missionary to the New Hebrides, An Autobiography* (ed. James Paton, 1889), part 1, 11. The isometric drawing of the Paton cottage (Bartholomew, *op. cit.*, 175, fig 4) unfortunately does not confirm whether the window was formed within an internal partition wall or in the rear external wall.

8. Noted by Walton, J., *op. cit.*, 118n.

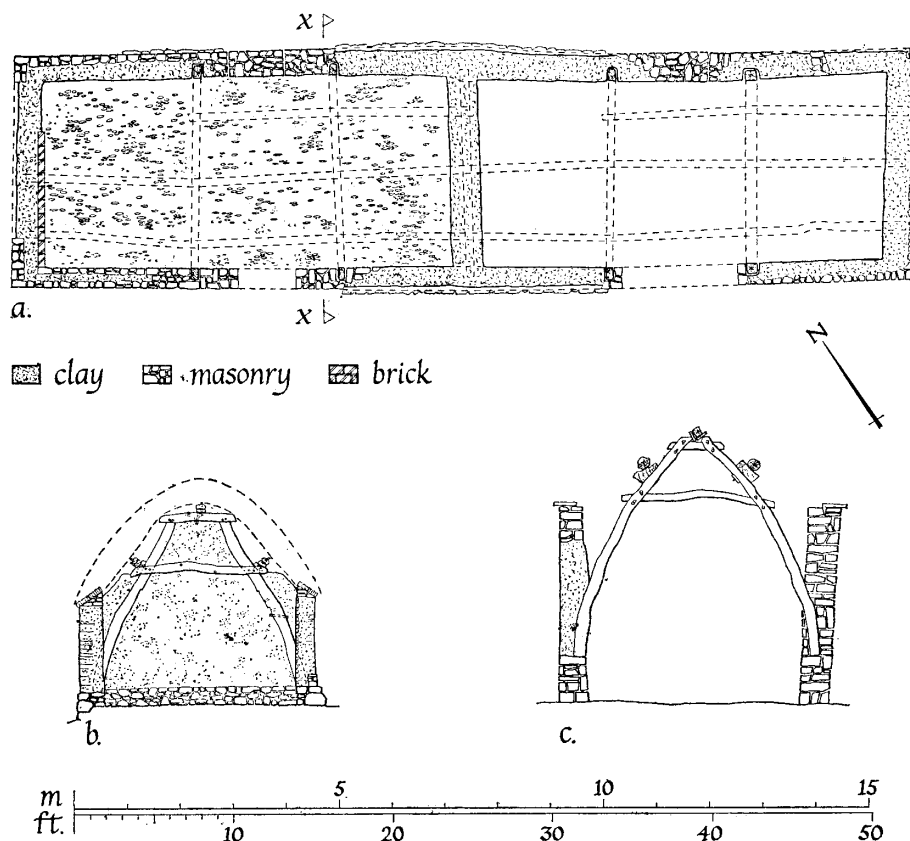


Fig. 2. Cruck-Framed Building, Prior Linn, Canonbie.

a. Plan. b. Section x-x.

c. For comparison, specimen cruck truss from clay-walled building at Dornock demolished in 1965.

The roof structure consists of 5 complete and well-wrought cruck trusses forming bays which vary in length between 2.34 m. and 2.79 m. The trusses have an average span of 3.58 m. and the cruck blades are set within the walls on the stone footings. The central cruck is encased within the clay partition and incorporates a framework of laths which are visible near the saddle. The characteristic cruck-type consists of a pair of oak principals tenoned at the tops into the underside of a saddle and joined by an intermediate collar-beam (fig. 1b). The basic form of cruck construction is thus very similar to that of the cottage at Torthorwald but the individual members are relatively superior in quality and treatment, and generally seem better suited to their purpose. The principals rise to the same average vertical height but are slightly more substantial and

squarish in section. The northernmost truss consists of two complementary half-tree sections, but most of the other blades appear to have been sawn from whole trees and dressed with an adze. The collar-beams, instead of simply being notched, are half-lap jointed and pegged to the blades, but they also incorporate the feature of vacant peg-sockets in their centres. The longitudinal roof-members are secured in the same manner as those of the cottage but are generally of a square section and the lengths are scarf-jointed and pegged. At the surviving clay-built S.E. gable the purlins penetrate the thickness of the clay and the ridge-tree is mounted on a stout wooden plate at the apex of the wall.

The building no longer retains a roof covering of thatch. There are, however, vestiges of turf coping at the wall-heads and on the external face of the E. wall, some 20 cm. below the eaves-line, there are several sockets and at least two surviving wooden pegs which are probably designed as anchor-pegs to secure the ropes or mesh over the thatch.

The difference in the quality of timbers employed in these two cruck frameworks is probably a fairly accurate reflection of local resources. At the end of the 18th century the parish of Canonbie had a plentiful supply of oak trees and a number of oaks were felled each year to provide bark for tanners and timber for the local tenants on the estate of the Duke of Buccleuch.⁹ No such arrangement is known to have existed for the benefit of the cottagers at Torthorwald where at the same period oak, fir, birch and hazel trees were frequently dug up in many parts of the Lochar Moss. "Several of these trees are very large and fresh, and are applied by carpenters to various purposes of their trade."¹⁰

Notwithstanding the variations in carpentry techniques and the sources of timber the same basic cruck-type is common to both these examples and the now-demolished Paton cottage at Torthorwald. This form of construction is said to have permitted a double thickness of turf above the ridge, thus creating a slightly-rounded or hog-backed roof profile which would offer less resistance to the wind. It has accordingly been classified as an "ad" truss, a type of cruck which formerly had a widespread distribution in the Scottish central Highlands and for which parallels were found elsewhere in Britain and Ireland.¹¹

In this broad classification no distinction was made between those apex-types in which a saddle actually rests on top of the cruck blades, and those which do not make use of mortice-and-tenon joints at the heads of the blades but are simply joined by a high collar or yoke. In Dumfriesshire a relatively sophisticated version of the latter type was represented in a clay-walled and cruck-framed barn at Dornock (N.G.R. NY 233662, fig. 2c) which was demolished in

9. OSA, XIV (1795), 409; S.R.O., Buccleuch Muniments (Dalkeith House), Box 522, Bundles 1/6, 66-74, espec. 68.

10. OSA, II (1792), 3.

11. Walton, *op. cit.*, 118-20.

1965.¹² The building apparently contained three cruck trusses, each consisting of a tall pair of blades which were joined by a collar-beam and a short yoke. The upper ends of the cruck blades almost met at the apex where they clasped a ridge-tree mounted on the yoke, and the overall effect was that of a ridged rather than a rounded roof profile. Three of the known Dumfriesshire examples, however, fall into the first category and parallels for this type (and possibly the Dornock example) can in fact be found in the neighbouring English county of Cumberland. Taller and more elaborate cruck trusses, which in general style and workmanship, seem to correspond particularly with the farm building at Prior Linn, have been noted in clay-walled structures at Great Orton and Burgh-by-Sands.¹³

Journeying across the Solway Plain in August, 1731, Sir John Clerk remarked on the fact that "both on the English and the Scotch side the farm houses are of clay without any mixture of stone, and these stand the weather pretty well."¹⁴ Recent investigations have shown that more than 100 clay-walled buildings still survive in this area of N. Cumberland and this figure probably represents only a small proportion of the numbers which existed in the late 18th and 19th century.¹⁵ In a valuable paper on the subject of clay building in Scotland, Mr Fenton has adduced evidence for the use of this material in the parishes of Dornock, Ruthwell, Hutton and Corrie, Moffat and Canonbie in Dumfriesshire, and in the Moss of Cree area of Wigtownshire.¹⁶ As in Cumberland, the practice may have been much more widespread, especially along the alluvial coastal plain and possibly further afield. Sir John Clerk's remark in 1731, for instance, seems to refer particularly to the area around Gretna, and in 1803 Dorothy Wordsworth noted what she described as clay cottages even in Nithsdale between Auldgirth and Brownhill, S. of Closeburn.¹⁷ The available evidence would also suggest that clay construction in Cumberland and S.W. Scotland was of the rapid variety, and walls which were often erected within the space of a day would be non-load-bearing; they would thus require an associated framework, usually crucks, to give support for the roof.¹⁸ The most detailed descriptions of this clay-building technique in Dumfriesshire relate to the parishes of Dornock and

12. This account is based upon the measured drawings of the building which were prepared by the R.C.A.H.M.S. in 1965 and which are now deposited in the archive of the National Monuments Record of Scotland. A photograph has kindly been supplied by Dr W. Kissling.

13. The building at Great Orton stands about 90m E of the parish church. A photograph of the interior of the steading of Lamonby Farm, Burgh-by-Sands, is published in *TCWAAS*, 53 (1953), fig. 4, opp. p.157.

14. S.R.O., Clerk of Penicuik Muniments, MS 2109, 13-14 (included in the section of Sir John Clerk's journal relating to England edited by Prevost, W. A. J., *TCWAAS*, 61 (1961), 206). The date 1732 occurs at the beginning and end of the MS but the days of the month mentioned in the journal correspond with those of August 1731, and in August of the following year Sir John appears to have remained at Penicuik. *Memoirs of the Life of Sir John Clark of Penicuik* (Scottish History Society, 13, 1892), 139-40.

15. Brunskill, R. W., 'The clay houses of Cumberland,' *Trans. Ancient Monuments Society*, new series, 10 (1962), 57-80.

16. Fenton, A., 'Clay building and clay thatch in Scotland,' *Ulster Folklife*, 15/16 (1970), 28-51, espec. 28-9 and 39-40.

17. Wordsworth, D., *Recollections of a Tour made in Scotland in A.D. 1803* (1874 edition), 7-8.

18. Fenton, A., *op. cit.*, 40. Cruck construction was recorded in only 9 examples in the survey of 105 clay-walled houses in Cumberland but the true proportion is probably much greater since most interiors were not inspected, Brunskill, *op. cit.*, 72.

Canonbie and thus provide an appropriate context for the clay-walled and cruck-framed buildings which have been recorded in those two places.¹⁹

Unfortunately, no direct evidence has been found to establish whether the survival of cruck-framing at Torthorwald is a vestige of a similar local tradition of clay or mud walling. It is reasonable to assume that the stone walls, which show signs of re-building above the footings, replace earlier walls of some non-load-bearing material, hence the existence of the cruck framework. Clues to this problem may lie in the fact that at least three known cruck-framed buildings,²⁰ and possibly even more at an earlier period,²¹ are, or were, situated in close proximity to the Lochar Moss, a convenient source of peats and turf both for the burgh of Dumfries and the surrounding rural areas.²² The uses of the turf are not specified, but, quite apart from its importance as fuel, for the purposes of building construction it was of course capable of serving as a roofing or walling material. Turf-walled houses were once a common feature of the rural landscape of the Scottish Highlands, and in Dumfriesshire the practice of erecting walls in alternate courses of stone and turf was not unknown.²³ These materials, like clay or mud, were employed usually, but not invariably, for the humbler type of dwelling when stone by itself was either not available, or was too costly, or was simply not suitable for building purposes. But clearly whether its walls were originally constructed of mud, clay, turf or simply masonry of inferior quality that was incapable of supporting the weight of the roof, this cottage has been part of a local cruck-framing tradition of which it is now the best surviving representative.

Most of the documentary evidence for all of these traditional building methods dates only from the late 18th century when the survival of the practices was thought to be worthy of comment or censure. In the late 18th and early 19th century improved farms and cottages with slate-covered roofs and stone-built walls capable of supporting coupled roofs were replacing traditional structures in many parts of the country including Dumfriesshire. However, the type of improved cottage recommended for the county by Dr. Singer in 1812²⁴ incorporated certain traditional elements and a number of existing cottages could probably be adapted fairly readily to the new design. Writing of his parents' cottage home at Torthorwald in 1889 the Rev. John G. Paton stated that "the walls are quite modern, having all been re-built in my father's time, except only the few great foundation boulders piled around the oaken

19. Pennant, T. *A Tour in Scotland*, 1772 (1774), 76 (Canonbie); *OSA*, II (1792), 22-3 (Dornock).

20. In addition to the two recorded examples in Torthorwald village a cottage at Stoop still retains evidence of cruck framing. Portions of cruck trusses were also recovered from buildings in course of demolition within Dumfries burgh and these fragments are now in the custody of the Burgh Museum. I am grateful to Mr A. F. Truckell for this information about the use of crucks in an urban context.

21. On returning to Torthorwald village in 1885 Dr Paton counted only 5 surviving thatched cottages and estimated that some 60 or 70 had been obliterated since the days of his childhood. Paton, *op. cit.*, 5 (cf. *NSA*, IV, 'Dumfriesshire,' 33). A proportion of these cottages may well have been cruck-framed.

22. Edgar, R., *An Introduction to the History of Dumfries c. 1746*, ed. Reid, R.C. (1915), 30-1; *OSA*, II, 2-3.

23. Dunbar, J. G., 'Scotland, The Peasant House,' in *Deserted Mediaeval Villages* (eds. Beresford and Huret, 1971), 242; Fenton, A., 'Alternating stone and turf—an obsolete building practice,' *Folk Life*, 6 (1968), 94-103, with references to this technique in Wamphray parish and possibly Langholm, 94, 96.

24. *Vide supra*.

couples".²⁵ Paton's father had in fact moved with his family from Braehead in Kirkmahoe parish in about 1830, and remained at Torthorwald until his death in 1868;²⁶ by this analogy it can be assumed that the surviving cottage assumed its present form during the first half of the 19th century. A similar and contemporay trend towards the improvement of rural buildings was also taking place in Canonbie. There the agent of the Duke of Buccleuch had complained of the abuse of the tenants' privilege of taking timber for building purposes on the grounds that the woods were being destroyed and "because many of the tenants receive but little advantage as they are at a yearly Expence from the slight manner they have of building their houses."²⁷ The result was a series of estate regulations in 1802, and one condition laid down that "no timber was to be allowed out of the Woods upon the Estates except for buildings that are to be erected in a substantial manner and covered with slates".²⁸ Crucks and slated roofs are by no means incompatible, but this regulation implied that at least the use of clay and thatch was frowned upon.

A group of buildings at Prior Linn and the recognisable nucleus of the village of Torthorwald both appear on an early 19th-century map of the county as could reasonably be expected.²⁹ But Prior Linn is not readily identifiable on a large-scale estate-plan of Canonbie parish of c. 1718, and the farm does not appear in the general rental of the Buccleuch estates in 1766-7.³⁰ In Torthorwald village a number of cottages, of which the surviving building was probably one, existed in the early 1790s on the estate of the Marquis of Queensberry.³¹ A detailed search among the Buccleuch estate records of the second half of the 18th century might provide a more precise date for a settlement at Prior Linn with which the clay-built structure was associated, but, unless it formed part of a more general pattern of settlement and building activity in the village, the erection of the cottage at Torthorwald would probably escape notice in any contemporary written record.

Because of local and regional differences in building traditions, supply of materials and, to some extent, social conditions, a date cannot be easily ascribed to the crucks in these Dumfriesshire buildings on typological grounds alone. Scientific analysis of the timber used in cruck construction might provide relative dating evidence within a given area but, quite apart from other considerations, this method, which has not yet been exploited with regard to crucks in Scotland, would not take into account the possibility of crucks being re-used from a building of earlier date. Another approach to the problem of dating, particularly in the case of the clay-walled building at Canonbie, is simply to consider the life-expectancy of structures of this nature.

25. Paton, *op. cit.*, 10.

26. *Ibid.*, 5.

27. S.R.O., Buccleuch Muniments (Dalkeith House), Box 522, Bundle 1/6 (n.d. but pre-1802).

28. *Ibid.*, Bundle 68, 22 October 1802.

29. S.R.O., Register House Plan no. 9414.

30. *Ibid.*, no. 9452, espec. ff. 24-5; Buccleuch Muniments, MS 281/1, ff. 27-30.

31. OSA, II, 3-4, 8-9.

In the survey of surviving clay-walled houses in Cumberland ten examples bore dates ranging from 1672 to 1825; the evidence of architectural features of undated examples tended to suggest a similar date-range, with many of them dating from the later period.³² These conclusions can be reconciled with the testimony of contemporary and modern English writers to the effect that clay-walled houses, if rendered and lime-washed regularly, might be expected to endure a period of 150 to 200 years.³³ Once this attention is relaxed, the processes of decay can be fairly rapid and total.

The historical and archaeological dating evidence, although somewhat incomplete, would thus tend to suggest that these two buildings may date only from the second half of the 18th century. But their probable age belies their true significance. In many of their structural characteristics they represent an important link with some of the building customs of the medieval peasant and tenant-farmer in two areas of S.W. Scotland.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance of his colleagues in the work of surveying the buildings and in the final preparation of this article, which is published by courtesy of the Commissioners. He owes a particular debt to Mr Geoffrey D. Hay, who has generously shared his experience and knowledge of building construction in Scotland. Mr A. E. Truckell has provided much encouragement for the work and Dr W. Kissling has kindly granted permission to reproduce his photograph of the cottage at Torthorwald. Other photographs are by Mr J. D. Keggie and the finished line drawings were prepared by Messrs S. Scott and D. R. Boyd. All material is Crown Copyright, Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, Scotland.

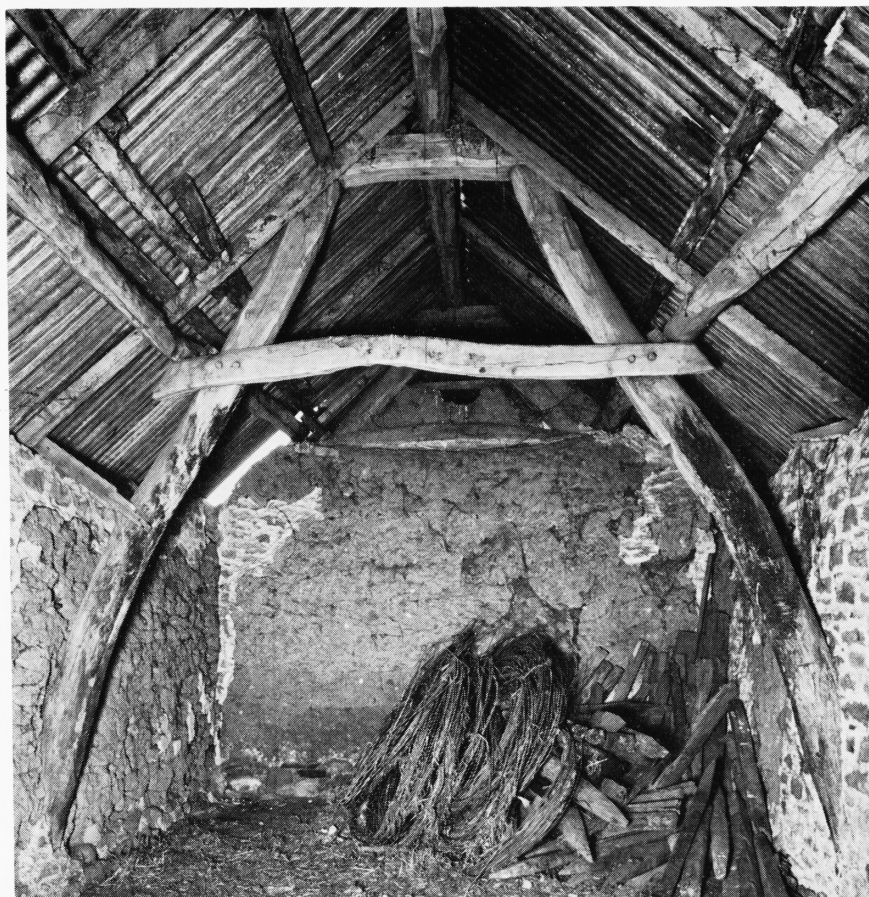
The Society is indebted to the Civil Service Department for a grant towards the cost of publishing this paper.

32. Brunskill. *op. cit.*, 69, 72.

33. *ibid.*, 59, citing Hutchinson, W., *The History of the County of Cumberland* (1794); Clifton-Taylor, A. *The Pattern of English Building* (1972 edition), 289.



Plates II (upper) and III — Cruck-Framed Cottage at Torthorwald.



Plates IV (upper) and V — Cruck-Framed Building, Prior Linn, Canonbie.
(National Monuments Record of Scotland — Crown Copyright)

A NEW WIFE FOR ALAN OF GALLOWAY

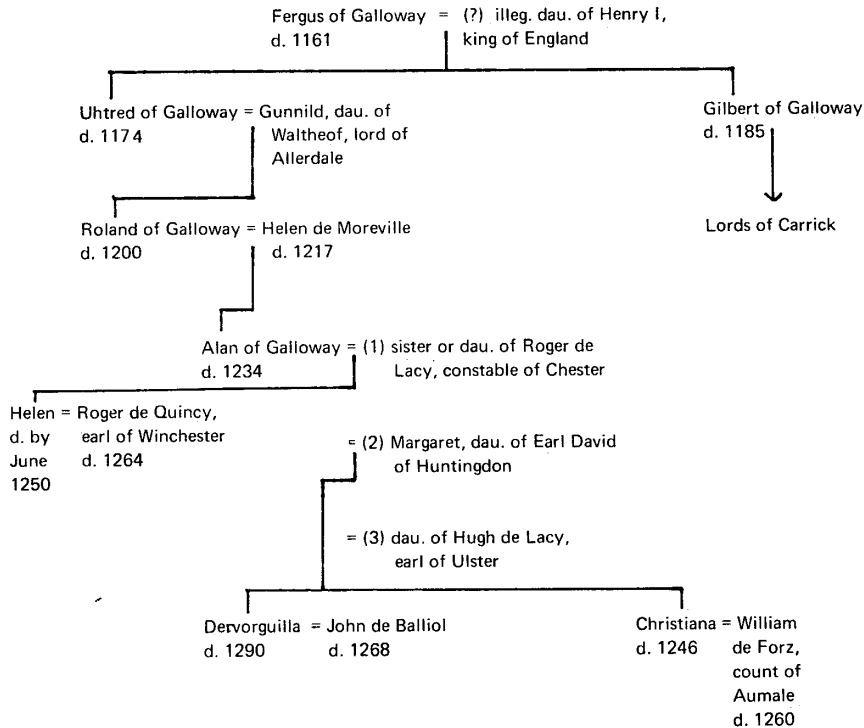
By KEITH J. STRINGER, M.A., Ph.D.

Corpus Christi College, Cambridge

In an earlier issue of these **Transactions** Lieutenant-Colonel Greeves described how a huge block of territory in northern Ireland came under temporary Galloway control in the first quarter of the thirteenth century.¹ This holding, albeit massive, was nonetheless just one of several acquisitions that the lords of Galloway had made by this date outside their own district of Scotland. Marriage, which in the medieval period usually involved the transfer of land, played a considerable part in this process; and the present paper will suggest that study of the descent of a certain property in the north of England can show that it came into the Galloway family's possession through a marriage which has not been hitherto noticed by historians.

* * *

Simplified Pedigree of the Early Lords of Galloway



¹ *Dumfriesshire Trans.*, 3rd Ser., xxxvi (1957-8), pp. 115-21.

In 1254 Roger de Quincy, earl of Winchester and constable of Scotland, granted to Edmund de Lacy the two west Yorkshire manors of Kippax and Scholes in exchange for a gift for life of the manors of Kneesall (Notts.) and Wadenhoe (Northants.), together with fifteen pounds' worth of land in Elmsall, beside South Kirkby (Yorks., W.R.).² How Earl Roger gained Kippax and Scholes in the first instance has never been firmly decided.³ But working back from 1254 it becomes clear that Kippax, and possibly Scholes also, originally formed part of the extensive Yorkshire honour of Pontefract, which had been built up after about 1080 by the Norman family of Lacy, from Lassy in the department of Calvados. Kippax, near the river Aire not far below Leeds, was in fact one of the chief administrative and economic units in the early organisation of this Lacy fief;⁴ and thus Edmund de Lacy, who in 1254 was the senior representative of the Lacys of Pontefract, simply brought back under direct control an estate that his predecessors had once regarded as a valuable demesne centre.

All this will be reasonably familiar to students of west Yorkshire feudal tenures. Less well-known is the record of a dispute in 1223 over Swillington, near Kippax — a place described in Domesday Book as pertaining to Kippax manor — though it does provide important information about the history of Kippax before the exchange of 1254. Full details of the case need not be repeated here. The significant point for our purpose is that Alan, lord of Galloway and constable of Scotland (1200-34), had instructed Herbert de Arches (Archis), his bailiff, to take possession of Swillington as an escheat.⁵ Around 1223 Alan of Galloway was therefore attempting to exercise rights of lordship in the Kippax area. Indeed, his connexion with Kippax stretched back earlier than this, for a quitclaim survives whereby he gave up his right to the advowson of Kippax church in favour of Edmund de Lacy's grandfather Roger de Lacy, constable of Chester (died 1211), who had taken the name Lacy in 1194 when he inherited the Pontefract estates through his grandmother Aubrey, the great-granddaughter of Ilbert I de Lacy, first lord of Pontefract.⁶

Thus, so far we have seen from the sources at our disposal that two non-Lacy lords had somehow managed to acquire an interest in Kippax manor in the thirteenth century, and it must be remembered that a close personal link

² *Feet of Fines for the County of York, 1246-1272*, ed. J. Parker (Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series [hereafter YASRS], 1932), p. 193; Sir Christopher Hatton's *Book of Seals*, ed. L. C. Loyd and D. M. Stenton (Northamptonshire Record Society, 1950), no. 418.

³ Cf. *Yorkshire Inquisitions of the Reigns of Henry III and Edward I*, ed. W. Brown (YASRS, 1892-1906), i, p. 98n. Earl Roger is the subject of an unpublished Edinburgh University Ph.D. thesis (1965) by Dr G. G. Simpson, whose excellent work first drew my attention to Roger's interest in Kippax and Scholes. I am also indebted to Dr Simpson for reading a draft of this paper and making helpful suggestions.

⁴ W. E. Wightman, *The Lacy Family in England and Normandy, 1066-1194* (Oxford, 1966), pp. 45-48.

⁵ *Curia Regis Rolls*, xi (London, 1955), no. 1092. Herbert belonged to a prominent Yorkshire family (*Early Yorkshire Charters*, ed. W. Farrer [Edinburgh, 1914-16], i, pp. 408-36; iii, p. 257). On Swillington's status in 1086, see *The Victoria History of the County of York*, ii, ed. W. Page (London, 1912), pp. 244, 296-7.

⁶ *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, ed. J. Bain (Edinburgh, 1881-8), i, no. 553; Wightman, *Lacy Family*, p. 86 and n. 2. Bain wrongly dates the quitclaim between 1210 and 1212.

The early Lacys of Pontefract had died out in the male line in 1193; and Roger's English property also included the honours of Halton (Cheshire) and Widnes (Lancs.). But in this article the term 'Pontefract Lacys', etc., is used to describe Roger's immediate family, irrespective of these considerations.

between these men was the fact that at an unknown date before 1234 Roger de Quincy married Alan of Galloway's daughter and coheiress Helen.⁷ But for the moment it is convenient to concern ourselves with the nature of Alan's title to Kippax. How did he gain a footing in this prominent Lacy manor? In order to attempt an answer to this question we need to reconsider some of the major events in Alan's private life — his own marriages.

Galloway scholars have established that he took two wives: Margaret, eldest daughter of Earl David of Huntingdon, and subsequently a daughter of Hugh de Lacy, earl of Ulster.⁸ (The latter, apparently called Rose, was not a Lacy of Pontefract. She was descended from the Lacys of Woebley in Herefordshire, a collateral branch of the Yorkshire Lacys.) The *Scots Peerage* suggests the existence of a third wife, a daughter of Reginald, "king of the Islands," but this is very doubtful.⁹

Having stated these basic facts, we can turn to an important piece of evidence that has been curiously ignored by the family historians. This, in the *Curia Regis Rolls* for 1214, shows Alan involved against Edmund de Lacy's father John de *warantia carte de terra de Kippes*, his specific claim being that "John should warrant the charters of his father Roger, which Alan . . . has concerning the *maritagium* of his sister."¹⁰ In other words, Alan's main demand was that John de Lacy should defend him in his seisin of the *maritagium* granted, or perhaps confirmed, to him in Kippax by Roger de Lacy, which fits in, of course, with Alan's quitclaim as testimony that he was connected with Kippax before Roger died in 1211. But to understand the significance of this passage more closely it is necessary to define what was meant by *maritagium* in early thirteenth-century England. The word described property, usually in land, which a wife's father or other kinsman conveyed to her, to her husband, or to both jointly, on the occasion of her marriage, and it was generally accepted that the principal purpose of the *maritagium* was to provide an endowment for the "heirs of the body" of the husband and wife. (By custom, only when the third heir entered the land did it become alienable, whilst the estate could revert to the original donor or his heirs in the event of the failure of issue before this prescribed degree had been reached.)¹¹ Now since we seem to know enough about Alan's forebears to make it quite plain that he did not gain the Kippax *maritagium* through any rule of inheritance, the only possible alternative would appear to be that Roger de Lacy, before his death in 1211, gave the property to Alan in marriage with a Pontefract Lacy, whose precise

⁷ *The Scots Peerage*, ed. J. Balfour Paul (Edinburgh, 1904-14, hereafter *SP*), iv, p. 142.

⁸ *SP*, iv, p. 141.

⁹ *Ibid.*, citing G. Chalmers, *Caledonia*, new edn. (Paisley, 1887-1902), v, p. 258, which is no support here.

¹⁰ *Curia Regis Rolls*, vii (London, 1935), pp. 85-6. This source speaks of John's father as 'Richard', but (as Ba'n indicated in *Cal. Docts. Scot.*, i, no. 596) the name should be 'Roger'. Also, John's style is abbreviated to 'John of Chester'—he had succeeded his father as constable of Chester when he came of age in 1213. See *The Complete Peerage*, new edn. by V. Gibbs and others (London, 1910-59), vii, p. 676.

¹¹ F. Pollock and F. W. Maitland, *The History of English Law*, 2nd edn. (Cambridge, 1898), ii, pp. 15-16.

identity—beyond the fact that she was either Roger's sister or his daughter—is uncertain because of the ambiguity of the source quoted above.

A little known letter of Pope Honorius III, dated in March 1222, supports this view. It notes that the pope had been informed by James, his legate to Scotland and Ireland, and many Scottish bishops that Alan of Galloway had married within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity.¹² The wife in question does not appear to have been Margaret, whom Alan evidently married in 1209.¹³ On the other hand, assuming that she is identical with the earl of Ulster's daughter, the complaint about consanguinity is readily understandable if, as has been argued, Alan had married a Lacy of Pontefract before he married into the Woebley branch of the family. There may seem to be a chronological difficulty in this connexion, for the Woebley alliance is said to have taken place in 1229. But there can be no major objection to revising this date and making it several years earlier. The "best" source for it is the Lanercost chronicle,¹⁴ and since the first part of this work, which includes the details of Alan's Woebley marriage, was apparently not written before 1280,¹⁵ it would be hazardous to assume that it gives the correct date for this marriage of Alan.

Thus a careful examination of the available records would seem to show that Alan gained Kippax by marriage into the Pontefract Lacys. And if this marriage is accepted, it is possible to ask a further question. Did any children result of the union? When Alan died in 1234 he was survived by Helen, wife of Earl Roger de Quincy, and two other legitimate daughters—Christiana and Dervorguilla. The inheritance of land by coheiresses usually showed no preference for the eldest, and the partition of Alan's fief was made equally among these three sisters and their respective husbands.¹⁶

Christiana and Dervorguilla can be placed on one side, because they were the issue of Alan's marriage to Earl David's daughter Margaret.¹⁷ The identity of Helen's mother is hitherto unknown; but grounds now exist for suggesting that she was a Pontefract Lacy. These stem mainly from the principles governing the descent of *maritagia*: Helen married Earl Roger de Quincy and Earl Roger is found in possession of Kippax, which is likely to have been specifically reserved for the uses of the direct descendants of Alan's Yorkshire marriage.

12. The full text of this letter is most conveniently accessible in *Vetera Monumenta Hibernorum et Scotorum Historiam Illustrantia*, ed. A. Theiner (Rome, 1864), pp. 20-21. It is calendared by A. O. Anderson in *Early Sources of Scottish History 500 to 1286* (Edinburgh, 1922), ii, p. 467, n. 3, but there is no certain reason for connecting it, as does Anderson, with a later letter of Pope Honorius (February 1225) concerning the marriage of one Alan, knight, to a lady called Juliana. The pope had appointed James his legate in Scotland and Ireland by July 1220 (*ibid.*, p. 443, n. 1).

13 *The Chronicle of Melrose*, ed. A. O. and M. O. Anderson (London, 1936), p. 54.

14 *Chronicon de Lanercost*, ed. J. Stevenson (Maitland Club, 1839), p. 40. Walter Bower, in his amplified version of John Fordun's *Gesta Annalia* made about 1447, also states that the marriage was in 1229 (*Joannis de Fordun Scotichronicon cum Supplementis et Continuatione Walteri Boweri*, ed. W. Goodall [Edinburgh, 1759], ii, p. 58). But in this instance there are close similarities in wording and context between his text and the Lanercost chronicle; and here Bower almost certainly drew his information from the latter source, as he evidently did on other occasions. *SP*, iv, p. 141, though citing Bower as the authority, dates the marriage 1228. The same misreading is found in Chalmers, *Caledonia*, v, p. 258.

15 Cf. A. G. Little, *English Historical Review*, xxxi (1916), pp. 269-79.

16 *Wigtownshire Charters*, ed. R. C. Reid (Scottish History Society, 1960), p. xxxix.

17 *SP*, iv, p. 142.

In the case of a female heir, the husband would be entitled to enjoy the land with her during the marriage,¹⁸ and it therefore seems evident that Roger's title to Kippax depended on Helen and that Helen herself was a daughter of Alan by a Pontefract Lacy.¹⁹

The other strands in the argument are not impressive by themselves, but they do give indirect support for the latter assertion. In the first place, Margaret was clearly not the mother of Helen. The proof of this is that in 1237 Helen, although alive at the time, was not counted along with Christiana and Dervorguilla as a coheir of Margaret's brother John, earl of Chester and Huntingdon.²⁰ Secondly, in 1234 Helen took to Earl Roger Alan of Galloway's hereditary office of the constabship of Scotland. Hence she was hardly the issue of that Wobley alliance which Alan entered into after his association with Margaret from 1209. For Helen appears to have been the senior coheir of Alan—that is, older than Alan's daughters by Margaret—since when daughters alone inherited in this period, offices and titles, which are indivisible, were normally attached by preferential right to the eldest.²¹

On the basis of this evidence as a whole, it is thus suggested that Helen was a child of the Pontefract marriage for which we have argued above. And it may be added that if, as seems probable, Helen was Alan's eldest surviving daughter, then her mother must have been the first wife that Alan is known to have married.

A further point should be noted before we attempt to summarise our main findings. There is no reason to suppose that Earl Roger and Helen first gained Kippax when they inherited one-third of Alan's lands in 1234, for Roger was already established there by the previous year.²² It is more likely that Alan settled Kippax upon them at the time of their marriage—perhaps together with Scholes, though evidence is lacking that Alan was ever in a position to dispose of Scholes in this way. For a father to use his own wife's *maritagium* to provide a marriage grant for a daughter of the marriage was not impossible, and we know that Helen's marriage portion was located in the honour of Pontefract.²³ Yet if Kippax and possibly Scholes constituted Helen's *maritagium* an explanation is required of how Earl Roger managed to alienate the manors to Edmund de Lacy in exchange for an estate for life. In 1254 Roger had three surviving children by Helen,²⁴ and (as has been shown) earlier English practice recognised that the basic object of her marriage grant was to sustain this issue. In short, the land would have been considered inalienable. But Roger's action must be

¹⁸ See, in general, Pollock and Maitland, *Hist. Eng. Law*, ii, pp. 399-418.

¹⁹ It is perhaps noteworthy that this would not be the only Quincy connexion with the Yorkshire Lacys: Roger's niece Margaret married John de Lacy by 1221 (*Complete Peerage*, vii, p. 679).

²⁰ R. Stewart-Brown, *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, xxxv (1920), pp. 36-37.

²¹ Cf. *ibid.*, p. 28. The Melrose chronicle describes Helen as Alan's eldest surviving daughter (*Chron. Melrose*, p. 83).

²² The *Chartulary of St. John of Pontefract*, ed. R. Holmes (YASRS, 1899-1902), i, no. 52; *Close Rolls of the Reign of Henry III, 1231-1234* (London, 1905), p. 266.

²³ *Close Rolls . . . 1242-1247* (London, 1916), p. 371.

²⁴ *Complete Peerage*, xii, II, p. 753 and n.

set against the fact that by the mid-thirteenth century the English courts began to allow alienation of the *maritagium* the moment the husband and wife had issue. As Professor Plucknett has commented: ". . . the gift became alienable so as to defeat the expectation of the issue inheriting, and to destroy the reversion if such issue should have failed. The donor's intention of providing for the children of the marriage was thus frustrated, and his gift not only failed to reach its destination but did not even come back."²⁵ Earl Roger's treatment of Kippax and Scholes may have been precisely in keeping with this doctrine.

* * *

It seems that sufficient evidence has already been produced to allow the conclusion that Alan of Galloway married into the Pontefract Lacys; no other explanation makes consistent sense of the descent of Kippax in the thirteenth century. What then is the significance of this discovery? Obviously we have an indication of how marriage could extend the social—and landed—connexions of the lord of an ancient Scottish province, and of how closely these connexions might involve him in Anglo-Norman society. But there is a familiar pattern in all this. As shown in the family tree accompanying this discussion, Alan's great-grandfather Fergus, lord of Galloway, probably married an illegitimate daughter of King Henry I of England.²⁶ Uhtred of Galloway, Alan's grandfather, married Gunnild, daughter of Waltheof, lord of Allerdale in Westmorland;²⁷ and Helen de Moreville, the wife of Alan's father Roland of Galloway, belonged to a family that came originally from Morville, near Valognes in Normandy.²⁸ The early lords of Galloway were thus accustomed to finding brides from families that originated outside the kingdom of Scotland, and by marrying a Lacy of Pontefract Alan would merely be keeping up this tradition of his house.

Likewise, it is important to bear in mind that from an early stage in his career Alan was a landowner of some substance in England. When he succeeded Roland as lord of Galloway in 1200, he also gained an impressive estate centred on Newbiggin in north Westmorland, which Gunnild had brought to the family in marriage with Uhtred.²⁹ Then by 1217 at the latest he inherited from his mother Helen, the daughter and eventual heiress of Richard de Moreville, not only the districts of Cunningham in Ayrshire and Lauderdale in Berwickshire,³⁰ but also a claim to property in the English honour of Huntingdon³¹ and probably

25 T. F. T. Plucknett, *Legislation of Edward I* (Oxford, 1949), p. 129.

26 G. W. S. Barrow, *Robert Bruce* (London, 1965), p. 36, n. 2.

27 *SP*, iv, p. 137.

28 G. W. S. Barrow, *Annales de Normandie*, xv (1965), p. 502.

29 *Dumfriesshire Trans.*, 3rd Ser., v (1916-18), pp. 258-9; *Wigtownshire Charters*, ed. Reid, p. xxii. Dr Reid notes that Torpenhow (Cumberland) also came to the family in the wake of Uhtred's marriage to Gunnild, but this estate may not have passed into Alan's hands (cf. *Early Yorkshire Charters*, ix, ed. C. T. Clay [YASRS, Extra Series, 1952], pp. 16-17; no. 54).

30 Some details of these Scottish lands are given by Professor Barrow in *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, xxix (1956), pp. 16-17.

31 W. Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees* (London and Manchester, 1923-5), ii, pp. 356-8.

a west Yorkshire estate based on Burton in Lonsdale.³² Furthermore, Alan's landed interests in England were matched by a certain prominence in English politics: he was one of the sixteen lay barons on whose advice King John claimed to have granted Magna Carta.³³ For Alan, therefore, the border between England and Scotland was no obstacle to the accumulation of land or to personal ambition, and his links with the Lacys of Pontefract should be regarded as very much part of this same international outlook—as were his marriages to daughters of Earl David of Huntingdon and Earl Hugh of Ulster, though this is not the place to discuss these alliances in detail. Again, at the local level, it is equally noteworthy that Burton in Lonsdale, lying contiguous with forest interests of the Pontefract Lacys and only about one day's ride from the heart of their Yorkshire property,³⁴ brought Alan's family directly within the orbit of these Lacys, and this social contact would give him the opportunity of marriage into their line.³⁵

But we need to put our evidence for the Pontefract marriage against a wider background than simply Alan's family or his career. For the lords of Galloway were not the only landowners in Scotland to establish or exploit territorial or personal connexions in England. As well as the Scottish royal family, the earls of Fife and Dunbar were active in these ways during the twelfth century.³⁶ And by Alan's day much land had been gained in Scotland by members of Anglo-Norman families who did not give up their existing possessions in England, though their Scottish acquisitions were often more extensive.³⁷ In these movements is to be found the origin of a powerful group of Anglo-Scottish landlords. The process had been long and complex and it was not by any means complete. An Anglo-Scottish estate could be split by a political crisis between the realms; some were divided by partitions. But still more survived intact, others were doubtless reunited or reconstituted, and many were founded after Alan's death. The Anglo-Scottish bond was easily created and it was frequently being renewed. This is a major theme of British feudal history, and Alan of Galloway's association with Kippax and the Lacys of Pontefract is firmly bound up in it.

³² Richard de Moreville and his wife Avise de Lancaster certainly held lands in this district, which (including Burton itself) passed via Helen to Roland of Galloway (*The Coucher Book of Furness Abbey*) ed. J. C. Atkinson and J. Brownbill [Cheltenham Society, New Series, 1886-1919], ii, II, pp. 301-2, 304-5, 310-12, 334-7; *Early Yorks. Chrs.*, ix, ed. C. T. Clay, no. 43). This property probably descended to Alan with the rest of the Moreville fief, but firm evidence of this cannot be found.

³³ J. C. Holt, *Magna Carta* (Cambridge, 1965), pp. 316-17.

³⁴ *Coucher Book of Furness Abbey*, ii, II, pp. 301, 305. Cf. also Dr Wightman's map in *Lacy Family*, pp. 22-23.

³⁵ In this respect, note also Sir Charles Clay's suggestion in *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, lxxv (1950), pp. 89-91, that one of Alan's sisters married Nicholas de Stuteville of Cottingham, near Hull (Yorks., E.R.).

³⁶ *Early Yorks. Chrs.*, xii, ed. C. T. Clay (YASRS, Extra Series, 1965), no. 53; *A History of Northumberland*, ed. by the Northumberland County History Committee (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1893-1940), vii, pp. 29ff. On Scottish royal gains in England, see M. F. Moore, *The Lands of the Scottish Kings in England* (London, 1915).

³⁷ R. L. G. Ritchie, *The Normans in Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1954), does not explore this subject much later than 1165, but it is still the best general account available.

THE HEARTH TAX FOR DUMFRIESSHIRE: PART III

By DUNCAN ADAMSON

Here we have the final part of the Hearth Tax lists, the first two parts for the town of Dumfries and the Nithsdale and Eskdale parishes having been published in earlier volumes of the Transactions. This division is purely for convenience, and in no way corresponds to the division adopted in 1690 when collection began. Then Nithsdale and Annandale were collected separately, but names were finally all put in the same book, while a separate book was made for Eskdale. These books are to be found in the Leven and Melville papers in the Scottish Record Office (references GD 26/7/375/1 for Nithsdale and Annandale; GD 26/7/375/5 for Eskdale). The sub-collector for Dumfries, James Scott of Rennaldburn, died while the tax was being collected. He was replaced by Robert Maxwell of Bearcroft for Nithsdale and Annandale, while Walter Riddell of Nottieholm was later asked to depone for Eskdale.

The value of the Hearth Tax lies in the fact that it gives the fullest record of the people in the county before the 1841 census. Before 1691 there are a few Valuation Rolls and Stent Rolls, but these deal only with proprietors, whereas the Hearth Tax was supposed to list every householder. My aim in the lists which follow has been to give the maximum amount of information, and because of this I have added a number of notes to most parishes. These notes are based on various documents in the Leven and Melville papers. Most of them are taken from the original lists made up by the proprietors, which sometimes differ from the final version. Occasionally there are lists—as for Middlebie—showing the number of hearths attributed to each proprietor. For ease of reference I have numbered the households in each parish. An entry such as “Jo Smith and Jo Scott in Damhead, Markie Carruthers and his sonne—4” (in Kirkpatrick-Fleming 48-51) is assumed to represent four houses. The references in the parish notes are to the documents in the Scottish Record Office.

Farms and Farm Touns and Towns

We are all familiar with the concept of the “farm toun” of anything from 2 to 20 tenants. How large were farming units in Dumfriesshire? Unfortunately the Hearth Tax does not give an absolutely clear answer, because that was not a question it was particularly concerned with. Generally, the clerk simply copied out the list supplied by the proprietor, and it is clear that some proprietors were much less specific than others. To take an example—we have two different references to the Duke of Queensberry’s hearths at Ecclefechan: In one, **all** his property in the locality comes under the one heading—“Ecclefechan,” whereas in the Hearth Tax lists it is divided among 5 headings (9 hearths in Ecclefechan, and also Woodlands, Nether and Over Bogsyde, Banks).

On the same basis, on the evidence of the Hearth Tax alone, we cannot say whether the 23 successive headings under Bengall, or the 33 under Dornock, or the 28 under Kirkmichael, means that there was a farm-toun or village of that size, or whether Bengall was simply used as a general term for the farms in the locality.

This can work both ways. The Annan and Lochmaben returns make it clear that inside burgh boundaries there were districts with names—like Seafield—which make them look as if they were outside. Likewise, some entries in country districts, which look completely separate, might well represent farms which for some purposes were regarded as combined units.

For what it is worth, the picture given by the Hearth Tax is that farm units generally were small. For example, in Johnstone parish 144 hearths were divided among 56 farms—and in only one (Carse) were more than three people mentioned. Johnstone was not quite typical, but one need only look through the lists to see that it was uncommon to find more than six houses to a farm, and that one or two was much more usual.

The collectors of the Hearth Tax actually made a list of “touns” in Nithsdale and Annandale, 33 in all if Dumfries be added:

Nithsdale: Sanquhar, Disdeer, Penpont, Tinderine, Minniehie (Moniaive), Quarrelwood, Closburne, Dincow, Emmisfield, Diswinton, Tinwald, Rowcan, Mussell (Mouswald), Rochell, Kirkmichael, Thornhill.

Annandale: Rivell (Ruthwell), Comortrees, Priestforde, Hoddum, Akenfechan (Ecclefechan), Trealtrow, Dornick, Midlebie, Tornock (Torbeckhill? or Tordock?), Bottordails, Lochmaben, Annan, Lockarby, Torimor, Mantounrige, Dinwiddie.

Some of these do not even find a mention in the official Hearth Tax list, some—like Thornhill, were very small; others may have been quite large, but there is no evidence that any of them rivalled the burghs in size. Adopting the Hearth Tax classification, the biggest were Kirmichael (28), Closeburn (27 including Mains and Mill), Dornock (33), and Lockerbie (21). Among the larger modern villages, Moniaive had 16 houses, Thornhill 9, and Ecclefechan a dozen. Only 3 houses are under the heading of Kirkconnel. Two other fairly large communities were Moffat (missed out completely from the Hearth Tax) and—in Eskdale—Langholm. If we equate Aikenholme with Langholm, it is arguable that Langholm was as large as Annan. We have incidentally a figure of 762¹ for Langholmtoun in 1755, by which time it must have grown considerably.

In Annan there were only 58 houses and 73 hearths, including the poor. It might seem too few to be credible, yet a check against names mentioned in the Town Council minutes for 1694 shows that they are nearly all to be found in the Hearth Tax, which must therefore be assumed to be pretty accurate.

¹ Given by Langholm minister for Webster's Census—see S.S.P.C.K. records in Scottish Record Office.

The Hearth Tax list was probably accurate, too, for Lochmaben, but misleading. There were only 33 houses (36 hearths) listed, but 10 hearths of the poor were omitted as were all the properties belonging to Eshiesheills and Haleaths, who between them owned 45% of the burgh's valued property in 1671¹.

Even if Lochmaben's hearths were doubled, it would still give us a smaller total than Sanquhar. Lochmaben is interesting also in its rather un-tounlike make-up: 38 hearths to 35 houses is a remarkably low average, more like a rural area. Were there no wealthy merchants in Lochmaben? Or was the Hearth Tax a cheat? Certainly the Convention of Royal Burghs thought Lochmaben wealthy enough to tax it in 1692 at 3/- per £100; Annan's share was 2/-; Sanquhar only 1/-.²

Some of the country houses—particularly Drumlanrig—rivalled the burghs in the number of hearths, but probably held a much smaller population. (Only 23 people were listed in the Poll Tax for Drumlanrig.) Perhaps the most surprising thing is that so many of the middle or upper classes lived apparently in small houses. For example, Maxwell of Bearcroft himself was quite typical of the smaller proprietors by having only 2 hearths.

Hearth Distribution

Outside Dumfries the one-hearthed house predominated.

There were a few parishes (e.g., Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Dornock) or estates (Sir Robert Dalryell's) where only the occasional mill, kiln and smiddy raised the number of hearths above the number of houses. A similar pattern can be found in most of Argyllshire, but not in wealthier areas of Scotland. For example, in West Lothian the average was about 1.6 per house—equalled in Dumfriesshire only by the town of Dumfries itself. We might explain variations between one parish and another as purely accidental (one big house can make a difference in a small parish), or the result of mistakes, deliberate or otherwise, by those who made up the lists. But if we accept that generally the Hearth Tax tells the truth, there emerges an interesting geographical difference between the high-average (and possibly wealthier areas) and the low-average (and possibly poor). A "high" average of 1.4 or more hearths per house is found in Keir and Dalgarno, Holywood, Dunscore, Kirkbride, Tynron, Kirkmahoe (all Nithsdale) and in Dalton, Wamphray and Johnston.

A low-average (1.2 or less) in Tinwald, Morton, Torthorwald and Mouswald (all classed as Nithsdale), Dryfesdale, St. Mungo, Dornock, Hutton and Corrie, Applegarth and Kirkpatrick-Juxta.

Comparing these lists one might say that as a generalisation, a bigger house (2 hearths or more) was not uncommon in Mid-Nithsdale, but was uncommon in Lockerbie and the surrounding parishes.

¹ See Valuation in Lochmaben Town Council Minute Book.

² See printed Minutes of Convention of Royal Burghs. The tax rolls are summarised in T. C. Smout 'Scottish Trade on the Eve of Union,' pp. 282-283. Lochmaben's assessment for 1692 was unusually high; in 1697 it was, like Sanquhar, at 1/-—Annan remaining at 2/-.

Name Distribution

Here, too, Nithsdale contrasts with Annandale (and Eskdale). It isn't just that Nithsdale had different surnames—this we should expect—but that whereas in no part of Nithsdale did any single name predominate, one could almost imagine a clan system in Annandale—Dalton was Carruthers country. Hutton for the Grahams, Irvings in Dornock. and so on. In Eskdale there were Armstrongs, Littles and Scots. But far and away the commonest surname was Johnstone.

The contrast between the different parts of the county can be seen by examining the surnames in two parishes such as Tundergarth (in Annandale) and Closeburn (in Nithsdale). In Tundergarth a third of all families were Johnstons which is, in fact, a higher proportion than one would find of Campbells in Inverary—and together, Johnstones, Grahams, Beatties, Armstrongs and Littles make up 55% of the total, so that the name pattern in Tundergarth was typical of a Highland parish. Closeburn was a rather larger parish, the traditional home of the Kirkpatricks, so that if it was to follow a similar pattern, we might expect around 40 "Kirkpatricks" to correspond with the 34 Johnstons in Tundergarth. Instead there were 7 or 8 (depending on whether one counts a "Patrick" in the total), but it was still the commonest surname in the parish. There were half-a-dozen Brouns and as many Milligans, and a few Smiths, Goudies, Dunns, Johnstones, Watsons and Wallaces. In other words, in Closeburn there was much more variety of surname.

The same sort of contrast could be made between other parishes in the two areas. The over-all result is that the names which appear most often in the Hearth Tax are all Annandale and Eskdale names. There are nearly 300 Johnstones, nearly twice as many as the next commonest, Bells and Irvings. Then are Graham, Little, Carruthers, Armstrong and Smith.

Apart from Smith, these were all traditionally Annandale or Eskdale surnames. There was, however, one part of Nithsdale where they were already common—the town of Dumfries itself. Presumably this reflects the pull that the town had on the surrounding countryside.

There were some remarkable concentrations. In Crossdicks, Hutton and Corrie, 6 out of 7 entries were named Harkness—so one wonders whether the exception, Janet Little, was the widow of a seventh Harkness. Then in Ruthwell 10 of the last 11 entries were Dicksons. In Middlebie there were 16 Bells out of 31 families on Queensberry's list, and 36 Bells for the whole parish (for which the returns are incomplete). This was apparently the largest group bearing one surname in one parish.

Although Maxwell was the surname of quite a number of proprietors, the families of that name are not numerous. This presumably explains why in 1587 they were missed out of Parliament's list of clans. This list included one or two

names which were not particularly common in the Hearth Tax—Moffat, Latimer, Thomson, Glendinning.

Moffat and Eskdale

The treatment of Moffat in the Hearth Tax is puzzling; only a small proportion of proprietors made returns, and these were dated July, 1692—whereas most other lists were made up in 1690 and 1691. Moffat was presumably considered a place of some significance, for a document—undated but likely to be in 1690—listed the places where heritors were to meet to give in their lists; from certain parishes they were to go to Dumfries, Annan, Sanquhar, or Lockerbie, but from Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Johnstone, Wamphray, St. Mungos (which seems odd) and Middlebie, they had to go to Moffat. Then the list was altered; Moffat was removed, and Ecclefechan became the centre for Middlebie, Hoddam and St. Mungo. Thereafter Moffat was simply omitted from nearly all the lists that were made at different times for Annandale—lists of heritors, of parishes, of deficients and so on.

Likewise, only one major document survives for Eskdale—the one reproduced here. Despite some evidence to the contrary, I believe it to be very incomplete. There is evidence that it was made fairly early perhaps in 1690 before the proprietor's lists had all been received. According to this list there were only a little over 650 hearths in Eskdale, and in 1755 Webster reckoned a population of 5177—a rate of increase that is barely credible. On the other hand most of the Eskdale proprietors, including Buccleuch, are represented, while James Scott, the original collector was an Eskdale man, so that it might be supposed he would collect them first. However, why did Riddell of Nottieholm never make his deposition at Edinburgh? The obvious answer is that he knew the lists were incomplete.²

For Stablegordon parish the Hearth Tax list can be checked from the parish register, which has births for 1687:

Sample Check. January-May, 1687

Names in parish register	39
Clearly identifiable in Hearth Tax	27
Possibly in Hearth Tax	3
Not in Hearth Tax	9

At around 70% it is a pretty high representation, considering the four year gap, so perhaps this parish at least was listed fairly thoroughly.

¹ Acts of Parliament of Scotland iii., 466-467. The list is discussed in Kermack, "The Scottish Borders." Kermack quotes various 16th century estimates of the armed strength of the Border clans.

² The alternative explanation is that, although the list was complete, Riddell was unable to get the money. However, the papers of James Melville of Cassingray (the collector for Scotland) show that £165 sterling was paid by Scott. Almost certainly this included money which was collected in Eskdale. It is possible that the Eskdale lists are of people who had actually paid the tax, whereas in Nithsdale and Annandale all were listed from whom payment was due.

The Eskdale parishes were re-organised in 1703. Wauchope and Stablegordon were joined to form Langholm, but a section of Stablegordon was transferred to Westerkirk, while the northern part of Westerkirk became the parish of Eskdalemuir. The present parish of Half-Morton was previously in Wauchope parish.

Conclusions

The principal arguments in the preceding pages may be summarised thus:

There seem to have been significant differences between Nithsdale and Annandale—with larger houses and greater variety of surnames in the former. Another difference was pointed out in the previous article—that there was apparently a greater growth of population in Annandale between 1691 and 1755.

On farm-touns, I believe the evidence is that they were small, while there were few villages which could be classed as more than hamlets, and apart from Dumfries the burghs were tiny—with Sanquhar, the biggest, having a probable population of around 400.

We end with another table. As I said before, there are a great many different lists in the Record Office, and often they add people, or at least numbers, which are not in the official list. This table shows for each parish the highest number of hearths ever recorded:

Parish	Official list	Maximum	Parish	Official list	Maximum
Annan	148	225	Kirkmichael	101	168*
Applegarth	91	98	Kirkpatrick-Fleming ...	92	118
Caerlaverock	163	192	Kirkpatrick-Juxta	99	140*
Closeburn	172	202	Lochmaben	219	229
Cummertrees	145	177	Middlebie	103	178
Dalton	74	87?	Moffat	44	60†
Dornock	99	107	Morton	71	72*
Dryfesdale	246	290?	Mousewald and Thorwald	201	209
Dumfries	952	952*	Penpont	139	139*
Dunscore	170	183	Ruthwell	154	154
Durisdale	247	250*	St. Mungo	89	92*
Glencairn	203	227	Sanquhar and Kirkconnell	341	353*
Gretna	194	209	Tinwald	65	155
Hoddam	152	190	Tundergarth	125	129*
Holywood	144	163	Tynron	116	116*
Hutton and Corrie	174	188*	Wamphray	93	107
Johnston	144	145*			
Keir and Dalgarno	140	156			
Kirkbride	50	50			
Kirkmahoe	180	199			
				5940	6709

Eskdale:

Canonbie	78
Ewes	77
Staplegordon	128
Wauchope	103
Westerkirk	266

 652

* In all parishes some poor are probably omitted, but in these they are hardly recorded at all. As a rough guide the poor should be assumed to represent 10% of the total.

† Most of Moffat parish missing.

The total Nithsdale and Annandale "Maximum" is 6709. If we add, as very rough estimates, 100 poor hearths for Dumfries, 100 unrecorded hearths for Moffat (both of which may err on the low side), and 300 unrecorded poor elsewhere, we have a total of 7209 hearths for the two "shires." Amount counties with smaller totals, the nearest were Roxburgh, Berwick and Renfrew, while the Eskdale hearths might put Dumfries above Stirling and East Lothian—leaving Edinburgh (and Midlothian), Forfar, Fife, Perth, Aberdeen, Lanark and Ayr as the only counties which were indisputably larger.¹

ANNAN**Annan Town**

1 William Graham of Blaikwood	4
2 Bruce Blair	2
3 John Johnstone Gallabank	2
4 Patrick Galloway late bailzie	2
5 Margaret Wilkie relict to David Johnstone	2
6 John Irvine	2
7 Mr John Minzies	2
8 Janet Dickson	1
9 Andreu Smith & smiddie	2
10 William Johnstone masone	1
11 John Tynding	1
12 John Smith & smiddie	2
13 Thomas Pott	1
14 Margaret Pott	1
15 Rachel Grahame	1
16 Eduard Johnstone	1
17 Thomas Johnstone	1
18 Thomas Pott merct	1
19 Rot Johnstone younger	1
20 David Millar	1
21 John Loch	1
22 John Johnstone	1
23 William Haire (?)	1
24 Tho Wilkie & kilne	2
25 Florence Tinming	1
26 Adam Johnstone	1
27 Jean Johnstone	1

28 James Lintone	1
29 Rot Johnstone elder	1
30 Jean Smith	1
31 John Williesone	1
32 William Johnstone	1
33 William Pool in Palacegate	1
34 William Dalgliesh	1
35 James Pool in Wals	1
36 Bessie Robesone Seafeld	1
37 John Bell yr	1
38 Marion Rae yr	1
39 Rot Irvine yr	1
40 John Devison yr	1
41 George Halyday Whinning	1
42 Elizabeth Johnstone	1
43 Ritchard Bell Blackfoot	1
44 John Glaisters Sandells	1
45 Helen Robsone yr	1
46 Ritchard Poull yr	1
47 James Poull yr	1
48 Wm Johnstone Cloushead	1
49 Mary Gass her house belonging to Margaret Wilkine waste	1
50 The Manse waist	3
51 James Lintone for a kilne	1
52 Simeon Gordon Batlehill	1

E of Annandail

53 Eduard Jacksons in Milbie	1
54 John Hill yr	1
55 Jo Johnstone Reed-gatehead	1
56 Rot Johnstone yr	1
57 William Johnstone Houes	2
58 John Pool yr	2
59 George Pool yr	1
60 John Ferrish Milfield	1
61 William Ferrish Milfield	2
62 William Pool Milfield	1
63 John Mcwhinnie Milfield	1
64 John Cockpen Milfield	1
65 John Dalgleish Milfield	1
66 Rot Pool yr	1
67 James Pool & kilne	2
68 Jo Thompsonsone Croftheads	1
69 William Carruthers yr	1
70 Rot Ross, Neubie Carns	2
71 John Dalgliesh	1
72 John Litle yr	1
73 William Grahame yr	1
74 Neubie House	11

¹ The returns for Argyll and Inverness were incomplete.

Sir James Douglas		88 Wm S t e u a r t,	104 John Suadine	1
75 Milne of Enterfoord	1	Blackitlees	105 John Dalgliesh	1
76 William Blaick		Limekilns	106 Andrew Hendersone	1
Murthill	1	89 Adam Carlile yr ...	4 107 Arthur Pattie	1
77 John Blaick yr	1	90 Adam Thompsonsone	108 William Britch yr	1
78 John Reddick yr ...	1	Straitt	2 William Bell of Hardrigs	
John Irvine		91 George Grahame yr	1 109 Wm Mcjolie North-	
79 John Gass	1	92 George Thompsonsone	field	1
80 Thomas Bell	1	in Utterfoord (?) ...	1 110 George Irvine	
Cove in lists		93 George Gass	1 Hardrigs	2
81 William Irvine of		94 Matheu Fergusone		Total 148
Cove in Cleuch-		yr		
heads	2	95 John Hanam yr ...	1 Notes	
82 Eduard Irvine yr ...	1	96 Rot Roddick	1 GD26/7/375/2	
83 William Moffitt yr	1	97 Thomas Rae	1 Poor in Annan	
84 Wm Irvine, Land-		Warrantbie	111 Bessie Rae	1
heads	1	98 James Carruthers yr	3 112 Ninian Wilsone ...	1
85 William Tulkie		99 Eduard Fergusone	1 113 George Wilsone ...	1
Landheads	1	100 William Suadine ...	1 114 James Halieday ...	1
86 Wm Broach elder		101 Margaret Irvine ...	1 115 George Mcklen ...	1
in Garthhead	1	102 William Suadine ...	1 116 Elizabeth Storie ...	1
87 Wm Brutch yr	1	103 John Pooll	1 All in the town of Annan.	

GD 26/7/321:—

Limekilns—given as Adam Carlile of Limekilns: The list here varies considerably from that given above:

Geo. Thomson in Rutterford 1, Geo Gass 1, Matheu Fergusone 1, John Hochan 1, James Rodock 1, Tho Rae 1, Marion Thomson 1, Margaret Chambers 1, Limekilns for himself 5 and a kiln.

This makes a total of 14, as against the official 13.

Adam Carlile of Brydkirk & his tenants

118 Himself 4; a mill & a kill 2; 119 Edward Fergusone; 120 John Pooll; 121 Adam Berton; 122 Mgt Pooll; 123 Alex Bell; 124 Agnus Brooch; 125 Mgt Holyday; 126 Wm Fergusone, 1; 127 John Gibsone; 128 Jo Fergusone; 129 James Pooll; 130 John Fergusone; 131 Rich Fergusone; 132 Eliz Carlile; 133 John Caruthers; 134 Tho Hendersone; 135 Tho Carlile; 136 Wm. Scott. —each 1.

Annandail

In Milbie: Edward Jackson 1

John Hill

(See 53, 54)

Total ... 26 hearths (29th Oct. 1690)

The Earl of Annandale's list also varies considerably. The full list is:

Newbie: James Ross, 1 — The waste house belonging to the E. of Annandale, 4; Rot Ross 1; Jo Dalglish 1; Wm Graham 1; John Little 1.

Millfield: Ja Faritch 1; Rot Pooll 1; Wm Faritch 2; John Faritch 1; The Mill 1; Jo Dalglish 1; Mgt Wightman 1; Jo Cockpen 1; Jo McWhinnv 1; Ja Pooll 1; Wm Pooll 1; Gilb McCleane 1; Ja Merv 1; The Kill 1.

The Howes: Jo Pooll 1; the kill 1; Geo

Pooll 1; his kill 1; Wm Johnstone, Jo Pooll, Jean Little — each 1.

Roadgatehead: Jo Johnstone 1; Rot Johnstone 1.

Croftheads: John Thomsonsone 1; Ja Allan 1; Wm Caruthers 1.

The Broom & Broomsteell: Geo Walker 1; David Hill 1.

Goollylands: Tho Bell, Jo Gass, Rich Bell in Beckfoot & ... Bell, his sone — each, 1.

There is yet another list given by the E. of Annandale, basically similar to the others. For Newbie house it details: "In the old tour, 4; in the back hall, 5; ane kiln & oven, 2".

It also lists the following poor:—

137 John Merrie, blind
138 Janet Davidsonsone, Cruket
139 Janet Johnstoun
140 Janet Pattie
141 Mgt Wightman
142 Jean Lyell (?)

Cove's list adds 143 Jannott Rae, poor; 144 Bessie Graham in Blakettlies, poor; and is signed by Irving on 22 May, 1691.

Warrantbie's list is signed by Ja Carruthers of Warrantbie 20/5/1691. It adds as poor:— 145 Jeane Carruthers of Warrantbie 1; 146 John Johnstoun yair, pore 1.

Bell's list dated 19/5/91. Geo. Irving is given as in heidings (?) Hearths of Mr Wm Grahame of Moss (torn) in parish of Annan.

Seafield: John Bell & John Robsone, Marion Rae, Ja Pool—each 1 (see 36-40).

Jockstoune: 147 Mgr Bell, 148 Wm Irving, 149 Wm. Bell, 150 Tho Calvait, 151 Jean Irving, 152 Geo Litster, 153 Jo Lowrie, 154 Wm Carruthers, for a kill, 155 Jo Irving, 156 Wm Carruthers, 157 Jo Irving, 158 Ja Irving elder, 159 Ja Bell, 160 Marie (?) Broune, 161 Wm Byres, 162 Wm Irving, 163 Jo Steel yor,

164 Geo Hendersone, 165 Tho (?) Irving, 166 Rot Millar, 167 Jo Steel elder, 168 Tho Boll, 169 John 170 Hln Wright, 171 John Byres yor, 172 Wm Byres, 173 Ja Steel, 174 Jo Agnew 4. One each, except John Agnew. These apparently add 27 houses & 31 hearths to the total for Annan parish.

CUMMERTREES

E of Annandail

1 Rodsger Lausone
Broomsteill 1
2 David Hill yr 1
3 John Bryce yr 1
4 John Hill yr 1
5 William Atchisone
Kiltoune 1
6 Halbert Atchisone
Kiltoune 1
7 George Haliday
Cummertrees 1
8 John Kelstone yr ... 1
9 Jean Johnstone yr ... 1
10 William Dods yr ... 1
11 David Graham
Mossyde 1
12 John Hill Neyerfield 1
13 Andreu Atchisone yr 1
14 David Coutart yr ... 1
15 William Hill Ryelt 1
16 John Hill yr 1
17 John Daviesone yr ... 1
18 Tho Ferguson Priest-
syde 1
19 John Johnstone 1
20 John Gass 1
21 William Nickolsone 1
22 George Waker 1

Viscount of Stormont

23 Fraderick Mclenan
Trailtrou & a kilne 3
24 John Palmer 1
25 Katarine Johnstone 1
26 Beatrix Davidstone 1
27 John Irvine 1
28 John Carruthers ... 1
29 John Rae 2
30 Janet Blaick 2
and kilne 1
31 John Broun 1
32 John Fergusone ... 1
33 James Johnstone ... 1
34 John Graham 1
35 John Rae younger 1
ane kilne 1
36 Jean Irvine 1
37 Nickolas Murray ... 1
38 Mary Swane 1
39 Ueilly Slaughter ... 1

40 James Andersone ... 1
41 William Irvine 1
42 John Johnstone ... 1
43 John Wightman 1
44 Jean Wightman ... 1

Kelhead

45 Kelhead house 7
46 The office houses ... 4
47 John Broun Bouhill 1
48 David Gass yr 1
49 John Mcdilt 1
50 Andreu Smith &
smiddy 2
51 David Gass yor 1
In Beckhead ane
waste 1
52 Gilbert Atchisone
Winterclough 1
53 James Broun 1
54 George Rie Neubig-
ging 1
55 John Robisone 1
56 Agnus Irvine 1
57 Rot Becktone Neyr-
toun 1
58 John Pattie yr 1
59 Wm Roddick & kilne 2
60 James Andersone &
kilne 2
61 Jo Crekan Murehead 1
62 Francis Bell Mure-
head 1
63 Wm Dalglish Murri-
fitt 1
64 Pater Tabert Todloft 1
65 George Morisone
Littlewhat 1
66 John Broun Neyr
Mains 1
67 George Broun Neyr
Mains 1
68 Rot Penk Neyr
Mains 1
69 Richard Broun Neyr
Mains 1
70 Rot Homm Hichill 1
71 Michael Ritchartson
Cummertrees 1
72 John Herkness Cum-
mertrees 1

73 Stonbridge & kilne 2
74 Gauin Underwood
Tounend 1
75 William Lausone ... 1
76 Ludowick Carlile
Petihmouth 1

Morrywhat

77 His own duelling
house 4
78 Gauin Glendinning 1
79 Thomas Smith 1
80 Rot Clerk 1
81 Peter Pottar 1
82 Janet Rae 1
83 John Bell 1
84 Marian Simpsone ... 1
85 William Wightman 1
86 John Smith 1
87 Marian Henderson 1
88 David Fergusone ... 1
89 John Michelsone ... 1
90 Wm Wightman
Tounhead 1
91 John Gass 1
92 Mungo Johnstone ... 1
93 David Irvine 1
94 William Halyday ... 1
95 John Johnstone 1
96 John Taitt 1
97 Wm. Thompson, e,
mill & kilne 3
98 Margaret Johnstone 1
99 William Smith 1
100 John Thompson &
forge 2
101 John Denmine &
furnace 2

Gatesyde

102 Rot Carruthers 2
103 Jo Johnstone
Mossyde 1
104 George Hill 1
105 William Hill 1
Heidwood
106 William Murray Gill 2
107 James Rae Dininhill 1
Ane kilne 1
108 Heugh Kennan Heid-
wood 1

Houes (Houes)	Notes		121 Mary Murray Prest-
109 William Tennant yr	2 GD 26/7/375/2:		syde
110 Marian Bell	1 Poor		122 Jean Irving yr
Barncleuch	116 Elline Heres (?) ...	1	123 Margrie Johnstoun
111 Wm Carruthers	117 John Ritchartson ...	1	124 Jean Lytell yr
Huckledaill	118 Margaret Bell	1	James Douglas (Kelhead)
112 Frances Dods	119 George Mcmillan ...	1	does not specify poor,
113 William Underwood	120 Jean Irving	1	but added in different
114 Christopher Irvine	Stormont list does not		ink at the end of his list
115 Mary Carruthers ...	1 give poor 26/10/1690		(1691) is:
Total 145	Annandaill's poor:		125 Adam Becktime in
	List dated 23/5/91		Bowhill paid

William Murray of "Marriqt" adds some details dated 27/5/91

87 Marian Henderson—"Widdow"
101 given as John Denholme, poor. His hearth & lead (?) & presses 2
Four of the official poor are in his list, but 116 is given as Alice Lewars, and John Thomson (100) is given as poor.

Gatesyde's list undated — by Robert Carruthers.

Wm Murray of Hydwood dated 23/7/91, lists the kill (see 107) along with James Rae. Jean Irving (120) follows Hew Kennan.

Howes list dated 20/5/91.

Barncleugh's list from "Jon Maxwell of Barncleugh."
There is a list of totals for the parish thus:
Morigt's bounds 31 (30 + 2 poor)
Annandaill 31 (22 + 4)
Stormont 26 (25)

Kelhead 50 (46 + 4)
Hodams, Dormonts (i.e. Barncleuch), Breckqt & oysr in ye
Littell paper 39 (23)

177

The figures in brackets are the totals accounted for in the lists above.

There is a third list of Annandaill's tenants, in which we find these names:

126 (?) Androw Lason (in Brum) ... 1
James Rae (Dinninhill — see Heydwood 107) & kilne
In Ryhill (see 15-16)
127 also William Hill younger ... 1
128 Edward Hill (but John Davidsone is with the Atchisons and with
129 Marjory Johnston at Killinwyn)
130 Thomas Ferguson elder and younger at Priestsyd
Gill & Heydwood are also included in this list — which is undated, although 1690 has been written on the back.

HODOME PAROCH

D of Queensberry		15 Wm Irvine Mains of		33 John Riddick in Buss	1
1 Jo Ferguson Ecklefechen	2	Luz & a kilne	3	34 John Johnstone	1
2 Helen Hendersone Ecklefechen	2	16 John Bell yr	1	35 Patrick Davison	2
3 Daniel Mckallay Ecklefechen	2	17 Agnus Irvine yr	1	36 John Rae Green	1
4 John Scott Ecklefechen	1	18 Mary Ker	1	37 James Rae Hoddome	2
5 Matheu Wightman	1	19 House of Luz possessed be Mr James Alexander wt ye kitchen	5	38 John Rae Hoddome	2
6 Arthur Irvine	1	20 John Rie	1	39 John Waker Hoddome	1
7 Wm Smith Woodland	2	21 William Rie	1	40 John Irvine Hoddome	1
8 George Byers	1	22 Rot Hunter	1	41 Isabel Waker Hoddome	1
9 Archbald Corrie Neyr Boggyd	1	Castlebank		42 Gavine Hendersone	2
10 Andreu Angelie Over Boggyd	1	23 Himself	1	43 Jo Hendersone Stenhouse	1
11 John Litle Banks	1	24 William Bell	1	44 Jean Rae Pallathils	1
Kelhead		25 John Armstrong	1	45 Francis Irvine Halzeards	1
12 Christopher Irvine B?richen	1	26 Walter Grahame	1	46 Wm Corrie Braehead	1
13 William Irvine B?richen	1	27 Thomas Hendersone	1	47 Wm Young Mainholm	1
14 Adam Broatch	1	28 Jean Bell	1	48 Ronnald Bell Mainholm	2
		29 Mary Grahame	1	49 Jo Bell Mainholm	1
		Hodome		50 Ritchard Young	1
		30 Mrs Reed in Couthatt	3		
		31 George Corrie	2		
		32 John Geddes in Buss	2		

51 Isabell Rae	1	Orchart	2	102 Walter Bell yr	1
52 John Johnstone	1	78 William Davisone	1	103 John Rae yr	1
53 John Bell	1	Orchart	1	104 Wm Thompson	1
54 Halbert	1	79 Jo Rodsger Houde-	1	Thompsonetoune ...	1
55 Jean Johnstone yr	1	alls	1	105 Andreu Thompson	1
56 William Beattie yr	1	80 George Laurie yr ...	1	yr	1
57 James Rae Damsyde	1	81 William Byers Cross-	1	106 Wm Thompson	1
58 Christopher Irvine		deals	1	Oullcoatts	1
Couthatt	1	82 Jo Grahame Eckle-	1	107 Andreu Grahame	
59 John Bell Couthatt	1	fechen	1	Oullcoatts	1
60 George Smith yr	1	83 Ritchard Bell yr ...	2	108 John Beattie Oull-	
Lands of Knockhill		84 Simeon Johnstone yr	1	coatts	1
(see notes)		85 Ritchard Irvine	1	109 Wm Bell Eckles-	
61 Jo Irvine of Arbithils		86 Alexander Alisone	1	fechen	1
& milne	2	yr	1	110 Thomas Bell Eckles-	
62 Ritchard Bell yr ...	1	87 Francis Bell Bogsyde	1	fechen	1
63 Mary Murray yr ...	1	88 John Johnstone yr	1	Rot Henderson of Langdick	
64 Marg Bell yr	1	Denbie		111 Himself	1
65 Alex Bonds Littleqt	3	89 William Carruthers		112 Janet Henderson yr	1
66 James Riddick Toun-		heritor	1	William Wilsone	
head	1	90 Alexr Canes Littleqt	3	113 Himself in Milflatt	2
67 Jean Culbertsone ...	1	91 William Rodsger		114 William Little Mil-	
68 John Irvine yr	1	Knockhill	1	flatt	1
69 James Black yr	1	William Irvine of Kirkconnel		115 John Bell Milflatt ...	1
70 John Moffitt yr	1	92 Himself	3	116 William Irvine Park	2
71 John Riddick Short-		93 Wm Clerk in —	1	117 Walter Irvine Park	1
rige	2	94 Rot Bell Langdick	1	Total 152	
72 Wm Riddick Knock-		95 Patrick Bell Houdails	1	Notes	
hill	4	96 John Forsayth yr ...	1	Poor (from GD 26/7/375/2)	
73 John Riddick yr ...	1	97 William Irvine Clint-	1	118 Jean Irving	1
74 James Johnstone yr	1	hill	1	119 Rosina Irvin	1
75 Roulland Carruthers		98 John Forrester	1	120 John Johnston ...	1
yr	1	99 Thomas Blacklock yr	1	121 Marie Reid	1
76 James Ker yr	1	100 John Clerk Clintsyde	1	122 Jannet Irvine	1
John Irvine of Neu orchart		101 Thomas Bartone yr	2	123 Margaret Bonds ...	1
77 Thomas Daviesone				—31 hearths deficient	

From GD 26/7/351

William Wilson adds "a kill belonging to Millflett" 1691 on back

Rot Henderson dated 21/5/91

Wm Carruthers gives (90) "Alexr Ceris in Littellgt ane herth and 2 kills." 1691 on back

Wm Irving dated 23/5/91

John Irving's list from John Irving of New orchard & Mr Wm. Irving his father in law. Signed by James Johnstone (baylie & Factor) 29/5/1691

Barony of Hoddome & Couthat, pertaining to John Sharp of Hoddome, given up by George Corrie, factor. Poor are given (see 118-122—all cottars)

Knockhill (also by Geo Corrie) 19/5/1691 61 should be "Whythill"

John Irving (?) of Whythill

124? Himself 1 |

125? Richard Irving Whythill ... 1 |

126? Mary Bell Whythill 1 |

127? Mary Murray Whythill ... 1 |

At Ecclefechan "28 of 1691"

Castlebank & Kelhead. Undated but 1691 on back

Queensberry by James Carruthers "beley" 21/5/1691.

Hoddome. Another list specifies some cottars: Rosina Irving, Jean Irgiving, John Wightman, Francis Grahame, Rowlands Carruthers, Jounet Johnston, Margrat Bonds

At Knockhill "The old tower house of Knockhill 2" dated 29/10. As in the case of Cummertrees there is a summary of the parish. Abstracting the totals from it we have:

Hoddome—by John Sharpe	41
Orchat	24
Brockell Rige	17
Knockhill	25
Brydekirk mill (Lodowick Carrithers)	
.....	6
Luz and Britchead	11
Millflet	5
Eckelfechan—D of Q	17
Mistrs of Haregills	2
Wm Irving (Park) & his cottar	1
Castellbank	6
Wolcots (Rich & Wm Thomsone ...	35
(see Kirkconnel)	
Langdyk—Rot Henderson	2

List of haill of ye hearths of Hoddam
Parish save only Mr Wm Irving of
Kirkconnel wch number extends to 151
Dated 29/10/1690

Brocklerigs list of 1690

128	John Murray Gimenby	1
129	Andrew Graham Gimenby	1
130	John Johnston Gimenby	1
131	Thomas Moffat Gimenby	1
132	Jen Courrie yr	1
133	Thomas Blacklock yr	1
134	James Grehame Banksyd	1
135	Gorg Dickson yr	1
136	John Blacklock yr	1
137	John Greheam yr	1
138	James Bell yr	1

139	Thomas Michall yr	1
140	Gorg Irving The Ridings	1
141	James Irving yr	1
142	John and Walter	
143	Irving in Minfoot	2

Whythill

includes Bessie Carlell (cottar) & John
Bell, excludes Ritchart Irving
Lodowick Carruthers Brydkirk

144	Lodowick Carruthers	2
145	Adam Brutch	1
146	Mary Harkness	
147	Isbell Bell	
148	Janet Ferguson	

(cottars)

Wm Irving in the Park & his cottar		
149 & 150		2

TUNDERGAIRTH PAROCH

Viscount Stormont inlists

1	John Gibsone		29	David Johnstone		54	John Chambers	1
	Westwood	1		Fullrae	1	55	Tho Hendersone	
2	John Johnstone		30	James Johnstone			Burnhead	1
	Westwood	1		Westwood	1	56	Wm Johnstone	
3	John Dickson		31	James Ker Hayhill	1		Banks	2
	Westwood	2	32	Rot Johnstone yr	2	57	Christopher Arm-	
4	William Johnstone		33	Adam Johnstone yr	1		strong yr	1
	Westwood	1	34	John Johnstone tutor	1	58	Blench Johnstone yr	1
5	Herbert Caird,		35	Janet Scott Tunder-		59	James Thorburn	
	Bogesyde	1		gairth	1		Holmhead	1
6	Jean Grahame	1	36	John Johnstone Per-	1	60	John Grahame yr	1
7	James Brown,			sone	1	61	Jo Johnstone Ueilly-	
	Westwood	1	37	Wm Porteous Hal-	1		holl	2
8	Archbald John Scale-			bank	1	62	Gavin Johnstone	
	hill	1	38	Bessie Porteous Hal-	1		Cleuchead	1
9	Andreu Johnstone			bank	1	63	John Portouse Cleuc-	
	Westwood	1	39	Jean Beattie Halbank	1		head	1
10	John Johnstone yr	1	40	David Johnstone		64	Sara Hammiltone	
11	James Johnstone			Castlehill	1		Cleuchead	1
	Hayhill	2	41	Mary Johnstone		65	Christopher Little	
12	Janet Charters West-			Castlehill	1		Cleuchead	1
	wood	1	42	James Johnstone		66	Jo Johnstone Over-	
13	John Johnstone	1		Castlehill	1		bank	2
14	John Johnstone in		43	Andreu Patersone		67	Archbald Thompson	
	Scrogs	2		Castlehill	1		Ueillyhole	1
15	James Dagleish		44	William Johnstone		68	John Mckennell yr	1
	Mossyde	1		Castlehill	1	69	James Craike yr	1
16	Archbald Hennell yr	1	45	Jo Johnstone Burn-		70	William Waker	
17	Jean Hennell yr	1		foott	1		Ueillyhole	1
18	John Bell yr	1	46	Jo Johnstone Scar-		71	Mary Lattimer	
19	John Johnstone yr	1		head	1		Whiteholme	1
20	Wm Johnstone Line-		47	Andreu Lattimer		72	William Clerk yr	1
	head	1		Burne	1	73	Tho Little Skirburns	1
21	James Grahame		48	Margaret Lattimer		74	Alexander Arm-	
	Stanaback	1		Burne	1		strang Skirburns	2
22	Ritchard Bell Stana-		49	Jo Johnstone Burn-		75	Matheu Grahame	
	back	1		head	2		K?ingsfail	1
23	Wm Johnstone		50	John Michael	1	76	William Carmichael	
	Mossyde	1	51	Milne of Tunder-			K?ingsfail	1
24	James Chambers			gairth & kilne	2	77	John Johnstone	
	Linhead	1	52	Gavine Johnstone			K?ingsfail	1
25	Jonet Wilkie Manse	1		Whitsunhill	1	Lairdholme inlists		
26	Wm Patersone Shau	3	53	Francis Chambers		78	Himself	2
27	Archbald Steel Shau	1		Whitsunhill	1	79	John Reid Reinsg-	
28	Wm Hanna Fullrae	2	54	John Chambers			hill	1
				Whitsunhill	1			

THE HEARTH TAX FOR DUMFRIESSHIRE: PART III

80 Thomas Beattie Reinsghill 1	90 John Smith Priest- buts 1	99 Jon Grahame Kepell- foot 1
81 John Graham Reinsghill 1	91 Matheu Grahame Burnfoot 1	100 Wm Grahame elder in Newlandhill 1
Piersbihall	92 Jean Beattie Crothitt 1	101 Thomas Grahame elder 1
82 John Johnstone for his house milne & kilns 6	93 George Irvine Grathitt 1	102 Thomas Grahame younger 1
83 Matheu Little Craiksheusleids 1	94 John Johnstone Crathitt 1	103 William Little 1
84 John Leith yr 1	95 Gavin Smith Cra- thitt 1	104 John Armstrang ... 1
85 Adam Paterson yr 1	96 John Hope Crathitt 1	105 John Grahame 1
86 Simeon Beattie Midgebrae 1	John Armstrang of Pedder- hill inlists	106 William Grahame yor 1
87 William Beattie yr 1	97 John Armstrang Kepellfoot 1	Total — 125
88 Rot Armstrang yr ... 1	98 Walter Beattie Kepellfoot 1	Notes
89 Tho Johnstone Priestbuts 1		107 John Johnstown ... 1
		108 Will Hanna 1

GD 26/7/333
List of hearths given at Tundergarth
kirk 28/10/1690.
The list for St Mungo & Tunder-
garth (except Stormont) 118.
Stormont 18 in St Mungo

Stormont 90 in Tundergarth.
Total 220.
Additional:—
Castlemilk's in Tunnergarth.
109 Jean Johnstoun Courstoune 1
110 John Gibson Gibsontoun ... 1

MIDDLEBIE

D. of Queensberry inlists

1 John Little of Hope- head 1	20 Jo Bell Pinnerfauchs 1
2 John Irvine Setthoins 2	21 John Carlile Pinner- fauchs 1
3 Simeon Corrie Walls 1	22 Mungo Mcjore Mill- path 2
4 John Bell Croghouse 1	23
5 George Bell Crog- house 1	24
6 John Rorsger Crog- house 1	Jo & Wm Bells in Dickstoune 2
7 Jo Carlile Pots- toune 3	25 John Beattie Brood- lie 2
8 Thomas Bell Bal- green 1	26 Walter Bell Nuck, Wm Bell, Jo For- sayth & Richard Bell 4
9 George Bell Midle- bretoun 1	30 Martine Byers, Tho Carlisle in Burns ... 2
10 Mary Carlile Midle- bretoun 1	31 Jo Bell Milpath ... 1
11 John Bell Midlebre- toun 1	Albie inlists
12 James Glendining Midlebreton 1	32 John Bell heritor ... 1
13 Rot Steuart Midle- bretoun 1	33 Wm Bell Neyralbie 1
14 George Bell's relict Scotsbridge 3	34 Jean Byers Water- becksyde 1
15 Walter Bell Over Middlebiehill 1	35 Patrick Bell Neyralbie 1
16 John Bell Neyrhill ... 1	Blackithouse inlists
17 Wm Pattie Crairs- toune 1	36 William Bell heritor 5
18 Ritchard Bell Cleuchbrae 1	37 John Bell Yetts 1
19 Wm Carlile Sand- beg 1	38 Tho Bell Johnston- hall 2
	39 William Bell Mean- syde 2
	40 John Smith Morralls 1
	41 Jo Beattie Rackit- seik 1
	42 Francis Beattie Hass 1
	43 James Moffitt Durops 1

44 John Bell Blackit- rige 1	45 William Bell Esherts 1
46 Andreu Beattie Pal- mersgill 1	47 Alex Johnstone Pal- mersgill 1
48 Walter Beattie Pal- mersgill 1	49 Jo Clerk Cushithill 1
50 Thomas Clerk Cushithill 1	51 Walter Bell Bank- head 2
52 Halbert Irvine Mean- syde 1	Irvine of Kirkconnell inlists
53 George Bell Cleuch- brae 1	54 George Irvin Cleuch- brae 1
55 John Clerk Cleuch- brae 1	56 Ritchard Bell Cleuch- brae 1
57 Thomas Bell & 58 James Grahame of land & milne in- lists 2	Francis Bell of Torbeckhill inlists
59 Himself 1	60 Walter Bell yr 1

61 Jo Bell Dockens		74 John Grahame yr ...	1	85 Walter Litster	1
Flatt	1	75 Thomas Halyday yr	1	86 Janet Litster	1
62 John Bell Dockens		76 Peter Halyday yr	1	87 Jean Irvine	1
Flatt	1	77 Wm Anderson yr	1	88 Jannet Irvine	1
63 William Bell Sature	1	Ane kilne	1	89 Margaret Smith	1
64 John Bell Sature	1	78 William Irvine Pingle	1	90 Margaret Backein	1
Mrs Irvine of Braes lists		79 John Grahame Pingle	1	91 Herbert Irvine	
65 Thomas Laurie Braes	1	80 A g n u s Maxuell		Moinsyde	1
66 David Irvine Braes	1	Pingle	1	92 John G i b s o n	
67 Herbert Irvine Braes	1	81 James Palmer	1	Awchenbewrig	1
68 Mungo Byers Braes	1	82 George Bell Black-		93 Helen Yowng Con-	
69 Margaret Byers Braes	1	croft	1	hesh	1
70 William Mightman		83 William Muncie		94 John Listell, Black-	
Braes	1	Blackcroft	1	croft	1
71 Isabell Byers	1	84 J o h n Johnstone		95 Andrew Hope Black-	
72 Katarine Irvine	1	Blackcroft	1	croft	1
Irvine of Auchenbitrige		Total — 103		96 Margaret Graham	
73 Himself	3	Notes		Pingle	1
		Poor:			

In an earlier list dated 31/10/90 Geo Bell of "Gossbrig" is still alive. It gives numbers (not usually individual names) for Queensberry, John Bell, "Kirkonl," Gossbrid, Blackethous, Auchenbedry, Croudicknows, Wintrophead and Dunnanbie, and says this represents the whole parish except for Albie (see 32), Torback-hill (59) & Docket Flatt (61), Sattar (63) & Braes (65 on).

The figures for those heritors whose lists appear to be missing from the 1691 list are:

John Bell (2 houses)	3
Gossbridge (farm names only given)	14
Crowdicknow (farm names only) ...	30
Wintrophead & Dunnanbie	4

Possibly 57 & 58 are included in one of the above totals. If not the total hearths seems to be 103 + 12 (poor) + 51 omitted = 166.

DRYSDAIL PAROCH

E. of Annandale		20 James Andersone		35 James Grahame	
1 John Litle Hilhead	1	Boghead	1	Bleinhilbuss	1
2 John Couan	1	21 Matheu Chambers		36 James Grahame	
3 John Johnstone		Boghead	1	Bleinhilbuss	2
Hillsyde	1	22 Tho Dobie Drife-		37 Jean Johnstone	
4 Rot Jarden Oldualls	1	holme	1	Miltoun and kilne	2
5 George Horner		23 Andreu Kennedy		38 Rot Grahame Hahils	
Oldualls	1	Drifeholme	1	ane and in Miltoun	
6 Ritchard Grahame		24 Thomas Kennedy		ane forge	2
Oldualls	1	Drifeholme	1	39 John Andersone yr	1
7 Walter Bell Oldualls	1	25 Janet Johnstone		40 Alexr Andersone yr	1
8 John Johnstone	1	Drifeholme	1	41 John Jardine yr	1
9 Rot Bell Oldualls	1	26 William Dobie		42 Alexr Jardine yr	1
10 George Armstrang		Drifeholme	1	43 John Glencorss yr	1
Storke	1	27 Andreu Boyes		44 Alexr Ker yr	1
11 James Armstrang		Drifeholme	1	45 John Andersone	
Storke	1	28 John Broun Drife-		Kirkcroft	1
12 John Bell Storke	1	holme	2	46 John Andersone	
13 Andreu Broune		29 Jo Gillespie Neu-		Kirkcroft	1
Belhill	1	bigging	1	47 James Johnstone	
14 John Dobie Belhill	1	30 William Grahame		Rochelfleet	1
15 George Earle Belhill	1	Neubigging	1	48 John Hendersone	
16 Jo Bell Drysdail-		31 John Grahame Neu-		Rochelfleet	1
gate	1	bigging	1	49 George Johnstone	
17 Mungo Dickson		32 John Scott Rein-		Rochelfleet	1
Drysdailgate	1	cleuchs	1	50 John Bell Rochel-	
18 William Chambers		33 George Beattie		fleet	1
Drysdailgate	1	Reincleuchs	1	51 James Grahame	
19 James Broune Bog-		34 David Graham		Rochelfleet	1
foott	1	Bleinhilbuss	1		

52 George Johnstone		97 John Beattie	1	Jo & Jo Dobies of Torwood	
Sybilbisyde	1	98 Thomas Beattie	1	133 Ymselves	2
53 Christopher Litle		99 Andreu Earle	1	134 Ymselves	2
Sybilbisyde	1	100 John Hannae	1		
54 James Jardine Sybil-		101 George Halliday	1	Andrew Chambers of Damm	
bisyde	1	102 James Chambers	1	135 William Carruthers	
55 William Bell Sybil-				yr	2
bisyde	2	Rot Herres of Halldicks		136 Heu Carruthers yr	1
56 William Couan		103 Himself	2	137 Archbald Johnstone	
Sybilbisyde	1	— Ane kilne	1	Sheapland	1
57 Jean Johnstone		104 Wm Beattie Foull-		138 Marion Dobie Bog-	
Cleuchheads	1	doors	1	foot	1
58 James Sandert		105 Patrick Tagart	1	139 Archbald Chambers	
Cleuchheads	1	106 William Mundell yr	1	Damm	1
59 John Lintone		107 Sarah Herres yr	1		
Cleuchheads	1			Holmains	
60 Jo Corrie Gillin-		Rot Johnstone of Rothill &		140 Nickoll Wright	
biery	2	Mungo Johnstone in lists		Bengalhill	2
61 Jo Corrie Gillin-		108 Rot Johnstone for		141 Thomas Wright	1
biery	1	his house	4	142 John Carruthers	
62 Jo Smith Gillin-		109 Mungo Johnstone ..	4	Copewood	1
biery	1	110 Rot Grahame Lock-		143 Matheu Carruthers	
63 Andreu Dickson		erbie	1	Copewood	1
Gillinbiery	1	111 George Suan	1	144 William Carruthers	
64 James Corrie Gillin-		112 Matheu Craick		Knou	1
biery		Myrehead	1	145 William Carruthers	
Viscount of Stormont		113 Rot Hendersone		Daptoun & kilne	2
65 Andreu Johnstone		Farholme	1	146 Andreu Carruthers	
Linds	3	114 William Johnstone		yr	1
66 Wm Johnstone		Becktime	1	Lady Lockarbie in lists	
Overtenpoundland	1	115 Andreu Dobie		147 Herself for house ..	3
67 Mungo Johnstone		Becktime	1	148 Margaret Haliday ..	1
Robieqt	1	116 William Kennedy		149 Thomas Bell	1
68 George Irvine		Sandbed	1	150 John Johnstone	1
69 James Johnstone		117 William Irvine		151 Elizabeth Irvine	2
70 James Tagart		Skair	1	152 David Carlile	2
Underwood	2	118 Bessie Jardine		153 Jean Cunninghame	2
71 Wm Johnstone		Bankhead	1	154 John Robsone	3
Corrilau	1	119 Rosina Johnstone		155 John Craick	1
72 Gilbert Johnstone		Greenknou	1	156 James Crocken	1
73 John Atchison		120 James Johnstone		157 William Johnstone	2
74 John Litle		Greenknou	1	158 Margaret Johnstone	2
75 Margaret Tagart		121 William Atchison		159 George Neilson	1
76 Agnus Crigmure		Crofthead	1	160 Thomas Grahame ..	1
77 Wm Mitchell Cat-		122 James Johnstone		161 Rot Rulle	2
linds	1	Crofthead	1	162 Thomas Smith	1
78 James Mitchell		123 Francis Dobie		163 John Wright	1
79 Walter Corrie		Crofthead	1	164 Thomas Wright	1
80 George Horn Ben-		124 Marion Smith		165 William Herknes	1
gall	1	Crofthead	1	166 Jo Dobie Broom-	
81 George Crightone		125 John Steill Peil-		houses	1
82 Alexr Crightone		house	1	167 Tho Johnstone	
83 William Crightone		126 William Steill Peil-		Stork	1
84 Sara Johnstone		house	1	168 John Atchison	
85 Rot Wright		127 John Atchison		Stork	1
86 David Crightone		Peilhouse	1	169 Andreu Boyes	1
87 John Crightone		128 John Armstrong		170 Gilbert Scalles	1
88 Bessie Burne		Broomhouse	1	171 Francis Pott	1
89 Jean Porteous		129 George Hope		172 David Pattie	1
90 Andreu Chambers		Broomhouse	1	173 Thomas Pattie	1
91 John Halliday		130 James Fargou		174 Archbald Johnstone	
92 George Beattie		Broomhouse	1	Kirkburn	1
93 George Bell		131 John Glendining		175 Tho Dobie Kirk-	
94 Janet Halliday		Broomhouse	1	toun	1
95 Bessie Bell		132 James Johnstone		176 Andrew Dobie	1
96 William Hennell		Oldualls	1	177 Mungo Dobie	1

178 Andreu Johnstone	191 John Grahame	1	205 George Hope	1
Turner, milne & kilne	192 William Chambers.	1	206 Andreu Lockarbie .	1
179 John Hendersone yr	193 Rot Haliday	1	207 William Lockarbie .	1
180 William Jardine ...	194 John Johnstone ...	1	Total	246
181 Andreu Chambers	195 James Nickolsone ...	1	Notes GD 26/7/ 375/2: Poor	
182 John Dickson	196 Eduard Hope Man- trige	1		
183 John Couttart	197 David Haliday	1	208 Andreu Dickson ...	1
184 Henrie Jamiesone ..	198 John Hope	1	209 Jean Corrie	1
185 George Dobie	199 John Earle	1	210 Thomas Hutchison in Beirsteds	1
186 William Lockarbie	200 John Crightone ...	1	211 Pat Tagart	1
187 Thomas Bell	201 George Crightone ..	1	212 Rot Riddell	1
188 David Bell	202 Janet Haliday	1		
189 Rot Ritchartsone	203 William Lockarbie	1		
190 John Hope	204 Janet Scott	1		

GD 26/7/317

Annandail has 2 lists. For Drysdail up to John Brown (28); for Sibellie thereafter. Both Oct. 1691. In these lists Rot

Jardine (4) has a kilne, Jo Corrie (60) is "on & a kill" while added at the end of the list are

213 Maryl Johnstone Gillinbierig poor	1
214 Jannet Corrie yr	1

Rot & Mungo Johnstone's list (undated) is headed as belonging to them in

Nether Place. Then comes a list of 43 hearths. Excluded from final list:—

Lockerbie	
215 Wm Fargrie	1
Happ	
216 And Fargre	3
Peelhouses	
217 Adam Steall	1

(& Ackin rather than Aitchison)	
Grafthead	
218 Wm Achisone ...	1
(i.e. there should be 2 Wm A's)	

Greenknou	
219 John Johnstone	1
Bankhead	
220 Wm Crightons ...	1
Sandbed	
221 Sara Broune	

In addition, 3 entries have been scored out, besides one, of which "poor" has been written: 222 David ? in Lockerbie; 223 Archbald Johnstone (place illegible); 224 John Smith (poor) Greenknou. 134, 135—a list of 4 merkland of Torwood, part of £20 land of Drysdall, belonging to E. of Annandail, wodsett by John & John Dobies, elder and younger—but later gives second as **George Dobie**.

Chambers' list given in to James Scott, collector dated 1691.

John Carruthers of Holmain's list—10th May 1691.

Lady Lockerbie's list includes 147 Margaret Johnston Lady of Lockerbie; 225 Margaret Harkness abs poor (1), Lockerbie. Her poor:—226 Rot Lockerbie Stork; 227 Wm Irving Stork; 228 David Smith Stork; 229 John Heliday Twrmer; 230 Rot Mcgay Twrmer; 231 Wm Lockerbie Mantrig; 232 James Miligen Mantrig.

Dated 22/5/91

22/10/90—an earlier list for whole parish:—

Stormont	49
Herries	10
Lockerbie	95
Holmains	10
Annandail	42
	—

249

Dam is here included in Lady Lockerbie's list, Dobie in Annandale's, but Johnstone's list appears to be missing, and Lady Lockerbie's considerably larger than her 1691 list. For example, Lockerbie itself had 30 hearths in 1691, 34 in 1690, Mantarig had 14 (instead of 12 + 2 poor in 1690 & Turnmoor had 26 + 2 poor in 1691).

Rot Herries lists 106 as Patrick Tagart and his mother (poor), Rot Riddill is also on his list.

ST MUNGO PARISH

Stormonth

1 Archbald Corrie Brokelrig	1
2 Mary Johnstone Neucastlemlk	3

3 William Bell Holme- head	2
4 John Bell Holme- head	1

5 Margaret Scott Holmehead	2
6 Palmer Haliday ...	1
7 George Bell	1

8 James Irvine Norwood	1	30 Adam Corrie Broushau	1	Alexr Maxwell of Mellentae	
9 William Johnstone Mellintae	2	31 Jo Davidsons Steillholme	1	54 Himself	1
10 William Johnstone Mellintae	1	32 Andreu Dodsone Steillholme	1	55 Thomas Carruthers ..	1
11 James Broune Mellintae	1	33 Jo Carruthers Streinds	1	56 John Johnstone ...	1
12 John Beattie Bleafoord	1	34 William Bell Streinds	1	57 James Johnstone ...	1
Castlemilk inlists		35 James Dobie Nithholme	1	Carruthers of Nitholme	
13 John Maxwell heritor	4	36 David Gray Nithholme	1	58 Tho Mchelney Kilpotlie & kilne	2
14 In ye Mains	4	37 Jo Beattie Kirkbank	1	59 Sybilla Wood Shauhead	1
15 Archbald Johnstone Norcroft	2	38 John Gibsone	1	60 Janet Rae Shauhead ..	1
16 James Wood Norcroft	1	39 Alexr Forrester Sorriseik	1	61 Walter Bell Broshau ..	2
17 Jo Thompson Esdaillrige	1	40 Rot Irvine Sorriseik ..	1	62 Bessie Broune	1
18 William Johnstone Esdaillrige	1	41 William Irvine	1	63 George Bell Midisae ..	1
19 Jo Park Castlemilktoun	1	42 William Irvine Midleshau	1	James Carruthers of Brokenhall	
20 John Martine Castlemilktoun	1	43 John Dinwoodie Midleshau	1	64 Himself	1
21 John Carruthers Castlemilktoun	1	44 Thomas Potter Midleshau	1	65 Gilbert Atchisone ...	1
22 William Beattie Castlemilktoun	1	45 James Grahame Bainsyde	1	66 John Bell Houcleuch ..	1
23 Rot Martine yr	1	46 William Corrie Bainsyde	1	67 John Bell younger ..	1
24 Janet Scott Highlan ..	1	47 Jo Hunter Houcleuch	1	68 William Bell Brae ...	1
25 Jean Wilkie Highlan ..	1	48 Ninian Haliday Houcleuch	1	69 Marion Herknes ...	1
26 Christopher Haliday Blaikfoord	1	49 James Grahame Holholme	1	70 Jo Bell Sorryseik ..	1
27 James Scott Blaikfoord	1	50 Jo Bell Neutoune ...	1	Walter Carruthers of Whitecroft & Jo Carruthers in Brydshill	
28 David Haliday Blaikfoord	1	51 — Johnstone Couestone	1	71 Andreu Hunter Midleshau	1
29 John Johnstone Blaikfoord	1	52 Jo Gibsone Gibsontoune	1	72 I s o b e l l Corrie Midleshau	1
		53 William Beattie Millar	1	73 Mary Broune Sorryseik	1
				74 John Scott Sorryseik	1
				75 Jo Haliday Hilburne ..	1
				Total 89	
				Notes	
				2 deficient	
				Poor:	
				76 Agnes Bell	

GD 26/7/333 gives for St Mungo:
 Castlemilk 48
 Stormonth 18
 Others 26

Total 92

This adds one to Stormont's total and one "other," Castlemilk's official total also being 48.

DATTOUN

Polmains inlists

1 Himself	7	8 Charles Carruthers yr	1	16 Janet Nickolsone yr ..	1
2 William Carruthers in Denbie	2	9 John Ker, millar ...	1	17 John Waker, Holl ..	1
3 John Nickolsone yr ..	1	10 Christopher Johnstone yr	1	18 Wm. Archbaldsone yr	1
4 Wm. Irvine yr	1	11 John Ker, mert yr ..	1	19 Jo Palmer, Over aldingill	1
5 Jo Carrick Muckledattan	2	12 John Strudgeon yr ..	1	20 Jo Johnstone, Damhead	1
6 George Carruthers yr	2	13 George Carruthers yr	1	21 George Ker	1
7 John Carruthers yr ..	1	14 Thomas Moffitt ...	2	22 Wm. Carruthers Dattonhope	1
		15 James Dobie, Midlerae	1		

23 Matheu Nickolsone yr	1	33 John Gass yr	1	42 James Ker	1
24 Tho Kennedy in Little datton	2	34 George Carruthers yr	1	43 John Haugh	1
25 Wm. Kennedy yr	1	35 Jo Carruthers, Tuatbits	1	Duke of Queensberry inlists	
26 Jo Coven in Buttergt	2	36 George Gass yr ...	1	44 Christopher Carruthers	1
27 James Mundell yr	1	37 Rot Carruthers of Rammorskells, for himself	1	45 William Paterson	1
28 Mr John Mouitt, Holl	1	38 Walter Carruthers of Whitecroft for himself	5	46 Tho Haliday	1
29 James Johnstone yr	1	39 Archbald Johnstone, Holmains in lists for himself ...	1	47 John Wilkie	1
Do-month inlists		40 William Johnstone	1	John Carruthers of Isle inlists	
30 John Carruthers ...	3	41 Thomas Ker	1	48 John Carruthers ...	1
Tuo milns	2			49 Tho Kennedy yr ...	1
31 Ritchard Carruthers	1			50 William Mccolloch	1
Knocks	1			51 Nickolas Murray ...	1
32 John Waker yr	1			Total 74	

LOCHMABEN

Stormont

1 Tho Byers Broodchappell	1	35 Wm Ritchartsone in Hightae & kilne	2	68 Jo Carruthers Buss	2
2 Isabel Bell Priestdycks	2	36 Matheu Wright ...	1	69 John Wightman ...	2
3 John Ker	1	37 Margaret Lindsay	1	70 Janet Ritchartsone	1
4 John Hendersone Castle	3	38 John Wilsone Laird	1	71 Jo Ker Oxstert ...	1
5 John Bell Cuminhill	1	39 John Ritchartsone officer	1	72 R o t Carruthers Booler	1
6 Andreu H o p e Lymekilne	1	40 Jean Ritchartsone	1	73 J o h n Wightman Tounhead	1
7 Wm Rae Parkend	2	41 Rot Ritchartsone	2	74 Janet Carruthers ...	1
8 John Smith	1	42 Jean Rae	2	75 Bessie Moffitt	1
9 Jean Smith	1	43 J o h n Nickolson Billies	1	76 Thomas Wilsone ...	2
10 John Lattimer Heck	1	44 J a m e s Nickolson	1	77 James Ker	1
11 Helen Johnstone ...	1	45 Robs Tho Moffitt	1	78 John Nickolsone ...	1
12 John Bell	1	46 Thomas Ritchartsone	1	79 J o h n Nickolsone webster	1
13 John Carruthers ...	1	47 Mr Wm Ritchartsone	1	80 Tho Wightman ...	1
14 William Johnstone	1	48 Jo Ritchartsone Whitefish	1	81 Janet Wilsone	1
15 John Byers	1	49 John Wilson Midtoun	1	82 Jo Wightman	1
16 Margaret Ritchartsone	1	50 John Rae Millar ...	1	83 Rot Walker	1
17 Rot Ritchartsone ...	2	51 James Rae	1	84 Rot Carruthers ...	1
18 James Wright	1	52 Alexr Hendersone	2	85 Janet Johnstone ...	1
19 John Ritchartsone	1	53 Thomas Moffitt yor	2	86 Barbray Hidlestone	1
20 John Wright	1	54 John Wright	1	87 Christopher Wightman	1
21 John Ritchartsone	1	55 John Baittane	1	88 Matheu Ritchartsone	1
22 Andreu Ritchartsone	2	56 J o N i c k o l s o n Gorgitknou	1	89 Janet Wightman ...	1
23 James Kennedy ...	1	57 J e a n Blacklock Gorgitknou	1	Mr Henderson of Broomhill	
24 Matheu Wilson Greenhill	3	58 John Breitch	1	90 Agnus Maxuell yr	3
25 Thomas Kennedy ...	1	59 Agnes Latimer ...	1	91 J o h n Hendersone yr	1
26 Thomas McKains	1	60 Thomas Rae	1	92 John Johnstone ...	1
27 William Kennedy	1	61 William Kennedy	1	93 Thomas Dobie ...	1
28 James Ritchartsone	1	62 Jo Wilson Agnus jo (sic)	1	94 Simeon Haliday ...	1
29 Margaret Rae Greenhill	1	63 Agnus Carruthers	1	Esheshiels	
30 Isabel Johnstone ...	2	64 Matheu Rae gunner	1	95 Alexr Johnstone heritor	9
31 James McKains ...	1	65 Christopher Nicolsone	1	96 William Charters Shau	1
32 William Lockerbie	1	66 Jo Wilson Tounfoot	2	97 James Corrie Shau	1
33 Janet McGill	1	67 Ritchard Rae	2	98 J a m e s Johnstone Shau	1
34 Andreu Johnstone & kilne	2			99 George Carruthers Etbie	1

100 Ritchard Fergusone	130 John Jardine Land-	166 Margaret Arm-
Etbie	wood	strong
101 Janet Gray Etbie	131 John Martine ...	167 Margaret Blacklock
102 John Irvine yr	132 Jean Kennedy yr ...	168 Jean Lintone
103 Adam Mcvittie yr	133 Andreu Dodds yr ..	169 Isabel Maxuell ...
104 John Ker yr	Wm Hendersone of Breed-	170 James Fergusone
105 John Smith yr	holme	171 David Lattimer
106 James Carruthers	134 Himself	Smalrige
yr	Henderson of Thoriqts	172 Rot Fedd Breed-
107 Alexr Boyes yr ...	135 Alexr Hendersone	chepeth
108 John Grahame yr ..	yr	173 Janet Patersone ...
109 Wm H e r k n e s s	136 James Lattimer yr ..	
Tropland	137 James Little yr	
110 Wm Farish Terp-	138 John Grahame yr ..	
land	139 Tho Johnstone yr ..	
111 J a m e s M c g o u n e	140 Tho Ritchartsone	
Reedhall	Lochmabentoun	
112 James Blacklock	141 James Johnstone	
Reedhall	Tounhead	
113 T h o Johnstone	142 J o Johnstone	
Lochsye	Whitehills	
114 Jo Jardine Loch-	143 Mary Corsbie	
maben	144 Jo Johnstone millar	
115 Agnus Smith yr ...	145 Rot Smith	
116 J o h n Johnstone	146 J o J o h n s t o n e	
millar	Bromell	
117 John Robesone ...	147 Jo Dods Bromell ...	
	148 John Robisone	
Aplegirth	149 James B y e r s	
118 David Jardine Park	Breuner	
119 Tho Broune Park	150 Janet Robisone ...	
120 Wm Johnstone	151 John Dickson	
Gatterby	152 C h r i s t o p h e r	
121 Jean G r e e n	Robson	
Gatterby	153 Grissel Robsone ...	
122 William B e l l	154 Adam Brieden ...	
Gatterby	155 John Irvine	
123 J o h n M c g o u n e	156 James Byers	
Gatterby	157 Jean W i l s o n e	
124 Nickol Broune	Priestfield	
Gatterby	158 John Widden	
125 Archbald Steill	159 James Fergusone ...	
Gatterby	160 Thomas Johnstone	
126 Wm Johnstone	161 Janet Euart	
Gatterby	162 John Johnstone ...	
127 J a m e s J a r d i n	163 John Blacklock ...	
Calduell	164 C h r i s t o p h e r	
128 The Mansion house	Robson	
10 John Kennedy of Haleaths	165 John Byers Kiln-	
129 Himself	man	

Notes

Total 219

GD 26/7/375/2

Poor

174 Andreu Johnston	1
175 James Rae	1
176 Jean Blacklock	1
177 James Johnstoun	
(Tounheid)	1
178 Barbra Hidlestown	1
179 Jannet Weightman	1
180 Jannet Johnstoun	1

GD26/7 320

List for heritors and tenants in town, excepting Esheshiells and Haleath—extends to 36, but adds these poor:

181 Margaret Armstrong	
182 Margret Bleiklok	
183 Mary Corsbie — all	
Townheid	

Esheshell's list states that it was given in to James Scott collector. John Johnstone (116) is altered in a footnote to 3—a mill and 2 kills.

Kennedy (Portioner of Hallethes) — list dated 28/5/1691

Stormont's dated October 1690.

Henderson of Broomkill—list of Mr Thomas Hendersone. Agnes Maxwell given as life-rentrix

John Henderson's list dated 5/10/91

GREटना

Stormonth

1 Jo Roome Tordoch	12 John Bell	24 David McBair Brou
2 Jean Roome	13 Thomas Weillie ...	25 Katarine Ueild ...
3 George Birrell	14 Rot Ker	26 James Ueild
4 Andreu Roome	15 John Birrell	27 Mary Clerk
5 George Roome	16 John Weillie	28 Andreu Carruthers
6 Alexr Marshall ...	17 Alexander Marshall	29 William Carruthers
7 Andreu Roome elder	18 John Hope Herst ...	in Westhill
8 John Dabine	19 George Hope	4
9 George Burrell	20 David Ueild	30 Jean Lindsay
10 James Grahame	21 William Hope	1
11 George Irvine	22 Nickoll Bell	31 Wm Bell and a
	23 Thomas Bell in Hills	wast house
		2
		32 Sybilla Johnstone ...
		2

33 William Thompsonsone	1	82 Andreu Coutart	1	123 Jo Milligan and Tho Marshall Helstone-	2
34 Andreu Irvine	1	83 Ritchard Lausone	1	moore	
35 Janet Wilsone	1	84 Ninian Neilson	1	124 Mungo Byers and Jo Roddick yr	2
36 Tho Welsh Blatoune	1	85 Thomas Scott	1	125 Rot & David Edgars in Ellitstoune	2
37 Conia (sic) Ritchart-	1	86 John Scott	1	126 Alexr Armstrang Bogehead	1
sone		87 Janet Penn	1	127 Christopher Coynie & Wm Grahame in Holle	2
38 John Irvine	1	88 John Burrell	1	128 James Devatt & Wm Glendining	2
39 Blench Irvine	1	89 Wm Edgar Jwitla-	1	129 Ritchart Hisletoun in Closend	1
40 William Clerk	2	flatt	1	130 Jo McDougall Bar-	1
41 William Clerk web-	1	90 Susanna Irvine	1	resgate	
ster		91 Rot Rodick	1	131 Marian Grahame yr	1
42 Jo McGie kilne,	3	92 John Neilson	1	132 James Glendining in Headlescrot	2
milne		93 William Underwood	1	133 James Thompsonsone	1
43 George Carruthers	2	94 Thomas Litle Green	1	134 Mr John Halybur-	2
44 Helen Clerk	1			tone & Wm Coutart	
45 Wm Clerk Creik-	1	95 Bessie Carruthers	1	135 The King's custome house at Alisinbank	3
stoune		Brou	1	136 Office house	1
46 George Carruthers	1	96 John Litle Gran-	1		
wast house		toun	1		
47 Jo Gilbertsone Barch	1	97 Alexr Litle, milne	4		
48 Thomas Carruthers	1	and kilne			
49 Jo Ueild	1	98 Rot Coutart	1		
50 Jo Ueild his sone	1	99 John Jardine	1		
51 Rot Carruthers	1	100 William Jardine	1		
52 George Irvine	1	101 Mary Story	1		
53 John Clerk Brous	1	102 James Aitkine	1		
54 James Ueild	1	103 Tho Johnstone	1		
55 Janet Grahame	1	Lameth	1		
56 John Irvine	1	104 Janet Edgar and	2		
57 John Ritchartsone	1	kilne			
58 Adam Irvine	1	105 Wm Johnstone	1		
59 Mary Ritchartsone	1	Serkbridge	1		
60 John Gilbertsone	1	106 Bessie Graine	1		
61 Ritchard Gilbertsone	1	107 John Irvine	1		
		108 George Johnstone	7		
62 Patrick Agneu Rid-	1	109 Wm Hammiltone	1		
kirk		Graytneyhill	1		
63 John Litle	1	110 Bessie Adamsone	1		
64 John Johnstone	1	111 John Crightone	1		
65 James Johnstone	2	112 David Johnstone	1		
- Milne and kilne	2	Dangrigrs	1		
66 Ritchard Neilson	3	113 Waist house and	2		
in Rige		kilne			
67 John Underwood	1	114 Walter Irvine	1		
68 William Neilson	1	115 John Irvine	1		
69 Jean Johnstone	1	116 Clement Edgar	2		
70 Jean Ueild	1	117 Rot Edgar	1		
71 William Forsayth	1	118 George Gilbertsone	1		
72 Rot Scott	1	in Brou	1		
73 Thomas Milligan	1				
74 William Litle	1				
75 George Neilson	2				
76 Jean Johnstone	1				
77 Walter Neilson	2				
78 George Martiashall	1				
(Marshall)					
79 John Neilson	1				
80 Arthur Neilson	1				
81 John Louisone (Law-	1				
son)					

Gravtney

119 Wm Johnstone heri	4
tor	
120 Wm Douglas Alisin-	3
bank	
121 Barnit Ross Sou-	3
roan	
122 Patrick Corrie Sou-	1
roan	

Sir Patrick Maxwell

137 Ritchard Grahame	2
Roburnefoott	
138 Andreu Johnstone	1
Milligansbuss	
139 Fergus Armstrang	1
Goraelies	
140 Francis Crightone	1
Gourislies	
141 Henry Crightone	2
Achisonebank	
142 Rot Stockbridge	1
Buttertoun	
143 Ritchard Grahame	1
Neutoun	
144 Rot Clenricks Wats-	1
hill	
145 John Crightone Mor-	1
risclaiks	
146 Gavin Armstrang	2
Mousholbanks	

NOTES

on additional lists—
Wm Graham of
West Know? 4
John Home? Skail 1
William Duncane 1
George Nellson 1
Wm Cownn 1
Edward Heckus 1

DORNICK

Duke of Queensberry

1 Archbald Wilsone	1
Dornick	
2 William Rae	1

3 John Sound	1
4 John Halyday	1
5 William Halyday	1
6 George Roome	1

7 Mark Roome	1
8 John Dagleish	1
9 Nickol Wilsone	1

10 George Couan Lang lands	1	35 John Irvine Dor- nick	1	67 Christopher Irvine yr	1
11 Rot Irvine Lang- lands	1	36 Jo Bell younger ...	1	68 Ritchard Irvine yr	1
12 John Irvine Lang- lands	1	37 George Bell yr	1	69 Jean Irvine yr	1
13 Tho Marshall Whit- shiels	1	38 William Gass yr ...	1	70 Wm Irvine Dor- nickwood	1
14 Wm Bell Whit- shiels	1	39 William Bell elder yr	1	71 Jo Farish Wood- head	1
15 John Irvine Whit- shiels	1	40 John Irvine younger yr	1	72 Matheu Euard Woodhead	1
16 Isabel Gass Whit- shiels	1	41 John Beattie yr ...	1	73 Tho Euard elder ...	1
17 Thomas Bell Whit- shiels	1	42 John Stoddart yr ...	1	74 Tho Euard younger	1
18 Peter Lattimer Whitshiels	1	43 William Potter yr	1	75 George Irvine yr ...	1
19 Thomas Irvine Whitshiels	1	44 David Baxter	2	76 James Irvine Whit- closs	1
20 Eduard Irvine Whit- shiels	1	45 William Thompson yr	1	77 Jo Irvine Holtoun	1
21 Margaret Lees East- cross	1	46 — Sharp yr ...	1	78 Adam Irvine Hol- toun	1
22 James Foster East- cross	1	47 George Roome	1	79 Rot Farish Hol- toun	1
23 John Lattimer Castlerigs	1	48 Peter Roome	1	80 George Farish	1
V. Stormont		49 Jo Irvine	1	81 John Farish	1
24 Jo Weillie Willes ...	1	50 Peter Weillie	1	82 William Byers	1
25 Janet Hope	1	51 George Irvine yr ...	1	83 John Armstrang ...	1
26 Peter Weillie	1	52 Jo Irvine yr	1	84 Janet Farish Rae ...	1
27 David Bell	1	53 John Gass	1	85 George Pooll Rae ...	1
28 John Weillie	1	54 Janet Sound	1	86 Thomas Carruthers	1
29 Blench Irvine	1	55 Helen Borthick ...	1	87 John Burnie yr	1
30 Nicholas Gass	1	56 Jean Bell yr	1	88 Andreu Pooll yr ...	1
31 Mary Gass	1	George Irvine of Stank		Cove	
32 George Birrell	1	57 Rot Frud Stank ...	1	89 Harbert Irvine Tod- holls	1
Laird of Dornick		58 Rot Haliday Wood- hall	1	90 John Steuart Tod- holls	1
33 Tho Gass Dornick	1	59 George Andersone	1	Total — 99	
34 David Bell Dornick	1	60 Andreu Haliday yr	1	Notes	
		61 Jo Tully in Cambe	1	GD 26/ 7/339	
		62 Janet Irvine in Cambe	1	Dornock's list — 21/5/91 given by James Car- uthers belley.	
		63 Jo Millar Tillyfield	1		
		64 Herbert Ueild yr	1		
		Stabletoun			
		65 John Irvine heritor	9		
		66 Jo Irvine Cristal- mess	1		

UAMPHRA PAROCH

E of Annandail		Wamphra		25 Mary Douglas Lady Castlemains Heueck- all	5
1 George Carruthers Eckieknou	1	12 Wm Johnstone heritor	13	26 James Moffitt & David Carruthers Hisliebank	2
2 Jo Atchisone & Jo Johnstone Wam- phragethead	2	13 David France, Ninian Haliday in Caverhay	2	28 Wm Geddes James Burgess Midcammock	2
3 Jo Johnstone Gate- foot	1	15 David Carruthers & John Hislope Hogill	2	30 Alexr Henry Cacara- bank	1
4, 5, 6 Jo Johnstone, Jo Haliday James Fergusone in Bighill	3	17 Jo Thompsons Wm Wilsone Cleuchsyde	2	31 David Gillesbie Ag- nus Forbes Dal- maikether	2
7 Wm Johnstone Cromhills	1	19 Jo Glendining Rot Hislope & Jo Tim- nine Kirkhill	3	33 Wm French Land- syde	1
8 James Glendining Staywood	1	22 Jo & James Geddes Stoffinbiging	2	34 Wm Carruthers, Geo Burgess Stay- wood	2
9, 10, 11 Jo Jackson, James Moffitt & James Chambers in Hillhouse	3	24 Rot Johnstone Fing- lands	1		

36 Alexr Burges Sinch-trees	1	48 Alexr Proodfoot	3	56 Poddins relict six 1 sic	
37 James Little Himgr-hills	1	George Johnstone of Girth-head		57 Adam Shau	1
38 James Johnstone		49 Himself	4	58 George Proodfoot	2
Gatesyde	1	50 James Johnstone		59 James Stoddart	1
39 Jo Little Kelholl	1	Gatesyde	1	60 Tho Dicksone	1
40 Jo Tinnine Kelrigs	1	George Carruthers of Mill		61 James Hog	1
41 Jo Johnstone Standick	1	51 Himself	2	62 Agnus Johnstone	1
42 James Chambers		Poddins inlisted thus		63 James Breiden	
John Ferguson Toun-foot	2	52 Rot Morrian Alton	1	Muckleness	1
44 Jean Johnstone Jean Irvine & Matheu Franc, Wamphragat	3	53 James Blacklock Alton	1	64 Jannet Johnstone	1
47 James Adamsone wt kilne & milne	3	54 Thomas Geddes Alton	1	65 Rot Johnstone	1
		55 Walter Moffitt Alton	1	66 William Johnstone	1
				John Glendinning inlists for	
				67 Simeon Carruthers of mill	1
				Total-93	

Notes GD 26/7/349

List for Baronie of Wamphray signed by Jennet Johnstone adds these poor (68) Martein Johnstone Overcamock (69) Marion Tining (Staffingbigog) (70) Janet Johnstone yr (71) Bessie French (Deinholmshaw?) (72) Margrat Johnston yr—Each having a cott. house. Dated 1691.

Another list is dated 7/10/1691. This gives—after James Adam one (47) Alex Proudfoot Annanholme 2 with smiddie 3 (73) Robert Blacklock cotter there 1.

Annandaill, dated 1690 ends "Remember Anandholm for my lord's interest is not given up."

Glendinning—Oct. 1691—"in Kirkhill of Wamphray."

Poldean—by Wm Whyt, Factor, 18/7/1691 gives Geo Proudfoot as 1 & a smide, the House of Poldean as "waste" (i.e. uninhabited) & from Poldean to Agnus Johnstone all under the heading Poldean.

George Carruthers of Girthhead (1691) adds—74 Janet Johnston in Baill (?) poor 75 Ninian Holiday Girthhead poor 76 Agnes Johnston Suair poor.

Note: that No. 56 is really 6 hearths, the parish total officially should be 98 while the extras bring it up to 107, excluding Anandholm.

KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA

E of Annandaill		20 Wm Hutchisone, Borelands, milne and kilne	3	38 James & Jo Wightmans, Rot & James Johnstones, Holhouse	4
1 Jo Stoddart Lockenhead	1	21 Heu Charters, Jo Taill, Adam Johnstone, Bessie Charters, John Michael, James Gillesbie in Inglistoun	6	42 Tho Johnstone, Wm Moffitt, Simeon Martine, James Murray in Gairinholme	4
2 Jo Hislop Kinlehead	1	27 Janet Breiden Bartimpen	1	46 Tho Glendinning Butchknou	1
3 Jo Stoddart Littlekinlehead	1	28 Samuel & Tho Marchbanks, George and Tho Proudfoots in Marchbanks	4	47 David Patersone & Jo Armstrong Giddishau	2
4 James Johnstone, Jo Broun, Wm Wilsone Slidrige	3	32 James Wall Reedbrae	2	49 Katarine & Jo Glendinning Quacleuch	2
7 Tho Johnstone Wil Heasties elder and younger Banks	3	33 Jo Marchbank Miltonhead	1	51 Wm Fairfull Gains	1
10 David Robisone Wm Johnstone John Patersone James Stoddart Over Pleulands	4	34 Adam Marchbank Wals	1	52 James Hendersone, Henry Martine, Tho Johnstone Hilhouse	3
14 Rot Johnstone Neyer Pleuland	1	35 Jo Gibsone To Proodfoot & mill in Miltonefoott	3	55 David Moffitt Cruigs	1
15 James Charters Alexr Haliday Park	2	37 Wm Johnstone Beerholme	3	Corhead inlists	
17 Adam Taill James Little Rot Hutchisone Borelands	3			56 Adam Taitt Murthits	1

57 Tho Marchbank		69 David Marchbanks		82 Adam Short	
Murthits	1	Holme	1	Hougate	1
58 Rot Marchbank		70 Jo Marchbanks		83 David Marchbank	
Murthits	1	Gudisgate	1	Lausknou	1
59 James Marchbank		71 Adam Marchbanks		84 Adam Hastie Holl	1
Murthits Tathhill ...	1	Gudisgate	1		
60 Wm Marchbank yr		72 James Corrie Barn-		D of Queensberry	
Tathhill	1	hill	1	85 Wm Moffitt	
61 Barnit Haliday		73 Jo Corrie Barnkill	1	Cougarie	1
Moslands	1	74 Wm Taitt Carrick-		86 Rot Moffitt	
George Wauch		yard	1	Cougarie	1
Budsburne	1	75 James Euart Ridlie-		87 Wm Mitchell	
63 James Proodfoot		seik	1	Cougarie	1
Broomlands	1	76 Umphra Grahme		ane kilne	1
64 James Cockburne ...	2	Dyck	1	88 Adam Thompson	
65 John Uaech Broom-		77 David Marchbank		Cougarie	1
lands	1	Place	1	89 Thomas Grahme	
66 Tho Marchbank		78 Wm Heastie Place	1	Cougarie	1
Sandbed	1	79 Adam Bedfoord		90 James Thompson	1
67 Jo Johnstone Sand-		Trees	1	91 John Thompson	
bed	1	80 Archbald Bedfoord		Cougarie	1
68 Agnes Wilkine Sand-		Trees	1	92 Margaret Johnstone	
bed	1	81 Wm Johnstone		in Suinfoot	1
		Hougate	1	Total—99	

Notes

GD 26/7/322

Corhead's list dated 1691.

Another list of Wm Johnston of Cor-

heid, dated 1692.

John Graham factor for Anandail's list

—dated 1690.

List made up for parish at Moffatt,

28th October 1690, gives totals as

follows:

Laird of Corhead	40
Laird of Langbodhalm	3
Holingshaw	2

Wm Johnstone of Weaster Earshay ...	2
John Johnstone of Easter Earshay ...	3
David & Adam Johnstons of Beatoch	2
Rot Johnston Craiglands	5
John Ritchardtosne, portioner, of	
Craiglands	2
John Johnstone, portioner, of Craig-	
lands	3
Patrick Johnston of Cheapell	4
Queensberry	9

This gives 75 without Annandale, whose
list states 65—or a total of 140.**JOHNSTONE PARISH****Annandail**

1 In Lochwood	14	18 David & Rot		32 Rot Johnstone &	
2 Wm Haliday Little		D i n u o o d i e s		Wm. Thorburne	
Lochwood	1	Auchendininhead	2	D y c k h e a d &	
3, 4 Wm & Tho				smiddie	3
Thompsons Buss ...	2	20 James McVittie, Jo		34 Alex Mitchel Wm	
5 James Grahme, Jo		Moffitt, Rot Mar-		Dinuodie Over-	
Johnstone, Eduard		shall, J a m e s		bargainbuss	2
Pott, Thornhill ...	3	T h o m p s o n e,		35 Jo Wals Neyr-	
8 James Dinuoddie &		Auchendinin	4	bargainbuss	1
Sara Thompson in				36 Bessie Simintone	
Bairns	2	24 Tho L a u t o n		Milhill, kilne &	
10 Tho Matheu & Rot		Umshilbrae	1	milne	3
D i n u o d d i e n		25 Rot Grahme Staple-		37 Wm & Jo Johnstons	
Orchart wt kilne ...	4	bank	1	Ruds & kilne	3
12 James & Allan		26 Tho Hunter Janet		39 James Dinuodie	
Thompsons, Cleuch-		Dinuoddie O v e r		Gauinsburn & kilne	2
heads & kilne	3	Cleuchbrae & kilne	3	40 James Johnstone	
14 James A g n u s				Closs	1
Thompson Wood-		28 Wm Grahme & Jo		41 Jo Braiten Scam-	
end	2	Glendining Mid-		brighead	1
16 Wm & Matheu		cleuchbrae	2	42 Jo Cockpen Eduard	
Thorburns Umtom-		30 Jo Thorburne Jo		Johnstone Banksyde	1
knou	2	Laidlay in Neyr		44 The Mains of	
		Cleuchbrae	2	Johnstone	2

45 Wm Rodsgersone Midscamrig	1	Lochbrou	88 Eduard Thompsone Kindleholme	6
46 Jo Smith Jo Jack- sone James Murray in Kirkbank	3	68 Matheu & Tho Thorburns Ears- wood	6 89 James Geddes Rae- knous & kilne	2
49 Jo Thorburne Jackfoord	1	70 Jo & David Smiths & Jo Mccuertie Corsuay	3 90 Samuel Johnstone Cunzeltoun & kilne	2
50 James & Jo Johnstons Wm Rodsgerstn John- stonhill	3	73 Wm Murray Mott & kilne	3 91 Wm & Bessie John- stons & Nickol Wil- son in Neyr Raehill	3
53 Jo & David Mitchells, James Corrie N i c k o l Mitchell Cleuch ...	4	74 Bessie Faridge Brae 75 J a m e s Faridge Carse	1 94 Jo Patersone Over- raehill and	3
57 James McVittie Mary Thompsone Chapell	2	Archbald Douglas Carse	96 Jo Johnstone Leuchmollen and	2
59 James Thorburne Yate	1	David Smith Carse A g n u s Faridge Carse	97 Andreu Carruthers Leuchmollen	2
60 Wm M u r r a y Chimmis	1	Jo Grahme Carse Margaret Faridge Carse	98 Andreu Coupland Mollenhead and	2
61 Wm L o u t i a n Chimmis	1	Rot Dinwoodie & a smiddie Carse ...	99 Bessie Johnstone Mollenhead	2
62 James Thorburne Ronegate	1	82 Wm & Samuel Johnstons, Kinnel- hall	100 Matheu & James Wilsons Dyckhead and	3
63 Eduard Wals Pen- lands	2	84 Andreu Wals Over- kinnehall	102 Jo Thorburne Dyckhead	2
64 Wm Rodsgerson Mennitlau	1	85 Tho Rodsgersone Hyfieldbank	103 Wm, Tho Coup- lands in Minnigape	2
65 Wm Rodsgerson elder & younger Lochbrou		86 J a n e t Johnston Hyfieldbank	105 Jo Grahm Little- lochwood	2
Wm Thorburne		87 Jo Carruthers Hyfieldbank		Total 144
			1 Note GD 26/7/343 — list 1 factor, who gives total as 145.	

1 Note GD 26/7/343 — list
given in by John Graham,
1 factor, who gives total as 145.

KILPATRICK FLIMING

Cove		17 J o h n Forrester Neyrwoodhouse ...	1	Patrick Irvine of Brots	
1 William I r v i n e heritor	3	18 Jo Armstrang Neyr- woodhouse	1	31 Wm Faridge Broots	1
2 Jo Irvine Steilhill	1	19 Jo Bell Neyrwood- house	1	32 J o h n Dinwoodie Broots	1
3 John Glover yr ...	1	20 Isabel Gass Neyr- woodhouse	1	33 James E u a r d Cleuchsyde	1
4 Thomas Blackstock	1	21 Kirtlebrige milne	1	34 James Rae Flesh ...	1
5 James Irvine Houlie	1			Sir Patrick Maxuell	
6 Christopher Arm- strang, Raeburne ...	1	Japhrey Irvine of Beltenment		35 Himself	6
7 Thomas Armstrang, Raeburne	1	22 Himself	2	36 Jo Smith Burnfoot	2
8 Rot Irvine Fallin- cleuch	1	23 Jo Steuart Nitberry	1	37 Tho Story Serk- shiels	3
Wm. Irvine of Woodhouse		24 David Beattie Nit- berry	1	38 James Scott Cairn- hill	1
9 The Mains	4	25 Jo Carruthers Hirst	1	39 Wm Ritchie Black- cleuch	1
10 Jo Bell Neyrbeck ...	1	26 James Herknes Hil- head	1	40 Francis Beattie Blantith	2
11 William Wightman Neyrbeck	1	27 Tho C r o n e Duncansgate	1	41 James Armstrang Barkleshead	1
12 Jo Farish Langhau	1	28 W i l l Johnstone Holmehead	1	42 Archbald I r v i n e Cadinlie	1
13 T h o m a s Bell Langhau	1	29 Andreu Johnstone Holmehead	1	43 Geo Bell Gail	1
14 Janet Smith Kirtle- bridge	1	30 John Potter Holme- head	1	44 Francis Bell & Jo Heres in Gruck- hall	2
15 Jo Jardine Markland	1			45 Jo Black Birrinlies	1
16 John Gass Mark- land	1				

46 Jo Pattie & Jo Grahame yr 2	From Annandail since 22 (different ink)	56 Jean Grahame 1
47 Wm Couthart Knouthead 1	—	57 Richard Browne ... 1
48 Jo Smith & Jo Scott in Damhead, 1	92	58 John McCrone 1
Markie Carruthers and his sonne 4	Notes	59 Alex Roddick 1
52 James Tailzer Craigshous 2	GD/26/7/311 adds list for	60 John Johnstone 1
Total 70	Mr William Grahame:—	61 Walter Herbus (?) ... 1
	53 George Maxwell V(?)ickerthone ... 1	62 Rot Broth 1
	54 James Dicksone ... 1	63 Mr Wm Grahame 4
	55 John Moffatt 1	64 John Herbus 2
		65/6 Robert & Edward Johnstons 2

Woodhouse being absent, his tenants gave up 10 hearths.

Broats being absent, his tenants gave up 6 hearths.

Sir Pat Maxwell being absent, chamberland, James Taylor, gave up 36 hearths.

Wm Irving of Cove gave up 12 hearths. In this list, dated 1690, the total (without Annandale or Beltenment) is given as 82. The discrepancy between 1690 and 1691 is fairly large, although some of the absences from 1691 might be explained as poor.

APPLEGARTH

1 James Herper Hyhill 3	25 Wm Paterson elder Neyer Cleuch 2	Dormont
2 Jo Williamsone Lamanly 1	26 James Paterson yr ... 1	56 James Harper Briri- hill 3
3 Nickol Jardine Lamanly 2	27 John Southart yr ... 1	John Broun of Cleuchheads
4 David Wilson Lamanly 1	28 John Southart yr ... 1	57 Himself 2
5 William Wilson Lamanly 1	29 John Southart yr ... 1	58 William Bell yr ... 1
6 James Munnell Lamanly 1	30 John Carmichaell yr 1	59 Andreu Johnstone yr 1
7 David Herkness Millbank 1	31 Umphra Jardine Subknou 1	60 Jo Jardine Goba- burne 1
8 Janet Suddert Mill- bank 1	32 William Jardine, Subknou 1	61 Wm Covan Cleuc- head 1
9 Jo Herkness Mill- bank 1	33 Rot Bell Dealhead 1	James Scott of Barga
10 William Grahame Millbank 1	34 Wm Rodsgersone Hilsyde 1	62 Himself 1
11 John Jardine Mill- bank 1	35 Wm & James Jar- dins Hall 1	63 William Chambers yr 1
12 James Jardine Mill- bank 1	36 James Johnstone Kill 1	64 Francis Bell yr ... 1
13 Francis Pott Mill- bank 1	37 Jo Irvine Cleuch- syde 1	65 Rot Baxter yr 1
14 Wm Smith Muruqt John Johnstone Muruqt 1	38 Rot Jardine Under- furth 2	66 William Scott yr ... 1
15 William Suthart ... 1	39 Thomas Lintone yr ... 1	67 Jo Johnstone yr ... 1
16 James Grahame yr ... 1	40 David Jardine yr ... 1	68 James Bell yr 1
17 James Glencorse ... 1	41 Tho Jardine yr ... 1	69 James Bell yr 1
18 Tho Jardine Burn- hills 1	42 Tho Glencorss yr ... 1	70 John Johnstone yr ... 1
19 John Couen Burn- hills 1	43 Alexr Jardine yr ... 1	James Scott of Huck
20 William Johnstone Burnhills 1	44 Andreu Dobie yr ... 1	71 Himself 1
21 Josie Jardine Burn- hills 1	45 William Steell yr ... 1	72 Thomas Jacksone ... 1
22 Thomas Scalles Burnhills 1	46 John Sundort yr ... 2	73 John Farner yr ... 1
23 Rot Massone Burn- hills 1	47 Alex Jardine & his sonne 3	74 Walter Scott yr ... 1
	48 James Sundart Camb 2	75 Adam Nickoll yr ... 1
	49 Archbald Sundart Camb 1	76 Agnus Farridae ... 1
	50 Tho Sundart Holl yr 1	Total 91
	51 Walter Thorburne yr 1	
	52 Jo Jardine Craness 53 Agnus McVittie yr ... 1	3 (Notes)
	54 John Ker yr 1	Applegarth's list—given as
	55 Jo Johnstone Nock- holme 1	2 Sir Alleyr Jardine of Aple- garths interest — undated
		(GD 26/7/339)
		GD 26/7/350
		Ja Scott of Huck 22/5/91
		1 adds
		1 77 Bessi Bell poor
		1 John Browne describes
		1 himself as Woodsetter
		The other lists add no infor- mation.

HUTTON

E. of Annandaill

1	Rot Graham Craickcross	1
2	James Grahame Barnsdail	1
3	Tho Grahame Barnsdail	1
4	Jo Grahame Wmsheils	1
5	Tho Lintone Wmsheils	2
6	Wm Archisone Wmsheils	1
7	John Lockie	1
8	James Hendersone Wmsheils	1
9	James Halyday Dryfhead	1
10	Rot and Jo Eliots Finiegall	2
11	Wm Herkness Mcmae	1
12	Jo Bruntone Mcmae	1
13	John Lintone Mcmae	1
14	Archbald Scott Closs	1
15	John Scott yr	1
16	Francis Haliday yr	1
17	Ninian Haliday yr	1
18	James Litle Huttonmilne	2
19	Jo Grahme Borland	2
20	The manse Borland	3
21	Francis Grahame Milrigs	1
22	Rot Jardine Milrigs	1
23	Heugh Grahme Gall	1
24	Wm Grahme yr	1
25	James Grahme Carncloth	1
26	James Deans Craickcross	1
27	Jo Broun Carnuath	1
28	Ritchard Broun Carnuath	1
29	Simeon Grahme Carnuath	1
30	Jo Bell Carnuath	1
31	James Johnstone Huttone	1
32	Jo Hutchisone Huttone	1
33	James Hardin Neyr Hutton	1
34	Martin Grahme Watspots	1
35	James Grahme Watspots	1
36	James Grahme Liverknou	2
37	Jo Chambers Bankhead	1

38	Christopher Armstrang Cartertoune	2
39	William Armstrang yr	1
40	James Grahme Cartortounhill	1
41	Wm Tagart Compston	1
42	John Hendersone Compston	1
43	James Andersone Compston	1
44	Peter Litle Compston	1
45	Nickol Litle Compston	1
46	Adam Patersone Compston	1

E. of Annandaill inlists for

Corrie

47	Tho Haliday	1
48	James Litle	1
49	James Lather	1
50	Andreu Blaik Couansell	1
51	Francis Carruthers Stanecleuch	1
52	Jo Johnstone Tabank	1
53	Wm. Johnstone Winhomehall	1
54	Jean Johnstone Weinholmestayhead	1
55	John Elliott Weinholmestayhead	1
56	George Patersone Weinholmestayhead	1
57	Jo Johnstone Weinholmhall	1
58	Jo Broun Craighouse	1
59	Wm Broun Craighouse	1
60	John Wright Craighouse	1
61	Wm Johnstone Craighouse	1
62	James Moffitt Balstack	1
63	Simeon Hall Carfoott	1
64	Samuell Johnstone Corrimains	2
65	David Hall Corrimains	1
66	James Harte Corrimains	1
67	Pettie Grahm Corrimains	1
68	Jo Litle Corrimains	1
69	Jo Thorburne Corrimains	1

70	Jo Blackstock Corrimilne	3
71	Margaret Johnstone Truttbeck	2
72	John Corrie Truttbeck	1
73	Eduard Irvine Whitknou	1
74	Wm Moffitt Whitrigs	1
75	Thomas Grahame Whitrigs	1
76	Wm Atchisone Whitrigs	1
77	Cristopher Johnstone Whitrigs	1
78	James Graham Corrihals	1
79	Wm Thorburne Corrihals	1
80	John Kennedy Corrihals	1
81	William Obenie Corrihals	1
82	Rot Grahme Corrihals	1
83	John Andersone Corrihals	1
84	Wm Johnstone Pyetshous	1
85	Gilbert Litle Pyetshous	1
86	John Palmer Pyetshous	1
87	Adam Grahme Pyetshous	1
88	Wm Johnstone Per sondicks	1
89	Jo Thompsonsone Slidrigs	1
90	John Moffitt Slidrigs	1
91	John Muncie Slidrigs	1
92	James Meldrum Slidrigs	1
93	Andreu Litle Slidrigs	1
94	Wm Thompsonsone Brisco	1
95	John Beattie Brisco	1
96	James Beattie Booths	1
97	Wm Armstrang Whitcasles	2
98	Tho and Alex Armstrangs	3
99	Tho Herkness Crosdicks	1
100	Wm Herkness Crosdicks	1
101	John Herkness Crosdicks	1

102 David Herkness	1	117 Marian Deans Boreland	1	133 Adam Grahme yr	1
103 Adam Herkness	1	118 Margaret Obens Boreland	1	134 Jo Grahme Stobahill	1
104 William Herkness	1	John Johnston of Penlau	2	135 Walter Grahme yr	1
105 Janet Litle Crosdicks	1	119 Himself	2	136 Walter Johnstone	1
106 George Johnston	1	120 James Patersone yr	1	137 James Litle yr	1
107 Jo Reed Mirrinhill	1	121 Jo Moffit Parkcleughfoot	1	138 John Corrie yr	1
108 Jo Tailfer Mirrinhill	1	122 Thomas Moffit Parkcleughfoot	1	139 James Haliday yr	1
109 Wm Bell Govenclench	2	123 Tho Smith Parkcleughfoot	1	140 Jo Grahme yr	1
Westerhall		Rot Scott of Gillisbie	2	141 Andreu Armstrang yr	1
110 Tho Scott in Sintox and Berrickholme	1	124/5 Jo and James Laidlays Shank	2	142 James Haliday yr	1
111 Adam Glendining yr	1	126/7 Gavin and Jo Grahms Gillisbie	2	John Jardine of Goosegreen	1
112 William Johnstone yr	1	128 Wm Obens Gillisbierige	1	143 Himself	1
113 Adam Glens yr	1	129/130 Jo Grahme and James Johnstone in Burnfoot	2	144 Margaret Mitchell yr	1
114 Jo Haliday Boreland	1	George Corrie of Hythart	4	James Grahame of Shaw	5
115 James Scott Boreland	1	131 Himself	4	145 Himself	1
116 Peter Haliday Boreland	1	132 William Corrie yr	1	146 His moyr	1
				147 James Bell herd	1
				Janet Scott of Kirsleets	1
				148 Herself	1
				149 William Haliday	1
				150 Peter Grahme	1
				Total	174

Notes

GD 26/7/348.

Annandal's interest for Huttoun, dated 1691, given in by Wm. Whyt his Chamberland gives these poor:

151 Wm Grahame Hutton	1	154 Jean Grahame Millriggs	1	158 Jean Grahame Bankland	1
152 Thomas Mofett Hutton	1	155 Rot Grahame Carnwoth	1	159 Agnes Grahame Barnsdale	1
153 John Johnston Millriggs	1	156 Janet Glendining Closs	1	160 Wm Thomson Windshields	1
		157 Janett Deans Compstone	1	161 John Hannow Carnwoth	1

This list also gives:

18 James Lytle Hutton Mill as 1+kill.
5 Thomas Linton Windsheils as 1+smiddie.

Similarly in Corrie:

97 Wm Armstrong 1 & a kill.

98 Tho & Alex Armstrong, his sons
106 Geo Johnston ... 2 with a kill=3
No poor given for Annandale's Corrie interest, although returned by the same man.

MOFFITT PAROCH

Archbald Murray of Dumcreif

1 In Craigieburne	2	9 John Reed Rigshau	1	19 Jo Wightman	1
2 Jo Hunter Dumcreif	1	10 Adam Reed Rigshau	1	20 Rot Johnstone	1
3 Adam Henry Dumcreif	1	11 John Atchisone Rigshau	1	21 John Haliday	1
4 Adam Euart Dumcreif	1	12 Tho Hendersone Megsueils	1	22 James Martine	1
5 William Litle Dumcreif	1	James Johnston of Selkith	2	Rot French of Frenchland	2
6 James Murray Dumcreif	1	13 Himself	2	24 Rodsger French yr	1
7 John Henry Dumcreif	1	14 Rot Johnstone	2	25 Tho Martine yr	1
8 Mary French Rigshau	1	15 Patrick Dods	1	26 James Moffitt	1
		Andreu Johnstone Nentoun	5	27 James Moffitt in Tounhead	1
		16 Himself	5	28 James Ritch in Tounhead	1
		17 James Moffitt	1	29 Jo Blacklock yr	1
		18 Rot Martine	1	30 Jo Proudfoot Neyrtoun	1

31 James Wightman ...	1	Jo Johnstone of	34 Andreu Wightman	1
32 Marion Wightman		Runstonfoott	35 Alexander Hender-	
yr	1	33 Himself	sone	1
		2	Total—44	

Notes

GD 26/7/372.

Robert French dated 21/7/1692

Dumcreith dated 25/7/1692

Selketh dated 26/7/1692

Runstonfoot dated 26/7/1692

Wm Johnston of Corehead	40	James Atchesone, Walter Laidley in Reiddaires	2	45 Wm Moffat & Gil- bert Atchesons Crofthead	2
36 Geo Hunter, Geo Telfer Corhead	2	42 Robt Hislope, Ninian Euart yr ...	2	48 Thomas Wightman yr	1
38 Tho Reidfoord, James Weighman yr	2	44 John Johnstone Craigbeck	2		

LIEUTENANCY MINUTES FOR THE SUBDIVISION OF ESKDALE

By ALEX McCracken, B.Sc., F.S.A.(Scot.)

In a previous volume of these Transactions (Vol. XLV, page 228) a summary of the material contained in a manuscript notebook was published, entitled "Notes on the Militia Raised Against Napoleon." The notebook was discovered amongst the contents of a small museum in Langholm Town Hall, and bore the title "Lieutenancy Minutes for the Subdivision of Eskdale."

Since the above-mentioned article appeared, all the churchyards in Eskdale have been surveyed, and the pre-1855 inscriptions recorded, most of the field-work being undertaken by Mr R. A. Shannon, F.S.A.(Scot.) of Eastriggs. The results of this work, compiled and indexed by Mr G. Gilchrist, F.S.A.(Scot.) can be seen in printed form at Dumfries Burgh Museum, at the Ewart Public Library, Dumfries, and at Annan Public Library. Since information of this sort is invaluable to genealogists, and since the study of genealogy is becoming more and more popular, the writer thought that the list of names contained in the "Lieutenancy" notes might prove interesting from a statistical point of view.

By the terms of the Militia Act of 1797, each parish was responsible for the preparation of a complete list of the men aged 19 to 23 living in the parish, together with details of their states of health, the numbers of their children, their occupations, etc. After the elimination of those exempt, for a variety of reasons, those who were to serve in the militia were chosen by ballot from the remainder. So the material contained in the "Lieutenancy" notebook is, in fact, a complete list of the names of one particular age-group of the male population of Eskdale, apparently compiled in the year 1802. This list contains 868 names. It is at once obvious that the traditional "Border" surnames are numerically superior, with the Armstrongs, of course, heading the list, and residing mainly in Canonbie parish. In fact, Canonbie was the home of almost half of the members of the Border clans considered. A large part of Canonbie parish is made up of the old Debateable Land, and much of the "overspill" of Liddesdale spread into this region, where their descendants remained.

The populations of the Eskdale parishes in the year 1801 are as follows:

Canonbie ...	...	...	2580
Langholm ...	...	...	2536
Ewes	...	...	358
Westerkirk	...	...	638
Eskdalemuir	...	...	537
<hr/>			
Total	...	...	6649
<hr/>			

The following table shows the distribution of the commoner surnames :

<i>Surname</i>		<i>PARISHES</i>					<i>Percentage of</i>	
		<i>C</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>Ew</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total Roll</i>
Armstrong	...	44	13	1	4	0	62	7.14
Beattie	...	18	7	1	7	7	40	4.61
Bell	...	13	4	0	2	4	23	2.65
Elliot	...	14	5	2	4	1	26	3.00
Graham	...	8	8	0	2	3	21	2.42
Irving	...	8	10	3	0	1	22	2.53
Johnston	...	8	4	1	2	0	15	1.73
Little	...	24	14	5	4	4	51	5.87
Murray	...	12	1	6	5	3	27	3.11
Scott	...	10	11	6	5	7	39	4.49
Total	...	159	77	25	35	30	326	37.55

These populations are unlikely to have varied greatly in the course of a year, so that the Militia List includes approximately 13 per cent. of the population of Eskdale at that time.

The memorials of the Eskdale churchyards show a similar distribution of surnames, though for various reasons the names recorded there are not so suitable for statistical study.

The occupations of the men listed in the notebook have been considered in the previous article, but here it may be appropriate to mention the place-names recorded. The only source-book readily available which deals with this subject is "The Place-names of Dumfriesshire" by Colonel Sir Edward Johnson-Ferguson, published in 1935. Many of the places in the Militia List are not included in this book, and these are included as an appendix at the end of this article. The derivations of most of them are obvious.

Abbreviations.—In the table above, and in the following lists, the names of the parishes are not given in full, but are abbreviated as follows:

C —Canonbie

L —Langholm

NL—New Langholm

Ew—Ewes

W —Westerkirk

E —Eskdalemuir

New Langholm was the name given to the "new" village whose construction on the W. bank of the Esk was commenced by Henry, Duke of Buccleuch, in 1778. The original town of Langholm lay entirely on the E. bank of the river.

LIST OF NAMES

AITCHISON

Edward. L—Weaver

AMOS

William, Carrotrigg. Ew—Farmer

ANDERSON

George, Bush. Ew—Servant

George, Arkine. L—Servant

James, Woodhouselees. C—Carpenter

James, Blackhall.* Ew—Servant.

ANDERSON

John, Arkine. L—Servant

Walter, Nether Stenishwater.
W—Servant

William, Ranaldburn. E—Wright

10 William, Yetbyre. E—Shepherd

William, Blackeskhead. E—Shepherd,

William. NL—Weaver

William, Bridgend. W—Joiner

ANDISON

Christopher, Burngrains. Ew—Shepherd

James, Fiddlestonbank. Ew—Roadmaker

Michael, Fiddlestonbank. Ew—Roadmaker

ANDREWS

George. L—Chaise Driver

ARMSTRONG

Abel, Callside.* C—Clogger

Adam. NL—Manufacturer

20 Adam, Crooks. W—Shepherd

Andrew, Garden of Glenzier.
C—Farmer

Andrew, Loaning.* C—Labourer

Charles, Garden of Glenzier.
C—Farmer

Christopher, Brockwoodlees. C—Farmer

Francis, Bankhead. C—Farmer

Fergus, Cornerhouse.* C—Inn-keeper

Francis, Hollis. C—Clogger

George, Priorhill. C—Farmer

Henry, Greenrigg.* C—Servant

30 James, Catcleughhead. C—Farmer

James, Shillingmoss. C—Servant

James, Sykeside.* C—Farmer

James, Hollishillyett. C—(insane)

James, Potholm. L—Servant

James. NL—Weaver

John, Priorhill. C—Farmer

John, Knowhead. C—Farmer

John, Hairlawhagg. C—Farmer

John, Greenburn.* C—Farmer

John, Parkhouse. C—Weaver

James, Callside. C—Labourer

John (1), Callside. C—Weaver

John (2), Callside. C—Weaver

John, Forge. C—Servant

John, Blackrigg.* C—Farmer

John, Glenzierbeckknow. C—Farmer

John, Woodhouselees. C—Gardener

John, Woodhouse. C—Labourer

John, Tinnishall. C—Servant

50 John, Wrae. EW— —

John. NL—Weaver

John. NL—Shoemaker

John, Rigg.* W—Shepherd

Joseph, Grindstonehead.* C—Joiner

Matthew. L—Labourer

Richard, Byreburnfoot. C—Blacksmith

Richard, Pinglebridge. C—Labourer

Richard, Crossdykes.* C— —

Robert, Rowanburnfoot. C—Labourer

60 Robert, Blackrigg.* C—Farmer

Robert. L—Labourer

Robert, Westwater. L—Shepherd

Thomas. L—Joiner

Thomas. NL—Weaver

Thomas, Knowhead.* C—Farmer

Walter, Rigg.* W—Shepherd

William, Todknowhead.* C—Collier

William, Hairlawhole. C—Servant

William (1), Boglegillhead. C—Shoemaker

70 William, Parkhouse. C—Weaver

William (2), Boglegillhead. C—Labourer

William, Glenzierbeckknow. C—Farmer

William, Garden of Glenzier. C—Farmer

William, Grindstonehead.* C—Weaver

William, Watchhill.* C—Cooper

William. L—Writer

William (1). NL—Weaver

William (2). NL—Weaver
 William, Hopsrigg. W—Servant

ASHCROFTS
 80 James, Woodhouselees. C—Carpenter.
 John, Bogilgill. C—Collier

ASKINE
 William, Forgebraehead.* C—Labourer.

ATCHISON
 Edward. L—(insane)
 John. L—Taylor
 Thomas, Nether Knock.* W—Shoemaker

ATKINSON
 Richard. L—Chaise Driver

BARKLEY
 Alexander, Glenzierbeckknow. C—Weaver
 Francis, Glenzierbeckknow. C—Weaver
 George, Old Woodhead. C—Collier
 90 John, Byerburnside. C—Merchant

BEATTIE
 Andrew, Toomshieldsburn. C—Saddler
 Andrew, Hewsrigg.* C—Farmer
 Andrew, Raeburnfoot. E—Shepherd.
 Andrew, Harwoodhead. E—Carrier
 Andrew. NL—Carter
 Adam, Milntown. L—Weaver
 Charles, Unthank. EW—Servant
 Francis, Lineholm. W—Farmer
 Francis, Kirktonhill. W—Weaver
 100 Francis. L—Innkeeper
 Francis, Torcoon. C—Labourer
 James, Parkhall.* C—Shepherd
 James, Greenbraehead.* C—Farmer
 James, Torcoon. C—Labourer
 James, Toomshieldsburn. C—Farmer
 James, Tower of Sark. C—Servant
 James, Glenzierhead. C—Labourer
 James. L—Taylor
 James, Lineholm. W—Farmer
 110 James, Dalbeth. W—Servant
 John, Padgenrigg.* C—Labourer
 John, Torcoon. C—Labourer
 John, Barngleish. C—Labourer
 John, Davington. E—
 John, Over Cassock. E—Servant
 John L—Joiner
 John. NL—Weaver

John, Powdevock. W—Labourer
 John, Lineholm. W—Farmer
 120 John, Dalbeth. W—Farmer
 Richard, Greenrigg.* C—Farmer
 Robert, Tower of Sark. C—Servant
 Thomas, Toomshieldsburn. C—Saddler
 Walter, Toomshieldsburn. C—Saddler
 Walter, Yetbyre. E—Tenant.
 Walter, Bex. L—
 William, Thornywhatts. C—Farmer
 William, Torcoon. C—Farmer
 William, Fingland. E—Shepherd
 130 William, Finglandshiel. E—Labourer

BEAWLIE
 James. NL—Weaver
 William. NL—Weaver

BELL
 Adam, Grayrigg.* C—Collier
 Andrew, Boykenburnfoot. W—Taylor
 Arthur, Hecks.* C—Taylor
 David, Boholm. C—Merchant
 Francis, Andrewsknows.* C—Labourer.
 Francis, Brickkiln.* C—Taylor
 Francis. NL—Hozier
 140 George, Drybrow.* C—Farmer
 George, Enzieholm. W—Servant
 James, Caulfield. L—Servant
 James. L—Labourer
 John, Mumbyherst. C—Farmer
 John, Broadridline.* C—Servant
 John, Glenzierbeckknow. C—Cooper
 John, Langholm Mill. L—Paper maker
 Richard, Coathope. E—Weaver
 Thomas, Hagg. C—Joiner
 150 Thomas, Hollishillyett. C—Private Teacher
 Thomas, Westside.* E—Labourer
 Thomas, of Crurie. E—
 William, Mumbyherst. C—Farmer
 William, Glenzierbeckknow. C—Weaver
 William, Crurie. E—Servant

BEVERS
 Robert, Blackrigg.* C—Servant

BLACK
 Walter, Ranaldburn. E—Shepherd

- William, Over Cassock. E—Shepherd
 William, Garwaldshiels. E—Shepherd.
- BLACKSTOCK**
 160 John, Holm. E—Servant
- BLAKE**
 John, Billholm. W—Shepherd
 William. NL—Fiddler (blind)
 William, Bomby. W—Labourer
- BOLE**
 William, Milnholm. L—Servant
- BORTHWICK**
 Alexander, Glendinning. W—Lieutenant R.N.
 Adam, Shielburnfoot. W—Servant
 Alexander Hay, Sorbie. EW—Tenant
 Alexander (Sr.). NL—Weaver
 Alexander (Jr.). NL—Weaver
 170 Christopher, Walkmill. W—Miller
 James. NL—Weaver
 James. L—Weaver
 Walter, Muckledale. EW— —
 William, Knockmains.* W—Farmer
- BRASON**
 Robert, Longraw.* C—Collier
- BRETEN**
 William, Breckonwrae. L—Shepherd
- BROADLEY**
 John. L—Weaver
- BROUGH**
 Norman. NL—Weaver
- BROWN**
 Andrew, Callside. C—Weaver
 180 John, Callside. C—Weaver
 John, Grain. C—Weaver
 John, Langholm Lodge. L—Gardener
 Joseph. NL—Weaver
 Thomas, Nether Craig. W—Labourer
 Walter. L—Shoemaker
 William. NL—Mason
 William, Glenzierbeckknow. C—Weaver
- BROCKBANK**
 John, Sillybush.* C—Weaver
 William, Byreburnside. C—Merchant
- BRYDON**
 190 Adam, Aberlosk. E—Tenant
- James, Burncleugh.* E—Tenant
 James, Moodlaw. E—Tenant
 Thomas, Moodlaw. E—Shepherd
- BUDGE**
 Alexander. L—Labourer
- BURGES**
 James, Hallgreen. C—Joiner
- BURGESS**
 James, Craikhaugh. E—Drover
- BYERS**
 Charles, Boag. C—Servant
 Christopher. NL—Stocking-maker
 James, Glendinning. W—Servant
 200 James, Glendinning. W—Weaver
 John (Jr.), Broomholm. L—Servant
 Peter, Westerhall. W—Servant
 Robert, Howgillcleuch.* C—Servant
- CAIRNS**
 Thomas, Nether Knock.* W—Weaver
 Thomas, Enthorn. C—Farmer
- CALVERT**
 James, Orchard. C—Labourer
- CAMERON**
 Peter. L—Joiner
- CARRUTHERS**
 Francis, Ryehills. C—Farmer
 James (Jr.). NL— —
 210 John. NL—Weaver
 John, Mossknow.* C—Farmer
 Walter, Ryehills. C—Mason
- CHARTERS**
 William. L—Chaise Driver
- CLARK**
 Adam, Tailhead. C—Farmer
 David, Broomholmshiel. L— —
 George, Callside. C—Cooper
 John, Callside. C—Cooper
 Michael, Callside. C—Taylor
 Walter, Tailhead. C—Taylor
 220 Walter, Broomholmshiel. L— —
 William, Caldside. C—Weaver
- CLEGHORN**
 John, Flaskholmhead.* EW—Shepherd
- COLTART**
 John, Steenholm.* L—Labourer
- COWAN**
 George. L—Labourer
 John. NL—Mason
 Matthew. L—Weaver

CUNNINGHAM

George. NL—Manufacturer

DALGLIESH

Adam, Woodhouselees. C—Collier

George, Biggholms. L— —

230 James. L—Stocking-maker

John. L—Servant

John. NL—Stocking-maker

Jonathan, Biggholms. L— —

Michael. L—Blacksmith

Simon, Biggholms. L— —

Thomas. L—Stocking-maker

DAVIDSON

James, Barnliesh. C—Shepherd

John, Hewsrigg.* C—Weaver

John, Glenzierfoot. C—Farmer

240 Matthew, Callside. C—Weaver

Robert, Bochlin. C—Weaver

Robert, Glenzierfoot. C—Farmer

William, Glenzierfoot. C—Farmer

William, Westside.* EW—Shepherd

DICKSON

Clarks, Coat. E—Servant

Francis, Brierishaw. EW—Shepherd

John, Toomshieldsburn. C—Farmer

Simon, Barnliesh. C—Farmer

William. NL—Mason

DOBIE

250 John, Crurie. E—Shepherd

Thomas. L—Labourer

DONALDSON

George. NL—Weaver

Thomas. L—Weaver

DOUGLAS

Adam. NL—Weaver

David. L— —

James, Burnfoot. EW—Servant

Robert. NL—Weaver

Thomas, Closses. C—Collier

Thomas. L—Surgeon

260 Thomas. NL—Weaver

DRYDON

Thomas, Carrotrigg. EW—Servant

DUNCAN

Thomas, Billholmburn. W—Joiner

William, Billholmburn. W—Joiner

DYKES

Robert, Nether Knock.* W—Labourer

EASTON

Robert, Howgill. EW—Shepherd

EDGAR

John, Rowanburnfoot. C—Farmer

Richard, Boatbankhead.* C—Labourer

ELLIOT

Andrew, Broomyknow. C—Collier

Andrew, Nether Knock. W—Taylor

270 Gilbert, Greenbraehead. C—Labourer

James, Bograw. C—Clogger

John, Bograw. C—Farmer

John, Middlemoss. EW—Shepherd

John. NL—Clogger.

John, Crookholm. C—Labourer

Joseph, Hairlawhill. C—Farmer

Matthew, Glendinning. W—Weaver

Robert, Broomyknow.* C—Collier

Robert, Glenzierhead. C—Blacksmith

280 Robert, Bogilgell. C—(Blind)

Robert, Howgill. EW—Weaver

Thomas, Hairlawhill. C—Farmer

Thomas, Bograw. C—Blacksmith

Thomas, Glenzierhead. C—Labourer

Walter, Milntown. L—Dyer

William, Crookholm. C—Farmer

William, Archerbeck. C—Servant

William, Clerkhill. E—Servant

William. L—Merchant

290 William. L—Blacksmith

William. L—Labourer

William, Nether Stenishwater. W—Shepherd

William, Bailliehill. W—Servant

FAWCIT

John, Westerhall. W—Gardener

FERGUSON

James, Roughcrook.* E—Labourer

Robert, Roughcrook.* E—Driver

Thomas, Whitlawside. C—Servant

William, Glencorf. L—Shepherd

FERGUSON

Adam, Westerker. W—Smith

300 Duke, Todhillwood.* C—Spirit Dealer

FLETCHER

Thomas. L—Blacksmith

William. L—Cooper

FORSYTH

Allan. NL—Weaver

FOSTER

Arthur (Jr.). L—Weaver
 John. L—Weaver
 Thomas, Archerbeckburnside. C—
 Labourer
 Thomas, Hillbeck.* C—Weaver
 Walter. L—Wright.

FRANCIS

John. L—Muslin Weaver

FRENCH

310 Robert, Broadmeadows. C—
 Labourer

FULTON

Alexander, Brierishaw. EW—Ser-
 vant

GASS

William, Grainhead.* C—Farmer

GASKELL

Thomas, Langholm Lodge. L—
 Wood Forester

GEDDES

Robert. L—(Insane)

GILL

Thomas. L—Weaver

GLEADSTAINS

James, Newton.* C—Mason

GLEDSTONES

William. L—Taylor

GLENDINNING

Archibald, Over Cassock. E—
 Tenant

Edward, Broomyknow.* C—
 Labourer

320 John, Claygate. C—Shoemaker

John, Effgill. W—Servant

John, Harperwhatt. W—Servant

Robert, Hopsrigg. W—Shepherd

Walter, Glendinning. W—Shepherd

William, Glendinning. W—Shep-
 herd

William, Burncleugh.* E—Mer-
 chant

GRAHAM

Adam. L—Blacksmith

David, Hollis. C—Miller

Francis, Garden. C—Labourer

330 George. NL—Weaver

George, Nether Cassock. E—
 Tenant

George, Claygate. C—Weaver

James, Irvine. L—Shepherd

James, Nether Knock.* W—
 Weaver

John, Boholm. C—Shoemaker

John. NL—Labourer

Matthew, Milntown. L—Student
 (Arith.)

Peter, Greenknow.* C—Farmer

Robert, Greenknow.* C—Farmer

340 Robert. L—Weaver

Thomas, Bex. L—Servant

Thomas. L—Labourer

Thomas, Coat. E—Merchant

Walter, Trainhaughs. E—Shepherd

William, Milnsteads.* C—Farmer

William, Whiteknow.* C—Farmer

William, Burn.* W—Labourer

GRANT

Alexander, Byerburnside. C—
 Farmer

Alexander, Kirktonhill. W—Sur-
 geon

350 John, Kirktonhill. W—(Blind)

GRAY

John, Milnholm. L—Servant

William, Bush. EW—Servant

GREIG

James, Wood.* L—Papermaker

GREIVE

Adam, Westerker. W—Weaver

Andrew, Canonbymuir. C—Joiner

Walter, Walkmill. W—Labourer

John, Watchhill.* C—Collin

GRIEVE

John, Howgill. EW—Weaver

Thomas, Bush. EW—Shepherd

360 William. L—Labourer

GRIZELFOOT

Joseph. L—Weaver

HALL

James, Fiddletonbank. EW—
 Labourer

HALLIDAY

James, Nether Fedling.* E—
 Labourer

John, Garwald. E—Servant

William, Canonby Manse. C—
 Servant

HARDY

David, Langholm Lodge. I—Game-
 keeper

HARVEY

John. L—Joiner

HARKNESS

George. L—Taylor

William. NL—Taylor

HEATLEY

370 Adam, Albierigg. C—Servant

HENDERSON

Arthur. L—Shoemaker

George. L—Writer

William. NL—Mason

HILL

David, Tarresfoot. C—Farmer

David, Near Woodland. C—Farmer

Robert. L—Weaver

Thomas. L—Sadler

Walter, Tarresfoot. C—Merchant

HOGG

Andrew, Torcoon. C—Joiner

380 David, Aberlock. E—Shepherd

Edward, Mumbyherst. C—Labourer

Francis, Mumbyherst. C—Farmer

James. NL—Weaver

James, Torcoon. C—

John, Torcoon. C—Farmer

John. L—Weaver

John, Hardenside. C—Farmer

Richard, Nether Fedling* E—Servant

Robert, Hardenside. C—Labourer

390 Robert, Canonbymill. C—Labourer

Thomas, Blackhall.* EW—Servant

Walter, Albierigg. C—Joiner

HOPE

James. L—Thread Manufacturer

John. L—Thread Manufacturer

John, Loophill.* C—Farmer

John, Hollis. C—Weaver

Matthew. NL—Merchant

Peter, Brockwoodlees. C—Servant

Thomas, Sandyford.* E—Shepherd

400 Walter. L—Thread Manufacturer

William, Beeholm.* C—Collin

HOTSON

Christopher. NL—Mason

John. NL—Thread Manufacturer

HORNE

James. NL—Stocking maker

HOUNAM

John. NL—Weaver

HOWATSON

Hugh, Enthorn. C—Taylor

John, Claygate. C—Mason

HOWISON

Alexander. NL—Mason

John, Moodlaw. E—Shepherd

410 John. NL—Mason

Robert (Jr.). NL—Mason

Walter. NL—Mason

HUTTON

John, Auchenrivock. C—Farmer

John Knotttyholm. C—Labourer

Thomas. NL—Labourer

HYSLOP

Andrew. NL—Stocking maker

Andrew, Clerkhill. E—Servant

James, Westwater. L—Labourer

John. NL—Mason

420 John, Crofthead.* C—Farmer

Robert, Todshawhill. E—Tenant

Simon, Kerr. C—Farmer

Simon. L—Shopkeeper

Thomas. NL—Sawer

Thomas, Crurie. E—Weaver

Walter, Cooms. EW—Shepherd

IRVING

Andrew, Battleknow.* C—Farmer

Archibald, Over Dumfedding. E—Tenant

Archibald, Burnfoot. EW—Servant

430 David, Glenzierbeckknow. C—Farmer

Edward, Bograw. C—Farmer

George. L—Merchant

George, Glenzierbeckknow. C—Farmer

George, Bograw. C—Farmer

James. L—Warehousekeeper

John, Hawkshill.* C—Farmer

John (Jr.), Glendean. EW—

John. L—Baker

John. NL—Labourer

440 John. NL—Weaver

Thomas, Bridge-end. L—Mason

Walter (Jr.). NL—

William, Canonbymuir. C—Farmer

William, Hagg. C—Farmer

William, Glendean. EW—

William. L Shopman

William. L—Joiner

William. NL—Weaver

JACKSON

George, Walkmill. W—Labourer

450 James, Shaw. L—Shepherd

James, Arkleton. EW—Servant.

James, Arkletonshiels. EW—Shepherd

John (Jr.), Sandyhaugh.* EW—

—

William, Lynniecleuch. C—Labourer

William, Glenzierhall. C—Weaver
JAMIESON (

George. L—Weaver

JARDINE

John, Arkleton. EW— —

Joseph, Jardinehall.*. C—Weaver

JOHNSTON

Alexander. NL—Weaver

460 Andrew, Toomshieldsburn. C—
Servant

Andrew, Glenzierbeckknow. C—
Weaver

Christopher, Grainhead.*. C—
Farmer

James. NL—Weaver

John, Hollis. C—Slater

Richard, Westerker. W—Smith

Robert, Hollis. C—Joiner

Robert, Woodhouselees. C—Gar-
dener

Thomas, Fiddletonbank. EW
Labourer

William, Hallgreen. C—Weaver

470 William, Andrewsknow.* C—
Collier

William. NL—Wright

William, Paper Mill. L—Paper-
maker

William, Westerker. W—Smith

KEIN

Andrew, Murtholm. L—Labourer

James, Fiddletonbar. EW—Toll-
gatherer

William, Hagg. C—Joiner

William, Peelholm.*. L—Servant

KEIR

Thomas, Milnholm. L— —

William (Jr.), Milnholm. L— —

KERR

480 Andrew. L—Chaise Driver

James, Perterburn. C—Servant

Joseph. NL—Weaver

KIRKPATRICK

Thomas, Barngleish. C—Servant

KNOX

George, Nether Knock. W—
Weaver

James, Stonyknow.* W—Weaver

John, Brickkiln.*. C—Joiner

Thomas, Priorlyn. C—Servant

LAIDLAW

George, Holm. E— —

Thomas, Nether Cassock. E—
Tenant

490 Thomas. L—Chaise Driver

William. NL—Joiner

LAMB

John, Barrascroft. C—Servant

William. L—Weaver

LAMONBY

Robert, Whiteknow.* C—Collier

LATTIMER

James. NL—Weaver

Robert, Hollis. C—Mason

LAWSON

Andrew, Whiteknow. C—Labourer

James, Broadridline.* C—Labourer

Thomas. NL Manufacturer

500 Walter, Broadridline. C—Mason

William. L—Baker

LEISHMAN

David, Longraw.* C—Weaver

John, Todknowhead. C—Collier

LINTON

Adam. L—(Insane)

Adam, Coatmarch.* E—Weaver

John. NL—(Lunatic)

Nathan. L—Merchant

Robert, Blinkbonny. C—Weaver

Thomas. NL—Weaver

510 William. NL—Weaver

LITHGOW

John, Midtown of Glenzier. C—
Weaver

LITTLE

Alexander, Canonbymuir. C—
Weaver

Andrew. NL—Labourer

Andrew. NL—Teacher

Andrew, Bomby. W—Weaver

Andrew, Tarrasfoot. C—Farmer

Archibald, Terrona. EW—Tenant

Archibald, Aransgill. L—Shepherd

Charles, Thornywhatts. C—Farmer

LITTLE

520 David, Hairlawhill. C—Labourer

George, Rispsysike.* C—Collier

George, Garden. C—Farmer

George. L—Weaver

George, Glendining. W— —

James, Garden. C—Mason

James, Canonbymuir. C—Labourer

James (Jr.), Beckhall.* C—Farmer

James. L—Nailor (sic)

James. NL—Meal Dealer

530 John, Barrascroft. C—Farmer

John, Crookholm. C—Farmer

John, Whiteknow. C—Farmer

- John, Priorhill. C—Joiner
 John, Shortsholm. C—Merchant
 John, Beckhall. C—Farmer
 John Ranaldburn. E—Tenant
 John. L—Weaver
 John (Jr.). L—Weaver
 John. L—Servant
- 540 John, Bomby. W—Clogger
 Lewis, Priorhill. C—Blacksmith
 Matthew. L—Joiner
 Matthew, Mosspeeble. EW —
 Shepherd
 Ninian, Burnfoot. EW—Tenant
 Richard, Lymiecleugh. C —
 Merchant
 Robert, Crookholm. C—Farmer
 Robert. L—Labourer
 Robert, Canonbymuir. C—Joiner
 Simon, Burnfoot. EW— —
- 550 Simon. L—Carter
 Thomas. L—Shopkeeper
 Thomas, Canonbymuir. C —
 Labourer
 Thomas, Craikhaugh. E—Servant
 Walter, Woodhouselees. C —
 Blacksmith
 William, Rowanburnfoot. C —
 Servant
 William, Knowhead.* C—Clogger
 William, Crookholm. C—Farmer
 William, Ranaldburn. E—Tenant
 William, Garwald. E—Servant
- 560 William, Unthank. EW—Servant
 William. NL—Stockingmaker
 William, Nether Knock. W—
 Journeyman Joiner
- LOAD
 James, Glenzierfoot. C—Labourer
- LOCKHART
 James, Canonbymuir. C—Carter
- LOCKIE
 John, Sorbie. EW—Servant
- LUNN
 James. L—Weaver
 Robert, Ewislees. EW—Servant
 Walter, Terrona. EW—Tenant
- LYON
 Matthew. NL—Stockingmaker
- McCRIE
 570 John. NL—Labourer
- McCORKINDALE
 Alexander, Thornywhatts. C—
 Farmer
- McDOWAL
 John, Callside.* C—Weaver
- McGLASSON
 Christopher, Shortsholm. C—
 Labourer
 John, Closses. C—Labourer
 Thomas, Closses. C—Weaver
 William, Closses. C—Collier
- McKIE
 Alexander, Grainhead.*. C—Taylor
- McVANE
 Peter, Padgenrigg.*. C—Blacksmith
- McVITTIE
 James. L—Weaver
 580 James, Sheildmill.* W—Servant
 John, Hallcroft. L—Labourer
- MAIN
 David. NL—Wright
 William, Currie. E—Weaver
- MALCOLM
 William, Burnfoot. W—(Paralytic)
- MANDERSON
 William. L—Shoemaker
- MARTIN
 James, Callside.*. C—Weaver
 John, Milnsteads.* C—Farmer
 Matthew, Callside.*. C—Weaver
 Robert, Milnsteads. C—Farmer
 590 William, Callside.*. C—Cooper
- MAXWELL
 David, Westwater. L—Tenant
 George, Peelholm.* L — Naval
 Captain
 George, Priorlyn. C—Farmer
 John, Carlesgill. W—Servant
 Othello, Priorlyn. C — Servant
 (black)
 William. L—Surgeon
 William, Crowsknow.* C—Farmer
- MILLAR
 Thomas, Watcarrick. E—Tenant
 William, Bex. L—Servant
- MITCHELL
 600 James, Glendevan. EW—Servant
- MOFFAT
 James. L—Surgeon
 John, Priorhill. C—Joiner
 John, Garwald. E—Tenant
 John, Midd Knock. W—Farmer
 William, Garwald. E—Shepherd
 William, Mosspeeble. EW—Tenant
- MOORE
 John, Muckledalehaugh.* EW —
 Ploughman

MUNDELL

George. L—Shoemaker

John. NL—Weaver

610 William, Bomby. W—Weaver

MURRAY

Andrew, Byreburnfoot. C—Blacksmith

Andrew, Bailliehill. W—Servant

Christopher, Todknowhead.* C—Labourer

David, Forgebraehead.* C — Blacksmith

David, Mearburnfoot.* C — Shepherd

MURRAY

George, Lodgegill.* EW—Shepherd

Gideon, Hopsrigg. W—Servant

Gideon, Callside. C—Carter

James, Canonbymuir. C—Merchant

620 James, Boholm. C—Shoemaker

James, Tanlawhills. E—Shepherd

John, Bailliehill. W—Servant

John, Sorbie. EW—Shepherd

John, Ewis (sic) Manse. EW—Servant

John, Byerburnfoot. C—Bankman

John, Tanlawhills. E—Shepherd

John, Wood. L—Weaver

John, Hopsrigg. W—Shepherd

Matthew, Howgill. EW—Weaver

630 Robert, Brickbarn.* C—Surgeon

Simon, Carrotrigg. EW— —

Thomas, Carrotrigg. EW— —

Thomas, Boholm. C—Shoemaker

Thomas, Tanlawhills. E—Shepherd

William, Bulmansknow.—C—Tollbarkeeper

William, Glenzierhead. C—Farmer

William, Midd Knock. W—Servant

NICOL

Archibald, Flaskholmhead. EW—Labourer

David, Eskbank. C—Surgeon

640 George, Upper Stenishwater. W—Shepherd

James, Langholm. L—Taylor

James, Nether Cassock. E—Servant

Robert (senior). NL—Joiner

Robert (junr.). NL—Joiner

Robert. L—Taylor

Thomas. L—Stockingmaker

William, Caulfield. L—Tenant

William, Lymiecleugh. C—Collier

William, Glebfieldhouse.* C—Cooper

650 William, Perterburn. C—Joiner

NICHOLSON

John. L—Weaver

NIXON

Matthew. L—Stockingmaker

William, Dornagill. W—Shepherd

OLIVER

James. L—Tenant

James, Milgillfoot.* W—Labourer

John, Newwoodhead. C—Servant

William, Priorhill. C—Collier

William, Millgillfoot. W—Joiner.

O'NEILL

Larance, L—Papermaker

PALMER

660 Gideon, Yetbyre. E—Shepherd

James, Holm. E—Labourer

Thomas, Holm. E—Labourer

PARK

James, Effgill. W—Servant

John. NL—Merchant

Thomas. L—Merchant

William. NL—Weaver

William, Carrotrigg. EW—Shepherd

PASLEY

Walter. NL—Weaver

William. L—Weaver

PATTERSON

670 Adam, Burnfoot. W—Servant

Francis, Clerkhill. E—Tenant

James, Wattcarrick. E—Tenant

John. L—Muslin Weaver

PATTISON

James. NL—Wright

John, Westwater. L—Servant

Matthew. L—Watchmaker

PEARSON

William, Burnfoot. EW—Molecatcher

PIMLEY, Samuel. L—Weaver

POTT

680—James, Middlerigg.* C—Labourer

PURVIS

William, Jockshill.* C—Labourer

RAE

Arthur, Callside. C—Weaver

Robert, Callside. C—Weaver

REID

Andrew (1). NL—Weaver

Andrew (2). NL—Weaver

- David, NL—Mason
 David (Jr.). NL—Weaver
 James, L—Innkeeper
 James (Jr.) NL—Weaver
 690 John, L—Servant
 John, NL—Weaver
 Peter, Ewislees. EW—Servant
 Stephen, NL—Weaver
 Thomas, NL—Weaver
 William, NL—Weaver
- REIVE
 William, Westerkirk Manse. W—
 Servant
- RENWICK
 Gordon, L—Weaver
- RIDDELL
 Francis, Airswood. W—Shepherd
 John, Crurie. E—Weaver
 700 John, Langshawburn.* E—Shep-
 herd
 Robert, Broadmedows.* C—Clog-
 ger.
 Walter, Milgillfoot.* W—Joiner
 William, Mosspebble. EW—Tenant
- ROBERTSON
 Hugh, Bridgend.* L—Papermaker
- ROBSON
 Gavin, Milntown. L—Dyer
 George, Glenzierhall. C—Farmer
- ROME
 John, Tinnishall. C—Farmer
- ROOKE
 William, Bush. EW—Molecatcher
- RULE
 Alexander, Archerbeck. C—Shoe-
 maker
- RUSSELL
 710 Robert, L—Muslin Weaver
- RUTHERFORD, John, Westerhall. W—
 Servant
- SANDERSON
 Alexander, L—Dyer
- SCOON
 Francis, Catsbit. C—Carter
 John, Crookholm. C—Labourer
 John, Callside. C—Drover
 Robert, Catsbit. C—Collier
 Robert, NL—Mason
- SCOTT
 Adam, Shillingmoss. C—Farmer
 Adam, Megdale. W—Farmer
 720 Alexander, Coat.* E—Taylor
 Andrew, Mosspebble. EW—Tenant
- Archibald, Kirkstyle. EW—Mason
 David, Thickside. E—Shepherd
 David, Glenzierbeckknow.* C—
 Weaver
 Francis, L—Clogger
 George, Lodgegill.* EW—Shepherd
 George, NL Merchant
 Gideon, Boag. C—Servant
 James, Enzieholm. W—Farmer
 730 James, Forgebraehead. C—
 Labourer
 John, Callside. C—Mason
 John, Crookholm. C—Farmer
 John, Broadmedows. C—Labourer
 John, Muckledale. EW—Shepherd
 John, L—Joiner
 John, L—Baker
 John, Megdale. W—Shepherd
 Matthew, NL—Weaver
 Robert, Carrotrigg. EW—Farmer
 740 Robert (1). NL—Mason
 Robert, L—Weaver
 Robert (2). NL—Mason
 Robert, Upper Stenishwater. W—
 Shepherd
 Thomas, Woodhouse. C—Clogger
 Thomas, Langshawburn. E—Shep-
 herd.
- SCOTT
 Walter, Archerback. C—Labourer
 Walter, Aberlosk. E—Servant
 Walter, Glencorff. L—Shepherd
 William, Bankhead. C—Farmer
 750 William, Blackeskhead.* E—Shep-
 herd
 William, Burncleugh.* E—Clogger
 William, Holm. E—Tayor
 William, Ewislees. EW—Servant
 William (Jr.). NL—Carter
 William (Jr.). NL—Drover
 William, Megdale. W—Servant
- SHARP
 Alexander, L—Stockingmaker
- SHEIL
 James, Thickside. E—Shepherd
- SHORTT
 Matthew, Paper-mill. L—Paper-
 maker
- SINCLAIR
 760 William, NL—Flax dresser
- SMAILL
 John, L—Shoemaker

SMELLIE

Robert. L—Weaver

SMITH

David, Coat. E—Tenant

David, Twiglees. E—Servant

John, Davingtonburnside E—
Taylor

John, Tarraspathhead.* L—Joiner

Walter, Coat. E— —

SOMMERS

James, Castlehill.* E—Weaver

John, Coathope. E—Weaver

SOMMERVILLE

770 Archibald, New Woodhead. C—
Mason

Hugh. L—Joiner

John, Glencartholm. C—Farmer

Walter, Glencartholm. C—Farmer

STEEL

Richard, Closses. C—Farmer

STEWART

James. NL—Clockmaker

STOCKWELL

Thomas. L—Taylor

STORY

William, Wrae. EW—Servant

STOTHART

David, Blough. L—Labourer

James, Bloughburnfoot. L—Mason

780 Janet, Blough. L—Herd

Simon, Blough. L—Tenant

Thomas, Bloughwell. L—Mason

William, Wood. L—Weaver

SWAN

Adam, Forge. C—Servant

TAGGART

Peter. L—Joiner

TAYLOR

James, Jockshill. C—Farmer

William, Knittyholm. C—Charcoal-
burner

TELFER

David, Walkmill. W—Farmer

Henry. L—Stockingmaker

790 James, Enzieholm. W—Shepherd

James, Broomyknow.* C—Collier

John, Lodge.* C—Farmer

John, Tail. C—Weaver

John, Brockwoodlees. C—Labourer

John, Harperwhatt. W—Servant

Richard, Fiddletonbank. EW—
Roadmaker

Robert. NL—Weaver

Thomas, Tail. C—Weaver

THOMSON

Alexander. L—Papermaker

800 Andrew, Carrotrigg. EW—Servant

Andrew, Yetbyre. E—Servant

Archibald. L— —
Francis. NL—Weaver

George, Bonees. W—Servant

Gillford, Longraw. C—Labourer

James, Bankend. EW—Shepherd

James. L—Weaver

John—Crooks. W—Weaver

John, Whiteknow.* C—Farmer

810 Peter, Loaning.* C—Collier

Richard, Enthorn. C—Farmer

William. NL—Weaver

THORNBURN—

John. L—Writer

TODD

Robert, Kilncleugh. L—Labourer

TURNBULL

Andrew. L—Mason

George, Arkine. L—Servant

James—Brierishaw. EW—Servant

Robert. NL—Weaver

William, Burnfoot. EW—Servant

WALKER

820 Samuel. L—Nailor

WARD

Francis, Broomyknow.* C—
Labourer

James, Broomyknow. C—Farmer

WARWICK

Andrew, Slacks.* C—Fishhook
Dresser

Andrew, Tinnishall.* C—Servant

Andrew. NL—Mason

John, Grindstonehead.* C—Joiner

John. L—Stockingmaker

John, Hecks.* C—Farmer

Thomas, Midraeburn.* E—Tenant

830 William, Chappelhill.* C—Farmer

WATSON

Robert. NL—Weaver

WATT

John, Priorhill. C—Joiner

Joseph, Callside. C—Clogger

Robert, Over Cassock. E—Servant

WAUGH

Andrew, Andrewsknow.* C—
FarmerGeorge, Ladyhousesteads.* C—
Farmer

John, Ladyhousesteads.* C—
Farmer
John, L—Clockmaker
WELLS
Andrew, L—Weaver
WELSH
840 Alexander, Watcarrick. E—
Tenant
John, Bloodhope. E—Shepherd
William, Kirktonburnside.* EW—
Weaver
WHITE
John, L—Shoemaker
WIGHTMAN
Arthur, Mossknow.* C—Servant
John, Smithysike.* C—Labourer
John, of Craikhaugh.* E— —
WILKIE
Charles, L—Paper maker
WILSON
John, NL—Weaver
Thomas, L—Carter
850 Thomas, Moodlaw. E—Tenant

Thomas, NL—Joiner.
Thomas, Sheild. W—Servant
William, L—Innkeeper
William, NL—Weaver
WRIGHT
John, L—Clockmaker
Josiah, L—Candlemaker
WYLIE
James, Woodhouselees. C—Ser-
vant
Richard, Closes. C—Collier
William, Byerburnside. C—Collier
YEOMAN
860 Anthony (Jr.). NL—Carter
James, NL—Stockingmaker
William, NL—Manufacturer
YOUNG
Andrew, L—Joiner
John, L—Brewer
John, L—Labourer
John (Jr.) NL—Manufacturer
Thomas, L— —
William, Milntown of Sark.* C—
Weaver

PLACE NAMES

EWES

Blackhall; Flaskholmhead; Kirkton-
burnside; Lodgegill; Muckledalehaugh;
Sandyhaugh; Westside.

LANGHOLM

Bridge-end; Peelholm; Steenholm;
Wood; Tarraspathhead.

WESTERKIRK

Burn; Knockmains; Milgillfoot; Nether
Knock; Rigg; Stonyknow; Shieldmill.

CANONBIE

Andrewknow; Battleknow; Beckhall;
Beeholm; Blackrigg; Boatbankhead; Brick-
burn; Brickkiln; Broadmeadows; Broad-
ridline; Broomyknow; Callside; Chappel-
hill; Cornerhouse; Crofthead; Crossdykes;
Crowsknow; Drybrow; Forgebraehead;

Glebfieldhouse; Glenzierbeckknow; Grain-
head; Grayrigg; Greenbraehead; Green-
burn; Greenknow; Greenrigg; Grind-
stonehead; Hawkshill; Hecks; Hewsrigg;
Hillbeck; Howzillcleuch; Jardinehall;
Jockshill; Knowhead; Ladyhousesteads;
Loaning; Lodge; Longraw; Loophill;
Mearburnfoot; Middlerigg; Milnsteads;
Milntown of Sark; Mossknow; Newton;
Padgenrigg; Parkhall; Rispsysike; Silly-
bush; Slacks; Smithysike; Sykeside; Tin-
nishall; Todhillwood; Todknowhead;
Watchhill; Whiteknow.

ESKDALEMUIR

Blackeskhead; Burncleugh; Castlehill;
Coatmarch; Langshawburn; Midraeburn;
Nether Fedling; Roughcrook; Sandyford;
Westside.

Note: Place-names on this list are
marked by an asterisk in the main text.

A LOCHMABEN PERAMBULATION — 1768

By JOHN B. WILSON, M.D.

During the Eighteenth Century disputes over the rights of land ownership were often settled by means of a Perambulation of the property in dispute. According to Green's Encyclopaedia of Scots Law actions upon brieves of perambulation were intended to settle the line of march between conterminous properties where there was no dispute concerning the possession and where the only question between the parties related to a point of right, while Bell's Dictionary and Digest of the Law of Scotland published in 1838 remarks that such processes were in use till lately.

The details of one such process is recorded in the Minutes of the Presbytery of Lochmaben and concerns the Perambulation of the Reverend Richard Broun's Property as Minister of Lochmaben, his house, garden and glebe lands, called the Kirkland Acre, on 6th September, 1768.

Many interesting facets of life in Lochmaben more than 200 years ago are brought out in the descriptions of the area and from them some picture of life in a small burgh can be deduced. At that time the common land belonging to the town had not all been sold, the animals of the inhabitants being driven out to these pastures each day; the common peat bogs too produced large quantities of peat each year for use as fuel during the winter.

Mr Broun produced a list of Summonds against the following persons —

William Maxwell, late Provost
Joseph Bryden, of Laverockhill, late Bailie
Thomas Short, present Bailie
John Dickson, late Provost
Alexander Brown in Lochmaben
John Fergusson, late Bailie
William Waugh, late Bailie
James Jardine, late Bailie
Mr James Richardson late Schoolmaster of Lochmaben

The following witnesses did not comper —

Provost John Dickson
Bailie William Waugh
Agnes Herron of Lochmaben

Thereafter the witnesses were solemnly sworn and appointed to go out with the Presbytery to perambulate the limits under dispute. The Presbytery proceeded to examine each of them as to their knowledge of these limits: when the other witnesses had retired from the hearing the first witness to be sworn was Provost William Maxwell aged 63 and upwards.

"After being purged of malice he deponed that the late Mr Jardine, Minr. of Lochmaben his great stack usually stood on the outside of the present garden

dyke to the North but cannot distinctly remember how long the stack usually was or what the breadth of it might be : and that sometimes a part of the said Mr Jardine's peats stood within the garden gate which bounded his close and further deponed that the vacant space behind the east end of the Ministers great stack and the garden dyke now Provost Hendersons was usually occupied and at least mostly so with little stacks of peats and dunghills belonging to James Henderson and other tenants of the houses on the opposite side of the street and further depones that the trees now growing on the outside of the north dyke of the garden were planted by Mr Patrick Cumming* Minr. of Lochmaben and predecessor to Mr Jardine late Minr. And further depones that there was a row of trees planted by the said Mr Patrick Cumming on the outside of the east dyke of the said garden and that the row of trees now growing without the south dyke and within the Churchyard was also planted by the said Mr Cumming. And that the trees that lately grew opposite to the front of the old manse and around the piece of ground that was lately a little garden to the west of the Closs of the old manse were planted by Mr Cumming and Mr Jardine but does not exactly remember by which of them and being interrogate for the Magistrates and Heritors as to the limits of the Ministers possession above specified answered that the south dyke of the garden the Backwork of the old manse and the Backwork of a stable now ruined constituted the limits of his possessions on that side. That the West Gavel of the said stable with the wall of the little garden above mentioned bounded his possessions in that quarter : that from the corner of said garden next to the Braegate along in a straight line to the corner of the large garden dyke and along the said dyke to the corner next to Provost Henderson's house bounded his possessions on that side the peat stack always standing on the outside of the dyke last mentioned : as above deponed to and that the East dyke of the Garden running from the corner last mentioned to the Churchyard dyke was the limit on that quarter and being further interrogate by the court depones that he never knew Mr Jardine or any Minrs. of Lochmaben interrupted in taking what room they thought necessary for building their great stacks on the outside of the North dyke of the Garden above deponed to. And being further interrogate for Mr Broun depones that the Barn at the East end of the Kirkland Acre was built for Mr Jardine by the Heritors of Lochmaben sometime after he was admitted Minr. and has been possessed by him and his successors in office ever since without interruption and depones further that Mr Jardine had a carthouse at the south end of the said Barn and his dung hill at the north end along the "head" or east end of the Kirkland Acre and depones further that Mr Jardine had an entry into the said Kirkland Acre beyond on to the North of the said dunghill stack and that said entry to the best of his remembrance was about midway between the north gavel of the Barn and the south gavel of the house now possessed by John

* Mr Cumming became Minister of the Old Kirk in Edinburgh and was three times Moderator of the General Assembly.

McGowan and further adds that the said entry was open from the bringing in of the cows to that time of year that they shut up their dykes for saving their crops and that the inhabitants brought out their cows led in their dung and drove their cattle backwards and forwards while the entry was open: and further depones that he does not know of the ground betwixt the said entry and the south gavel of John McGowan's house its ever being occupied in any other manner than having the dunghill of John McGowan and his predecessors dwelling in that house laid upon it and being interrogate further for the Magistrates depones that some time ago William Neilson travelling Chapman proposed to feu a housestead at the North end of the Minrs. Barn and that the Council or a Committee of the Council viewed the said grounds and found it too narrow for a housestead that upon that proposal Mr Lindsay late Minr. of Lochmaben preferred a petition to the Town Council offering to feu it for his own benefit and that of his successors but that nothing further was done in consequence of either of these petitions since that time, that their yard dyke and the green Baulk adjoining thereto but the Minrs. possessions and divide it from the property lands of his Grace the Duke of Queensberry presently possessed by John McGowan all along the North side till it came near to the line of John Byers' garden dyke and that dyke bounds it on the west. And being further interrogate for Mr Broun as to the houses on the south side of Kirkland Acre, deponed that the two last of them were built the one in 1734 and the other in 1736 and that they were all feued from or roupd by the Burgh and the backwall is the march of the Glebe on that side so far as it extends. And depones further that the ground included between an old vestige of a dyke opposite to Bailie Short's door and the present dyke was once a part of Kirkland Acre but at present is struck off it by said new dyke and being further interrogate for the Magistrates and Heritors deponed that since Mr Jardine's death Bailie Short put up a cart house at the south end of the barn and possessed it, he does not know how long. Cause sciented (patrd) and this is truth as he shall answer to God.

Sic Subsc Will. Maxwell

John Burgess Modr.

and further adds that there is a piece of ground contained within the said new dyke at the corner next to the south end of the Barn which was not formerly any part of the Kirkland Acre."

Joseph Bryden "aged seventy and upwards" next gave his evidence and he was in turn followed by Bailie William Jardine "aged about 50 and married." The presence of Jardine had been objected to by Mr Edgar of Elsiehiels as "he was an elder of the Kirk Session and might be supposed by illnated people to be much under the influence of his minister!" The objection was, however, dismissed.

After Bailie Jardine had given his evidence the Presbytery meeting adjourned, the depositions of the rest of the witnesses to be heard by a Sub-

committee on the first Monday in October. They were not, however, recorded in the Minutes until the meeting of 7th February, 1769, when depositions were made by Mr James Richardson late schoolmaster at Lochmaben and Alexander Brown indweller in Lochmaben. When Mr Brown's evidence had been taken the Rev. Richard Broun represented to the Committee that he was fully satisfied with the proof already taken in his cause.

Though the principal witnesses were William Maxwell and James Richardson only the evidence of the former is quoted for though various differences occur in these and the other depositions there is also a good deal of repetition. The picture of the area derived from the combined statements would appear something like figure 1.

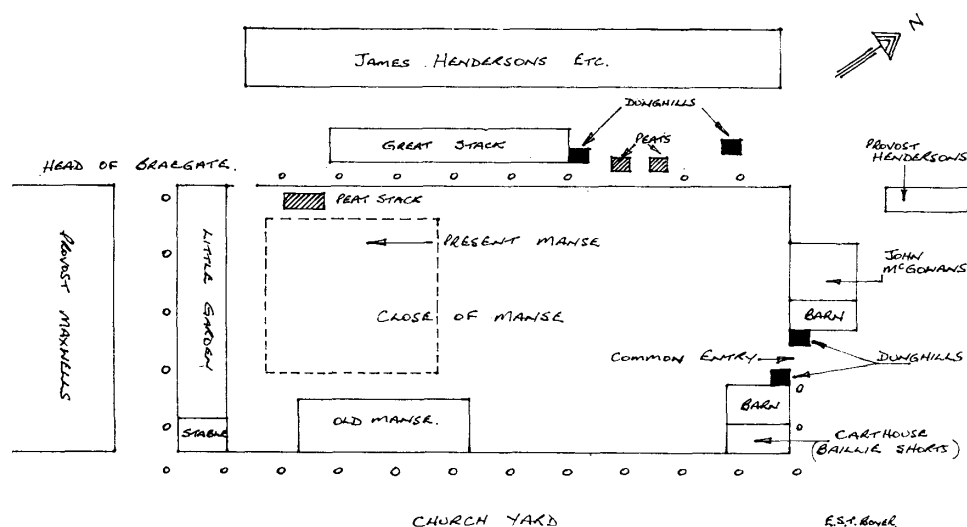


Fig. 1—Plan of Kirkland Acre, Lochmaben in 1768—based on witnesses' depositions.

At the meeting of 5th September, 1769, Mr Broun was able to report that the Magistrates and Town Council of Lochmaben and he had arrived at an amicable agreement with respect to the Marches that were in debate and he produced a Minute of the said agreement.

"The Town's property and the Ministers property as Minister shall be marched by the March lines described in the following manner:

- 1 mo. By a straight line to run from the South East front corner of John McGowans Byer and to terminate (if it were to be produced) upon the North-east corner of Bailley Shorts house opposite to the Ministers new Barn.
- 2 mo. By a line to be drawn from the South east Front corner of Provost Willm Maxwells House and run from said corner in a straight line so as to intersect the dyke at the head of Kirkyard acre at the distance of seven foot from the South West corner of the Ministers

Old Barn and in that direction to intersect the other line formerly described under the first article.

- 3 mo. By a straight line to run from the Front Corner of the Ministers New Barn in the Range of the said front and the Gavel of Provost Henderson's house possessed by John Johnstone Laborer.

And it is agreed that these three lines shall be drawn by two men one to be chosen by the Magistrates and the other by Mr Broun the Minister.

Also it is agreed that the said Old Barn which belonged to the Minister shall be taken down and the materials thereof removed at the Expiration of three years from the date hereof. In order to make way for the Excavation of the Lines described in the first article and the said Mr Broun for his own part engages to take down the said Barn and remove the materials thereof within the time above specified and in case of failure that the Magistrates shall be at liberty and have a right to cause the same to be taken down and moved. As for the other two lines above mentioned described in the second and third articles it is agreed that they shall be drawn immediately with all convenient dispatch."

Such then is the account of the perambulation, so carefully documented more than two hundred years ago, of Lochmaben's Kirkland Acre. Several features mentioned in it stand out as being worthy of further comment. The picture of the area which it reveals is not easy to piece together and is especially difficult to relate with the three lines on which the disputants agreed, for several locations, such as the Minister's New Barn, are mentioned which have not been detailed in the statements recorded in the Presbytery Minutes.

The main feature of the North boundary of the Kirkland Acre was obviously the Great Stack of peat, with its satellite dunghills and ash heaps. The cutting of these peats, their stacking and drying involved a great deal of labour each year while their transportation from the peat mosses, most of which were quite a distance from the town, must also have been a laborious and time consuming job.

As well as the position of the peat stacks the sites of the dunghills seem to have been fixed and to have been of importance when describing the lay out and boundaries of the area, though their proximity to the dwelling houses cannot have benefited the health of their inhabitants.

One interesting feature brought out in the perambulation is the use that was made of the close of the Manse, as a route to the pastures of the town's common land, the farm animals from the town being driven out each day in proper season through the gate in the east wall of the Kirkland Acre.

The area is now vastly different in appearance, two new Manses having been built since the description given in the evidence of 1768. However the old manse still stands with its back wall forming part of the Northern boundary of the Old Churchyard, while the position of the gable end of the old stable can still be seen at the end of the line of outbuildings which form one side of that portion of Castlehillgate.

SUBJECT, TITLE AND AUTHOR INDEX TO THE SOCIETY'S TRANSACTIONS

THIRD SERIES. VOLS. XXXIX TO XLVIII

Compiled by JAMES WILLIAMS

The Author Index has been abbreviated by limiting it to references to the Subject Index. In the case of the later, however, the compiler has followed the method used in the Index to papers in the volumes of the First and Second series (1862-1921). This involves a breakdown into subjects/periods. For example, the Archaeological section is divided into Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze age, etc.: Natural History and other subjects are arranged in a similar manner. It is hoped that this will allow specialists requiring information in any particular field to see at a glance all the relevant papers.

SUBJECT/TITLE INDEX

MESOLITHIC

- Archaeological Collections of the Society. The—A. E. Truckell, III/41/55.
"Bann Point" from Dumfriesshire. A—Dr J. M. Coles, III/43/147.
Barsalloch, Wigtownshire. A mesolithic site at—W. F. Cormack, III/47/63.
Dumfries and Galloway, Recent Developments. The mesolithic in—A. E. Truckell, III/40/43.
Finds and Sites, 1961-62. A. E. Truckell, III/39/161.
Grierson Collection, Thornhill, and its Dispersal. The—A. E. Truckell, III/43/65.
Low Clone, Wigtownshire. A Mesolithic site at—W. F. Cormack & Dr J. M. Coles, III/45/44.
Observatory Museum, Dumfries. The—A. E. Truckell, III/40/33.
South-West of Scotland. New Aspects of the Mesolithic Settlement of—Dr J. M. Coles, III/41/67.
Weed Valley. The Microlithic Industries of the—Helen Mulholland, III/47/81.

NEOLITHIC

- Archaeological Collections of the Society. The—A. E. Truckell, III/41/55.
Axe Roughout. A Neolithic—A. E. Truckell, III/42/149.
Axes in Dumfries and Galloway. Neolithic—J. Williams, III/47/111.
Beckton, Lockerbie. Prehistoric Site at—W. F. Cormack, III/41/111.
Discoidal Flint Knife from Dumfriesshire. A—Clare Fell, III/47/192.
Finds and Sites, 1961-62. A. E. Truckell, III/39/161.
Grierson Collection, Thornhill, and its Dispersal. The—A. E. Truckell, III/43/65.
Kirkburn, Lockerbie. Prehistoric Site at—W. F. Cormack, III/40/53.
Manarkshire. The Decorated Slab from Wester Yardhouses—A. McLaren, III/47/137.
Luce Sands, Wigtownshire. A late Neolithic—Early Bronze Age Textile Impression from—Audrey S. Henshall, III/45/236.
Observatory Museum, Dumfries. The—A. E. Truckell, III/40/33.
Mid-Gleniron Farm, Wigtownshire. (Interim report). Excavation of a Chambered Cairn at—Dr J. X. W. P. Corcoran, III/41/99.
Mid-Gleniron Farm, Wigtownshire, 1963-66. Excavations at—Dr J. X. W. P. Corcoran, III/45/73.

- Mid-Gleniron Farm, Glenluce, Wigtownshire. Excavation of Two Chambered Cairns at—
Dr J. X. W. P. Corcoran, III/46/29.
- Mid-Gleniron Farm, Glenluce, Wigtownshire. Excavation of Two Burial Cairns at—Dr J.
X. W. P. Corcoran, III/46/91.
- Textile Impression from Luce Sands, Wigtownshire. A late Neolithic—Early Bronze Age—
Audrey S. Henshall, III/45/236.
- Wester Yardhouses, Lanarkshire. The Decorated Slab from—A. MacLaren, III/47/137.
- BRONZE AGE**
- Archaeological Collections of the Society. The—A. E. Truckell, III/41/55.
- Axe-Hammers from South-West Scotland. The Battle-Axes, Maceheads and.—Fiona E. S.
Roe, III/44/57.
- Balnabraid Cairn, Kintyre, Argyll. J. N. G. Ritchie, III/44/81.
- Balnabraid Cairn, cists 5 and 9, and from Dalruan, Campbelltown. Cremated Bone from—
Dr T. F. Spence, III/44/97.
- Battle-Axes, Mace-heads and Axe-Hammers from South-West Scotland. The—Fiona E. S.
Roe, III/44/57.
- Beaker Pottery in South-West Scotland.—J. N. G. Ritchie, III/47/123.
- Beaker from Stroangassel, Kirkcudbrightshire. A—M. L. Ansell, III/44/223.
- Bennan Millyea (Kells Parish) and the Grierson Collection. Bronze Age Spearheads from—
J. Williams, III/45/237.
- Bennan Millyea Spearhead. Wood from the Shaft of the—M. E. Ransom, III/45/239.
- Boat-Shaped Structure on Rockhall Moor. A—J. Williams, III/46/180.
- Cairn-Fields of Dumfriesshire. The Small—Maj. Gen. J. Scott-Elliot and Dr I. Rae,
III/44/99.
- Cairnholy-Auchenlarie District. A Group of Separate Cup and Ring marked Slabs in the—
A. E. Truckell, III/40/192.
- Cinerary Urns and Pygmy Vessels in South-West Scotland. A Morrison, III/45/80.
- Cremated Bone from Balnabraid Cairn, Cists 5 and 9, and from Dalruan, Campbelltown.
Dr T. F. Spence, III/44/97.
- Cremations and Unburnt Bone from Mid Gleniron I. C. B. Denston, III/46/84.
- Cremations from Mid Gleniron A. C. B. Denston, III/46/98.
- Cremation Cemetery. Whitestanes Moor (Sites 1 and 80). An Enclosed—Maj. Gen. J.
Scott-Elliot & Dr I. Rae, III/42/51.
- Cremated Bone from Whitestanes Moor. An Examination of—Dr T. F. Spence, III/42/53.
- Cup and Ring Marked Slabs in the Cairnholy-Auchenlarie District. A Group of Separate
—A. E. Truckell, III/40/192.
- Dalruan, Campbelltown. Cremated Bone from Balnabraid Cairn, Cists 5 and 9, and from—
Dr T. F. Spence, III/44/97.
- Findings and Sites, 1961-62. A. E. Truckell, III/39/161.
- Food Vessels in South-West Scotland. D. D. A. Simpson, III/42/25.
- Grierson Collection, Thornhill, and its Dispersal. The—A. E. Truckell, III/43/65.
- Grierson Collection. Bronze Age Spearheads from Bennan Millyea (Kells Parish) and the—
J. Williams, III/45/237.
- (Kells Parish) and the Grierson Museum. Bronze Age Spearheads from Bennan Millyea—
J. Williams, III/45/237.
- Kirkburn, Lockerbie. Prehistoric Site at—W. F. Cormack, III/40/53.
- Langholm Museum. A. McCracken, III/44/226.
- Luce Sands, Wigtownshire. A burial Cairn in—W. F. Cormack, III/45/240.
- Mace-Heads and Axe-Hammers from South-West Scotland. The Battle-Axes,—Fiona
E. S. Roe, III/44/57.
- Metal work in Dumfries and Galloway. Bronze Age—Dr J. M. Coles, III/42/61.
- Mid Gleniron Farm, Wigtownshire. (Interim report.) Excavation of a Chambered Cairn
at—Dr J. X. W. P. Corcoran, III/41/99.

- Mid Gleniron Farm, Wigtownshire, 1963-66. Excavations at—Dr J. X. W. P. Corcoran, III/45/73.
- Mid Gleniron Farm, Glenluce, Wigtownshire. Excavation of Two Chambered Cairns at—Dr J. X. W. P. Corcoran, III/46/29.
- Mid Gleniron I. Cremations and Unburnt Bone from—C. B. Denston, III/46/84.
- Mid Gleniron Farm, Glenluce, Wigtownshire. Excavation of Two Burial Cairns at—Dr J. X. W. P. Corcoran, III/46/91.
- Mid Gleniron A. Cremations from—C. B. Denston, III/46/98.
- Monreith. Notes from—A. F. Airey, III/39/160.
- Observatory Museum, Dumfries. The—A. E. Truckell, III/40/33.
- Plough and Spade in Dumfries and Galloway. A. Fenton, III/45/147.
- Pygmy Vessels in South-West Scotland. Cinerary Urns and—A. Morrison, III/45/80.
- Rockhall Moor. A Boat-Shaped Structure on—J. Williams, III/46/180.
- Spade in Dumfries and Galloway. Plough and—A. Fenton, III/45/147.
- Spearheads from Bennan Millyea (Kells Parish) and the Grierson Museum. Bronze Age—J. Williams, III/45/237.
- Spearhead. Wood from the Bennan Millyea—Miss M. E. Ransom, III/45/239.
- Stroangassel, Kirkcudbrightshire. A Beaker from—M. L. Ansell, III/44/223.
- Whitestanes Moor (Sites 1 and 80)—An Enclosed Cremation Cemetery. Maj. Gen. J. Scott-Elliot & Dr I. Rae, III/42/51.
- Whitestanes Moor, Examination of Cremated Bone from—Dr T. F. Spence, III/42/53.
- Whitestanes Moor, Sites 7 and 8. Maj. Gen. J. Scott-Elliot & Dr I. Rae, III/44/117.
- Wood from the Shaft of the Bennan Millyea Spearhead. Miss M. E. Ransom, III/45/239.

IRON AGE

- Arbigland. McCulloch's Castle—Maj. Gen. J. Scott-Elliot, III/41/118.
- Archaeological Collections of the Society. The—A. E. Truckell, III/41/55.
- Camp Hill, Trohoughton, Dumfries. Excavations at—Maj. Gen. J. Scott-Elliot & D. A. Simpson, III/41/125.
- Crannog at Loch Arthur, New Abbey. A—J. Williams, III/48/121.
- Finds and Sites, 1961-62. A. E. Truckell, III/39/161.
- Grierson Collection, Thornhill, and its Dispersal. The—A. E. Truckell, III/43/65.
- Halls in Dark Age Britain—Some Problems. Timber—L. R. Laing, III/46/110.
- Harthill, Lockerbie. Palisaded Enclosure at—W. F. Cormack, III/41/116.
- Loch Arthur, New Abbey. A Crannog at—J. Williams, III/48/121.
- McCulloch's Castle, Arbigland. Maj. Gen. J. Scott-Elliot, III/41/118.
- McNaughton's Fort, Kirkcudbrightshire. The Excavations at—Maj. Gen. J. Scott-Elliot, D. D. A. Simpson & Dr J. M. Coles, III/43/73.
- Observatory Museum, Dumfries. The—A. E. Truckell, III/40/33.
- Palisaded Enclosure at Harthill, Lockerbie. W. F. Cormack, III/41/116.
- Pins in Scotland. Decorative Ring-headed—D. D. A. & M. Simpson, III/45/141.
- Plough and Spade in Dumfries and Galloway. A. Fenton, III/45/147.
- Ring-Headed Pins in Scotland. Decorative—D. D. A. & M. Simpson, III/45/141.
- Settlements in Eastern Dumfriesshire. Early—G. Jobey, III/48/78.
- Spade in Dumfries and Galloway. Plough and—A. Fenton, III/45/147.
- Trohoughton, Dumfries. Excavations at Camp Hill—Maj. Gen. J. Scott-Elliot & D. A. Simpson, III/41/125.
- Tynron Doon, 1964-65. A. E. Truckell, III/43/147.
- Tynron Doon, Dumfriesshire: A History of the Site with Notes on the Finds, 1924-67. J. Williams, III/48/106.

ROMAN

- Arbigland. McCulloch's Castle—Maj. Gen. J. Scott-Elliot, III/41/118.

- Archaeological Collections of the Society. The—A. E. Truckell, III/41/55.
 Birrens, 1962-63. Dr Anne S. Robertson, III/41/135.
 Eskdalemuir, 1959-60. Excavations at Raeburnfoot—Dr Anne S. Robertson, III/39/24.
 Finds and Sites, 1961-62. A. E. Truckell, III/39/161.
 Grierson Collection, Thornhill, and its Dispersal. The—A. E. Truckell, III/43/65.
 Grierson Museum, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, now in Dumfries Burgh Museum. Fragments
 of a Roman decorated lead Sarcophagus from the—Prof. J. M. C. Toynbee, III/43/80.
 Halls in Dark Age Britain—some Problems. Timber—L. R. Laing, III/46/110.
 Intaglios from South-Western Scotland. Three Roman—M. Henig, III/46/100.
 Intaglios from South-Western Scotland " by M. Henig. Appendix to "Three Roman—
 A. E. Truckell, III/46/108.
 Langholm Museum. A. McCracken, III/44/226.
 McCulloch's Castle, Arbigland. Maj. Gen. J. Scott-Elliot, III/41/118.
 Observatory Museum, Dumfries. The—A. E. Truckell, III/40/33.
 Plough and Spade in Dumfries and Galloway. A. Fenton, III/45/147.
 Raeburnfoot, Eskdalemuir, 1959-60. Excavations at—Dr Anne S. Robertson, III/39/24.
 Sarcophagus from the Grierson Museum, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, now in Dumfries
 Burgh Museum. Fragments of a Roman decorated lead—Prof. J. M. C. Toynbee,
 III/43/80.
 Spade in Dumfries and Galloway. Plough and—A. Fenton, III/45/147.

EARLY MEDIAEVAL

- Archaeological Collections of the Society. The—A. E. Truckell, III/41/55.
 Ardwall Isle: The Excavation of an Early Christian Site of Irish Type. C. Thomas, III/43/84.
 Brooch from Luce Sands, Wigtownshire. A Bronze Ring—E. Rynne, III/42/99.
 Brooch from Luce Sands. A Further Ring—E. Rynne, III/45/241.
 Camp Hill, Trohoughton, Dumfries. Excavations at—Maj. Gen. J. Scott-Elliot & D. A.
 Simpson, III/41/125.
 Candida Casa: Literary Evidence from Ireland. St. Ninian and—P. A. Wilson, III/41/156.
 Churches of Dumfriesshire and Galloway. The—C. A. R. Radford, III/40/102.
 Coins from Glenluce Sand Dunes and one from Dryfesdale. Two—W. F. Cormack,
 III/39/159.
 Coins from Luce Sands. Northumbrian—W. F. Cormack, III/42/149.
 Crannog at Loch Arthur. New Abbey. A—J. Williams, III/48/121.
 Cross. The Foregirth—A. E. Truckell, III/42/150.
 Dark Ages: Some Problems. Dumfries and Galloway in the—A. E. Truckell, III/40/89.
 Foregirth Cross. The—A. E. Truckell, III/42/150.
 Grierson Collection, Thornhill, and its Dispersal. The—A. E. Truckell, III/43/65.
 Halls in Dark Age Britain—Some Problems. Timber—L. R. Laing, III/46/110.
 Hiberno-Norse penny of Dublin found in Wigtownshire. A—R. H. M. Dolley & W. F.
 Cormack, III/44/122.
 Ireland. St. Ninian and Candida Casa: Literary Evidence from—P. A. Wilson, III/41/156.
 Irish Evidence further examined. St. Ninian: P. A. Wilson, III/46/140.
 Irish Type. Ardwall Island: The Excavation of an Early Christian Site of—C. Thomas,
 III/43/84.
 Kirkconnel, Waterbeck, Dumfriesshire. Excavations at—T. H. McK. Clough & L. R. Laing,
 III/46/128.
 Loch Arthur, New Abbey. A Crannog at—J. Williams, III/48/121.
 Luce Sands, Wigtownshire. A Bronze Ring-Brooch from—E. Rynne, III/42/99.
 Luce Sands. A Further Ring-Brooch from—E. Rynne, III/45/241.
 Luce Sand Dunes and one from Dryfesdale. Two Coins from Glen—W. F. Cormack,
 III/39/159.
 Luce Sands. Northumbrian Coins from—W. F. Cormack, III/42/149.

- Observatory Museum, Dumfries. The—A. E. Truckell, III/40/33.
 Picts in Galloway. The—J. MacQueen, III/39/127.
 Plough and Spade in Dumfries and Galloway. A Fenton, III/45/147.
 Spade in Dumfries and Galloway. Plough and—A. Fenton, III/45/147.
 Spindle Whorls from Early Ecclesiastical Sites. Some—J. Williams, III/43/149.
 St. Ninian and Candida Casa: Literary Evidence from Ireland. P. A. Wilson, III/41/156.
 St. Ninian: Irish Evidence Further Examined. P. A. Wilson, III/46/140.
 Trohoughton, Dumfries. Excavations at Camp Hill—Maj. Gen. J. Scott-Elliott & D. A. Simpson, III/41/125.
 Tynron Doon, 1964-65. A. E. Truckell, III/43/147.
 Tynron Doon, Dumfriesshire: A History of the Site with notes on the Finds, 1924-67. J. Williams, III/48/106.
 Tynron Doon, 1964. Bone Material from—Dr A. S. Clarke, III/48/117.
 Waterbeck, Dumfriesshire. Excavations at Kirkconnel—T. H. McK. Clough & L. R. Laing, III/46/128.

MEDIAEVAL

- Annan. Iron Axe-Head found at—J. G. Scott, III/46/181.
 Archaeological Collections of the Society. The—A. E. Truckell, III/41/55.
 Ardwall Isle: The Excavation of an Early Christian Site of Irish Type—C. Thomas, III/43/84.
 Axe-head found at Annan. Iron—J. G. Scott, III/46/181.
 Axe in Dumfries Museum. An 11th Century War—J. G. Scott, III/43/117.
 Birkhill. W. A. J. Prevost, III/46/160.
 Bog Butter from Lochar Moss, Dumfriesshire. A Sample of—J. Williams, III/43/153.
 Bones from the Moated Manor at Dunrod, Kirkcudbright. The Animal—Dr A. S. Clarke, III/43/135.
 Bonshaw. The Crusader Stone at—A. M. T. Maxwell-Irving, III/39/124.
 Bonshaw Tower. A Recently Discovered Shot-Hole Block at—A. M. T. Maxwell-Irving, III/44/224.
 Castlemilk. The Platte of—M. Merriman, III/44/175.
 Charcoal Samples from Millhill. Miss M. E. Ransom, III/44/131.
 Churches of Dumfriesshire and Galloway. The—C. A. R. Radford, III/40/102.
 Closeburn. A Group of Sterlings from—I. Stewart, III/45/243.
 Coins from Glenluce Sand Dunes and one from Dryfesdale. Two—W. F. Cormack, III/39/159.
 Crannog at Loch Arthur, New Abbey. A—J. Williams, III/48/121.
 Crusader Stone at Bonshaw. The—A. M. T. Maxwell-Irving, III/39/124.
 Customs Accounts of Kirkcudbright, Wigtown and Dumfries, 1434-1560. The—Dr A. Murray, III/40/136.
 Customs Accounts of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, 1560-1660. The—Dr A. Murray, III/42/114.
 Dagger from Tibbers Castle. Quillon—J. G. Scott, III/46/182.
 Dryfesdale. Two Coins from Glenluce Sand Dunes and One from—W. F. Cormack, III/39/159.
 Dumcrieff and its Owners. W. A. J. Prevost, III/45/200.
 Dumfries, 1434-1560. The Customs Accounts of Kirkcudbright, Wigtown and—Dr A. Murray, III/40/136.
 Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, 1560-1660. The Customs Accounts of—Dr A. Murray, III/42/114.
 Dumfries Rental (1548). A—G. W. Shirley, III/39/50.
 Dunrod. The Moated Manor at—Lt. Col. E. F. Burdon Davies, III/43/121.
 Dunrod Moated Manor, Kirkcudbright. The Pottery from—A. E. Truckell, III/43/131.

- Dunrod Moated Manor, Kirkcudbright. The Animal Bones from—Dr A. S. Clarke, III/43/135.
- Finds and Sites, 1961-62. A. E. Truckell, III/39/161.
- Grierson Collection, Thornhill, and its Dispersal. The—A. E. Truckell, III/43/65.
- Iron Smelting Site at Millhill, New Abbey. A Mediaeval—J. Williams, III/44/126.
- Kiln, Rue Farm, Dumfriesshire. A Grain Drying—Maj. Gen. J. Scott-Elliot, III/39/80.
- Kirkconnel, Waterbeck, Dumfriesshire. Excavations at—T. H. McK. Clough & L. R. Laing, III/46/128.
- Kirkcudbright Wigtown, and Dumfries, 1434-1560. The Customs Accounts of—Dr A. Murray, III/40/136.
- Kirkcudbright, 1560-1660. The Customs Accounts of Dumfries and—Dr A. Murray, III/42/114.
- Lead Mines at Wanlockhead. The—Dr T. C. Smout, III/39/144.
- Lochar Moss, Dumfriesshire. A Sample of Bog Butter from—J. Williams, III/43/153.
- Loch Arthur, New Abbey. A Crannog at—J. Williams, III/48/121.
- Lochwood Castle—A Preliminary Site Survey. A. M. T. Maxwell-Irving, III/45/184.
- Luce Sand Dunes and one from Dryfesdale. Two Coins from Glen—W. F. Cormack, III/39/159.
- Millhill, New Abbey. A Mediaeval Iron Smelting Site at—J. Williams, III/44/126.
- Millhill. Charcoal Samples from—Miss M. E. Ransom, III/44/131.
- Mines at Wanlockhead. The Lead—Dr T. C. Smout, III/39/144.
- Mortar, in Dumfries Museum. A Late Mediaeval—A. E. Truckell, III/44/224.
- Observatory Museum, Dumfries. The—A. E. Truckell, III/40/33.
- Picts in Galloway. The—J. MacQueen, III/39/127.
- Pint of 1622. An Example of the Stirling—J. Williams, III/47/194.
- Plough and Spade in Dumfries and Galloway. A Fenton, III/45/147.
- Pottery in Dumfriesshire and Galloway. Mediaeval—A. E. Truckell & J. Williams, III/44/133.
- Pottery from the Moated Manor at Dunrod, Kirkcudbright. The—A. E. Truckell, III/43/131.
- Road System in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Development of the—A. D. Anderson, III/44/205.
- Road System in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 1590-1890. Part II. The Development of the—A. D. Anderson, III/45/211.
- Records of Dumfries and Galloway. A. E. Truckell, III/40/168.
- Rental (1548). A Dumfries—G. W. Shirley, III/39/50.
- Rue Farm Dumfriesshire. A Grain Drying Kiln—Maj. Gen. J. Scott-Elliot, III/39/80.
- Shot-Hole Block at Bonshaw. A Recently Discovered—A. M. T. Maxwell-Irving, III/44/224.
- Spade in Dumfries and Galloway. Plough and—A. Fenton, III/45/147.
- Sterlings from Closeburn. A Group of—I. Stewart, III/45/243.
- Tibbers Castle. Quillon Dagger from—J. G. Scott, III/46/182.
- Tynron Doon, 1964/65. A. E. Truckell, III/43/147.
- Tynron Doon, Dumfriesshire: A History of the Site with notes on the Finds, 1924-67. J. Williams, III/48/106.
- Wanlockhead. The Lead Mines at—Dr T. C. Smout, III/39/144.
- Waterbeck, Dumfriesshire. Excavations at Kirkconnel—T. H. McK. Clough & L. R. Laing, III/46/128.
- Wachope Castle, 1966. Excavations at—A. McCracken, III/47/193.
- Wachope Bridge, 1965. Excavations at—A. McCracken, III/43/152.
- Wigtown and Dumfries, 1434-1560. The Customs Accounts of Kirkcudbright,—Dr A. Murray, III/40/136.

RECENT

- Annandale in November, 1745. The March of the Jacobites through—W. A. J. Prevost, III/47/178.
- Antimony Mine (Louisa Mine). The Glendinning—A. McCracken, III/42/140.
- Birkhill. W. A. J. Prevost, III/46/160.
- Bog Butter from Lochar Moss, Dumfriesshire. A Sample of—J. Williams, III/43/153.
- Carsphairn. Lead Mining at Woodhead,—J. Sassoon, III/46/170.
- Centenary Celebrations. The Society's—Dr A. I. Dunlop, III/40/13.
- Centenary: (The Presidential Address). From Jubilee to—Mrs M. D. McLean, III/40/17.
- Clerk of Penicuik. Some Letters from Dumcrieff to Sir John—W. A. J. Prevost, III/48/125.
- Clerk of Penicuik. A Journie to Galloway in 1721 by Sir John—W. A. J. Prevost, III/41/186.
- Clerk's Journey into Galloway in 1735. Sir John—W. A. J. Prevost, III/42/133.
- Goldielea. Some Memories of—Miss E. Balfour-Browne, III/40/184.
- Crannog at Loch Arthur, New Abbey. A—J. Williams, III/48/121.
- Customs Accounts of Kirkcudbright, Wigtown and Dumfries, 1434-1560. The—Dr A. Murray, III/40/136.
- Customs Accounts of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, 1560-1660. The—Dr A. Murray, III/42/114.
- Dumcrieff and its Owners. W. A. J. Prevost, III/43/200.
- Dumcrieff in 1740. Memorandum of a Journey to—W. A. J. Prevost, III/46/183.
- Dumcrieff to Sir John Clerk of Penicuik. Some Letters from—W. A. J. Prevost, III/48/125.
- Dumfries, 1434-1560. The Customs Accounts of Kirkcudbright, Wigtown and—Dr A. Murray, III/40/136.
- Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, 1560-1660. The Customs Accounts of—Dr A. Murray, III/42/114.
- Dumfries during the Jacobite Rebellion in 1745. Letters from—W. A. J. Prevost, III/40/171.
- Dumcrieff—See under "Dumcrieff."
- Four Towns of Lochmaben: A Study in Rural Stability. The Royal—Dr A. Geddes, III/39/83.
- Glendinning Antimony Mine (Louisa Mine). The—A. McCracken, III/42/140.
- Grierson Collection, Thornhill, and its Dispersal. The—A. E. Truckell, III/43/65.
- Hearth Tax (Part I). The—D. Adamson, III/47/147.
- Hearth Tax of Dumfriesshire (Part II). D. Adamson, III/48/133.
- Jacobites through Annandale in November, 1745. The March of the—W. A. J. Prevost, III/47/178.
- Jacobite Rebellion in 1745. Letters from Dumfries during the—W. A. J. Prevost, III/40/171.
- Kirkcudbright, Wigtown and Dumfries, 1434-1560. The Customs Accounts of—Dr. A. Murray, III/40/136.
- Kirkcudbright, 1560-1660. The Customs Accounts of Dumfries and—Dr. A. Murray, III/42/114.
- Langholm Museum. A. McCracken, III/44/226.
- Lead Mines at Wanlockhead. The—Dr. T. C. Smout, III/39/144.
- Levellers in 1724. Letters Reporting the Rising of the—W. A. J. Prevost, III/44/196.
- Lime Industry in South-West Scotland. The—I. Donnachie, III/48/146.
- Loch Arthur, New Abbey. A Crannog at—J. Williams, III/48/121.
- Lochar Moss, Dumfriesshire. A Sample of Bog Butter from—J. Williams, III/43/153.
- Lochmaben: A Study in Rural Stability. The Four Royal Towns of—Dr. A. Geddes, III/39/83.
- Lochwood Castle—A Preliminary Site Survey. A. M. T. Maxwell-Irving, III/45/184.

- (Louisa Mine). The Glendinning Antimony Mine—A. McCracken, III/42/140.
 Maps of Dumfriesshire and Galloway. The Early Printed—J. C. Stone, III/44/182.
 Militia Raised Against Napoleon. Notes on the—A. McCracken, III/45/228.
 Mines at Wanlockhead. The Lead—Dr. T. C. Smout, III/39/144.
 Mining at Woodhead, Carsphairn. Lead—J. Sassoon, III/46/170.
 Moffat Spa in the 17th and 18th Centuries. W. A. J. Prevost, III/43/137.
 Moorheads' Hospital during February-March, 1809. Some Incidents at—Miss P. G. Hampson and J. Williams, III/47/195.
 Observatory Museum, Dumfries. The—A. E. Truckell, III/40/33.
 Pint of 1622. An Example of the Stirling—J. Williams, III/47/194.
 Plough and Spade in Dumfries and Galloway. A. Fenton, III/45/147.
 Records of Dumfries and Galloway. A. E. Truckell, III/40/168.
 Reid. 1882-1963. Biographical Note on Robert Corsane—Mrs M. D. McLean, James Robertson, and A. E. Truckell, III/47/1.
 Road System in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The Development of the—A. D. Anderson, III/44/205.
 Road System in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 1590-1890. Part II. The Development of the—A. D. Anderson, III/45/211.
 Spade in Dumfries and Galloway. Plough and—A. Fenton, III/45/147.
 Tynron Doon, Dumfriesshire: A history of the Site with Notes on the Finds, 1924-1967. J. Williams, III/48/106.
 Wanlockhead. The Lead Mines at—Dr T. C. Smout, III/39/144.
 Wauchope Bridge, 1965. Excavations at—A. McCracken, III/43/152.
 Wauchope Castle, 1966. Excavations at—A. McCracken, III/47/193.
 Wigtown and Dumfries, 1434-1560. The Customs Accounts of Kirkcudbright—Dr A. Murray, III/40/136.
 Woodhead, Carsphairn. Lead Mining at—J. Sassoon, III/46/170.

BOTANY

- Bennan Millyea Spearhead. Wood from the Shaft of the—Miss M. E. Ransom, III/45/239.
 Bryophyte Flora of Dumfriesshire and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. A—Dr H. Milne-Redhead, III/41/17.
 Caerlaverock Merse. The Physiographic Development of—Dr J. Marshall, III/39/102.
 Grierson Collection, Thornhill, and its Dispersal. The—A. E. Truckell, III/43/65.
 Hemiptera-Heteroptera from Tynron National Nature Reserve, Dumfriesshire. Records of—H. K. Kenward, III/48/69.
 Isle of May, Fife, Scotland. The Aquatic Fauna of the—P. S. Maitland, III/44/16.
 May, Fife, Scotland. The Aquatic Fauna of the Isle of—P. S. Maitland, III/44/16.
 Observatory Museum, Dumfries. The—A. E. Truckell, III/40/33.
 Plant Distribution in South-West of Scotland. Dr H. Milne-Redhead, III/40/163.
 Radioactivity. Some Results of an investigation of the Biology of the Solway Firth in Relation to—E. J. Perkins & B. R. H. Williams, III/42/1.
 Solway Firth, with some Notes on the Distribution of *Elminius Modestus* Darwin. A Preliminary List of the Marine Fauna and Flora of the—E. J. Perkins & B. R. H. Williams, III/40/75.
 Solway Firth Area. The Marine Fauna and Flora of the—E. J. Perkins, III/45/15.
 Solway Firth Area (Part II). The Marine Fauna and Flora of the—E. J. Perkins, III/46/1.
 Solway Firth Area (Part III). The Marine Fauna and Flora of the—E. J. Perkins, III/48/12.
 Solway Firth in Relation to Radioactivity. Some Results of an Investigation of the Biology of the—E. J. Perkins & B. R. H. Williams, III/42/1.
 Solway Firth. Some effects of the Cold winter of 1962-63 on the Flora and Fauna of the—E. J. Perkins, R. R. H. Williams & M. Bailey, III/41/30.

- Tynron National Nature Reserve, Dumfriesshire. Records of Hemiptera-Heteroptera from—
H. K. Kenward, III/48/69.
Wildlife Trust. First Dumfriesshire Reserve of Scottish—Dr W. Milne-Redhead, III/46/179.
Winter of 1962-63 on the Flora and Fauna of the Solway Firth. Some Effects of the
Cold—E. J. Perkins, B. R. H. Williams & M. Bailey, III/41/30.
Wood from the Shaft of the Bennan Millyea Spearhead. Miss M. E. Ransom, III/45/239.

ZOOLOGY

- Carcinus Maenas (L). Some Aspects of the Biology of—E. J. Perkins, III/44/47.
Carcinus Maenas (L), II Survival at Low Salinity. Some Aspects of the Biology of—
E. J. Perkins, E. Gribbon, & R. B. Murray, III/46/27.
Carcinus Maenas (L), III Response to pH. Some Aspects of the Biology of—E. J. Perkins,
J. R. S. Gilchrist, & J. Logan, III/47/13.
Dunrod, Kirkcudbright). Animal Bones (From the Moated Manor at—Dr A. S. Clarke,
III/43/135.
Echo Sounding Observations on the Lochmaben Vendace, Coregonus Vandesius Richardson.
P. S. Maitland, III/44/29.
Elminius Modestus Darwin. A Preliminary list of the Marine Fauna and Flora of the
Solway Firth, with some Notes on the Distribution of—E. J. Perkins & B. R. H.
Williams, III/40/75.
Fish Fauna of South West Scotland. The Freshwater—P. S. Maitland, III/47/49.
Fish Fauna of the Castle and Mill Lochs, Lochmaben, with special Reference to the
Lochmaben Vendace, Coregonus Vandesius Richardson. The—P. S. Maitland, III/43/31.
Fish in the Solway. Some Preliminary results of an Investigation of the Food of—
E. J. Perkins, B. R. H. Williams, & A. Hinde, III/40/60.
Fishes recently recorded from Wigtownshire. Notes on some unusual—W. A. King-
Webster, III/41/52.
Grierson Collection, Thornhill, and its Dispersal. The—A. E. Truckell, III/43/65.
(Hemiptera-Heteroptera) from Kirkconnel Flow National Nature Reserve. True Bugs—
H. K. Kenward, III/47/15.
Hemiptera-Heteroptera from Tynron National Nature Reserve, Dumfriesshire. Records
of—H. K. Kenward, III/48/69.
Isle of May, Fife, Scotland. The Aquatic Fauna of—P. S. Maitland, III/44/16.
Kirkconnel Flow National Nature Reserve. True Bugs (Hemiptera-Heteroptera) from—
H. K. Kenward, III/47/15.
Light. The Behaviour and Ecology of Responses by the Microbenthos to—E. J. Perkins,
III/42/6.
Lochmaben, with special Reference to the Lochmaben Vendace, Coregonus Vandesius
Richardson. The Fish Fauna of the Castle and Mill Lochs—P. S. Maitland, III/43/31.
Microbenthos to Light. The Behaviour and Ecology of Responses by the—E. J. Perkins,
III/42/6.
Molluscan Fauna. The Relation of Shell Beds to Living—J. B. Wilson, III/40/98.
pH. Some aspects of the Biology of Carcinus Maenas (L); III Response to—E. J. Perkins,
J. R. S. Gilchrist & J. Logan, III/47/13.
Radioactivity. Some Results of an Investigation of the Biology of the Solway Firth in
Relation to —E. J. Perkins & B. R. H. Williams, III/42/1.
Salinity. Some Aspects of the Biology of Carcinus Maenas (L)—II Survival at Low—
E. J. Perkins, E. Gribbon, & R. B. Murray, III/46/27.
Shell-beds to Living Molluscan Fauna. The Relation of—J. B. Wilson, III/40/98.
Solway Firth, with some Notes on the Distribution of Elminius Modestus Darwin. A
Preliminary List of the Marine Fauna and Flora of the—E. J. Perkins & B. R. H.
Williams, III/40/75.
Solway Firth Area. The Marine Fauna and Flora of the—E. J. Perkins, III/45/15.

- Solway Firth Area (Part II). The Marine Fauna and Flora of the—E. J. Perkins, III/46/1.
 Solway Firth Area (Part III). The Marine Fauna and Flora of the—E. J. Perkins, III/48/12.
 Solway. Some Preliminary Results of an Investigation of the Food of Fish in the—
 E. J. Perkins, B. R. H. Williams & A. Hinde, III/40/60.
 Solway Firth in Relation to Radioactivity. Some Results of an Investigation of the Biology
 of the—E. J. Perkins & B. R. H. Williams, III/42/1.
 Solway Firth. Some effects of the Cold Winter of 1962-63 on the Flora and Fauna of
 the—E. J. Perkins, B. R. H. Williams, & M. Bailey, III/41/30.
 Tynron Doon, 1964. Bone Material from—Dr A. S. Clarke, III/48/117.
 Tynron National Nature Reserve, Dumfriesshire. Records of Hemiptera-Heteroptera
 from—H. K. Kenward, III/48/69.
 Vendace, *Coregonus Vandesius* Richardson. The Fish Fauna of the Castle and Mill Lochs,
 Lochmaben, with Special Reference to the Lochmaben—P. S. Maitland, III/43/31.
 Vendace, *Coregonus Vandesius* Richardson. Echo Sounding Observations on the Loch-
 maben—P. S. Maitland, III/44/29.
 Winter of 1962-63 on the Flora and Fauna of the Solway Firth. Some aspects of the
 Cold—E. J. Perkins, B. R. H. Williams, & M. Bailey, III/41/30.

ORNITHOLOGY

- Dumfriesshire Reserve of Scottish Wildlife Trust. First—Dr H. Milne-Redhead, III/46/179.
 Isle of May, Fife, Scotland. The Aquatic Fauna of the—P. S. Maitland, III/44/16.
 Kirkconnell Flow National Nature Reserve (as in December, 1970). A Review of the
 Status of the Birds of—J. G. Young, III/48/72.
 Rookeries of Dumfriesshire, 1963. The—D. Skilling, R. T. Smith & J. G. Young, III/43/49.
 III/43/49.
 Solway Bird Report. North—J. G. Young, III/44/6.
 Solway Bird Report No. 2—1966. North—A. D. Watson & J. G. Young, III/45/1.
 Solway Bird Report No. 3—1967-68. North—A. D. Watson & J. G. Young, III/47/27.

GEOLOGY (STRUCTURAL)

- Annanlea Sandstones of Corsehill Quarry. Notes on the Structures in the—A. Gibbs,
 III/44/223.
 Antimony Mine (Louisa Mine). The Glendinning—A. McCracken, III/42/140.
 Corsehill Quarry. Notes on the Structures in the Annanlea Sandstones of—A. Gibbs,
 III/44/223.
 Criffell Intrusion and its Associated Dykes. Aspects of the Geology of the South Eastern
 Part of the—M. Leader, III/48/1.
 Eskdale. Some Notes on the Geology of Mid—A. McCracken, III/40/48.
 Finds and Sites, 1961-62. A. E. Truckell, III/39/161.
 Glendinning Antimony Mine (Louisa Mine). The—A. McCracken, III/42/140.
 Grierson Collection, Thornhill, and its Dispersal. The—A. E. Truckell, III/43/65.
 Kirkbean, Kirkcudbrightshire. The Upper Old Red Sandstone Rocks near—Miss H.
 Nisbet, III/40/37.
 Landscape Evolution in Galloway. Dr W. G. Jardine, III/43/1.
 Lime Industry in South West Scotland. The—I. Donnachie, III/48/146.
 (Louisa Mine). The Glendinning Antimony Mine—A. McCracken, III/42/140.
 Museum. The Geological Collections of the—A. McCracken, III/41/9.

GEOLOGY (PALAEONTOLOGY)

- Eskdale. Some Notes on the Geology of Mid—A. McCracken, III/40/48.
 Footprints from Dumfriesshire, with Descriptions of New Forms from Annandale. Fossil
 —J. B. Delair, III/43/14.
 Footprints. Additional Records of British Permian—J. B. Delair, III/44/1.

Footprints from the Trias of Dumfriesshire. Preliminary Notice of Vertebrate—J. B. Delair, III/46/178.

Grierson Collection, Thornhill, and its Dispersal. The—A. E. Truckell, III/43/65.
Museum. The Geological Collections of the—A. McCracken, III/41/9.

GEOLOGY (MINERALOGY)

Antimony Mine (Louisa Mine). The Glendinning—A. McCracken, III/42/140.

Carsphairn. Lead Mining at Woodhead—J. Sassoon, III/46/170.

Criffel Intrusion and its Associated Dykes. Aspects of the Geology of the South-Eastern Part of the—M. Leader, III/48/1.

Eskdale. Some Notes on the Geology of Mid—A. McCracken, III/40/48.

Glendinning Antimony Mine (Louisa Mine). The—A. McCracken, III/42/140.

Grierson Collection, Thornhill, and its Dispersal. The—A. E. Truckell, III/43/65.

(Louisa Mine) The Glendinning Antimony Mine—A. McCracken, III/42/140.

Mineralogical Collections of Dumfries Burgh Museum. The—J. Williams, III/41/201.

Mineralogy in Dumfries and Galloway. Further Notes on—J. Williams, III/42/14.

Mineralogy of S.W. Scotland. Some New Minerals from Beeswing, East Kirkcudbrightshire, with further additions to the—J. Williams, III/47/191.

Wanlockhead. The Lead Mines at—Dr T. C. Smout, III/39/144.

West-Water Lead Mine.—A. McCracken, III/47/197.

Woodhead, Carsphairn. Lead Mining at—J. Sassoon, III/46/170.

GEOLOGY (QUARTERNARY)

Archaeological Collections of the Society. The—A. E. Truckell, III/41/55.

Caerlaverock Merse. The Physiographic Development of—Dr. J. Marshall, III/39/102.

Finds and Sites, 1961-62.—A. E. Truckell, III/39/161.

Lockerbie. Late-Glacial Deposits near—Dr. W. W. Bishop, III/40/117.

Molluscan Fauna. The Relation of Shell-Beds to Living—J. B. Wilson, III/40/98.

Observatory Museum, Dumfries. The—A. E. Truckell, III/40/33.

Radioactivity. Some Results of an Investigation of the Biology of the Solway Firth in Relation to—E. J. Perkins and B. R. H. Williams, III/42/1.

Solway Firth and the North East Irish Sea. Some Preliminary Notes on the Bottom Currents of the—E. J. Perkins, B. R. H. Williams and M. Bailey, III/41/45.

ETHNOGRAPHY

Grierson Collection, Thornhill, and its Dispersal. The—A. E. Truckell, III/43/65.

Langholm Museum.—A. McCracken, III/44/226.

ENTOMOLOGY

(Hemiptera-Heteroptera) from Kirkconnel Flow National Nature Reserve. True Bugs—H. K. Kenward, III/47/15.

Hemiptera-Heteroptera from Tynron National Nature Reserve, Dumfriesshire. Records of—H. K. Kenward, III/48/69.

Isle of May, Fife, Scotland. The Aquatic Fauna of the—P. S. Maitland, III/44/16.

OBITUARIES, ETC.

Adam. Mr Eric Kerr—(Obituary). III/46/185.

Balfour-Browne. Prof. W. A. F.—(Obituary). III/44/226.

Clarke: An Appreciation. John—A. E. Truckell, III/40/196.

Gair, Mr James C.—(Obituary). III/47/198.

Reid. Appreciation of Dr R. C.—R. B. K. Stevenson, C. A. R. Radford, and Dr A. S. Robertson, III/40/9.

AUTHOR INDEX

Author	Page	Author	Page
Adamson, D.	109	McCracken, A.	104, 106, 108
Airey, A. F.	105		109, 110, 112, 113
Anderson, A. D.	108, 110	McLean, Mrs M. D.	109, 110
Ansell, M. L.	104, 105	MacLaren, A.	103, 104
Bailey, M.	110, 111, 112, 113	MacQueen, Prof. J.	107, 108
Balfour-Browne, Miss E.	109	Nisbet, Miss H.	112
Bishop, Dr W. W.	113	Perkins, Dr E. J. ...	110, 111, 112, 113
Burdon-Davies, Lt.-Col. E. F.	107	Prevost, W. A. J.	107, 109, 110
Clarke, Dr A. S.	107, 108, 111, 112	Radford, C. A. R.	106, 107, 113
Clough, T. H. McK. ...	106, 107, 108	Rae, Dr I.	104, 105
Coles, Dr J. M.	103, 104, 105	Ransom, Miss M. E. ...	104, 105, 107
Corcoran, Dr J. X. W. P.	103, 104, 105		108, 110, 111
Cormack, W. F.	103, 104, 105	Ritchie, J. N. G.	104
	106, 107, 108	Roe, Miss F. E. S.	104
Delair, J. B.	112, 113	Robertson, Dr A. S.	106, 113
Denston, C. B.	104, 105	Robertson, J.	110
Dolley, R. H. M.	106	Rynne, E.	106
Dennachie, I.	109, 112	Sassoon, J.	109, 110, 113
Dunlop, Dr A. I.	109	Scott-Elliot, Maj-Gen. J. ...	104, 105
Fell, Clare	103		106, 107, 108
Fenton, A.	105, 106, 107	Scott, J. G.	107, 108
	108, 110	Shirley, G. W.	107, 108
Gibbs, A.	112	Simpson, Dr D. D. A.	104, 105
Geddes, Dr A.	109		106, 107
Gilchrist, J. R. S.	111	Simpson, M.	105
Gibbon, E.	111	Skilling, D.	112
Hampson, Miss P. G.	110	Smith, R. T.	112
Henig, M.	106	Smout, Dr T. C. ...	108, 109, 110, 113
Henshall, Miss A. S.	103, 104	Spence, Dr T. F.	104, 105
Hinde, A.	111, 112	Stevenson, R. B. K.	113
Jardine, Dr W. G.	112	Stewart, I.	107, 108
Jobey, G.	105	Stone, Prof. J. C.	110
Kenward, H. K. ...	110, 111, 112, 113	Thomas, Prof. C.	106, 107
King-Webster, W. A.	111	Toynbee, Prof. J. M. C.	106
Laing, L. R.	105, 106, 107, 108	Truckell, A. E.	103, 104, 105
Leader, M.	112, 113		106, 107, 108, 109
Logan, J.	111		110, 111, 112, 113
Maitland, Dr P. S.	110, 111, 112, 113	Watson, A. D.	112
Marshall, Dr J.	110, 113	Wilson, J. B.	111, 113
Maxwell Irving, A. M. T.	107, 108, 109	Wilson, P. A.	106, 107
Merriman, M.	107	Williams, B. R. H.	110, 111
Milne-Redhead, Dr H.	110, 111, 112		112, 113
Morrison, A.	104, 105	Williams, J.	103, 104, 105, 106
Mulholland, Miss H.	103		107, 108, 109, 110, 113
Murray, Dr A. ...	107, 108, 109, 110	Young, J. G.	112
Murray, R. B.	111		

TWO ENCLOSURE SITES IN THE PARISH OF KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA

By T. C. WELSH

During a visit in September, 1972, to the Garpol Water, near Beattock, in Dumfriesshire, two enclosure sites were noted, one on the haugh of the Garpol between Rivox and Holmshaw farms the other on a shoulder of Beattock Hill.

The **Holmshaw** enclosure (NGR. NT 039046) is about 200 metres upstream from the fording point of a farm track linking Holmshaw farm with Rivox, at the S.-W. corner of the forestry on Longbedholm Hill. The Garpol and its tributary the Rivox Burn delimit a flood plain about 500 metres long by 300 broad. The intervening ground is very flat, and lies between 700 and 750 feet O.D.

The enclosure is situated on a low rise 30m N. of the bank, where the Garpol follows a comparatively straight course. However, upstream there is evidence in the form of stony banks and furrows which suggest the river has altered from a slight curve. This would indicate that the enclosure may have been more strategically placed inside a bend.

The wall structure was evidently rubble between drystone facings, 2 metres thick, but this has been reduced to ground level, and distorted by spread. The internal area, which is almost exactly circular, is 9.5m in diameter. An upright stone set in the wall structure occurs on the S.-E. of the perimeter (fig. 1).

A significant feature of its location is its proximity, about 1½ km., to the Garpol Water Motte and Bailey at NT 051041, and the neighbouring "Camp." The river flows

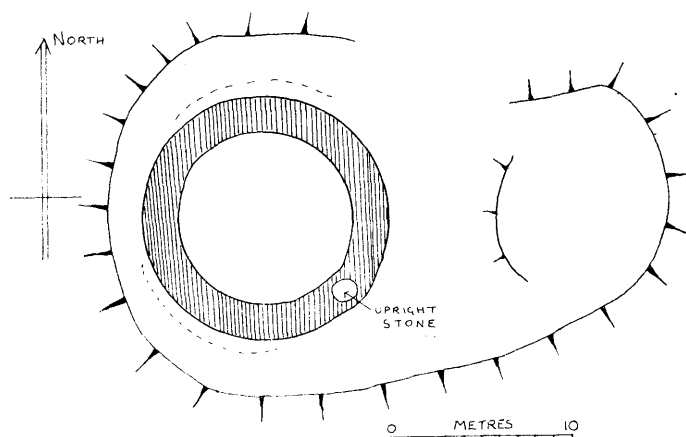


Fig. 1—Enclosure site at Holmshaw, Kirkpatrick-Juxta

through a stretch of uneven terrain between the two haughs, and the banks are in some places quite high. The Holmshaw enclosure is therefore on the next upstream tract of amenable land.

At two localities on the valley floor are extensive outcrops and free rock. Both have examples of possible cup-marks. One lies along the 750 foot contour, where at NT 036048 is an outcrop of particular interest. This was about 25 metres W. of a tumbled dyke following close to the contour. Along an upper surface, close to the edge adjacent to a near vertical face, are 8 deep irregular hollows, extending 1.2 metres parallel to the edge. They suggest a quarrying process. Near the base of the rock is a curved arrangement of three cup-marks, each 7cms diameter, 1-2cms deep.

The **Beattock Hill** enclosure (NGR. NT 062019) was not examined in detail, owing

to initial confusion with another enclosure site. It has a stone wall following an uneven course to form an irregular oval, internally 9 metres (N. to S.) by 7.5 metres (E. to W.), approximately. The wall structure is indistinct, and composed of angular material spread over an average of 1.5 metres. It is evident that the irregularities of the wall include several sub-structures which can be traced within the wall on the E. and S.-E. The entrance appears to be from the S. There are similarities with the plan of the enclosure No. 412 in RCAHMS Inventory for Dumfriesshire.

The enclosure lies on a prominence which is nevertheless not of any significant defensive advantage. It is the second prominence WSW ($\frac{1}{2}$ km) of the summit of Beattock Hill, a short distance N. of the "Crooked Road."

On walling extending 8m from the S.-W. corner is a cup-marked stone. It is a free boulder with a triangular face of longest side 32 cms and vertical axis 25 cms. 5 cms from the side is a cup-mark 5 cms deep, 6.5 cms across.

Two other sites were located in the course of the visit. At NT 072043 on Coats Hill, to S. and S.-W. of the fort, several huts and other structures were noted. These included the base of an oval hut 7.5 x 3 metres, 80 metres S. of the fort, with 6m to E., traces of a structure on a low mound 5m diameter. 25m W. of the fort is an oval hut 4 x 3m.

At NT 058044, at the tip of the 750 foot prominence 300 metres E. of Rosetta, an enclosure was examined briefly. Within its area, which is a markedly elongated oval, the ground rises to form a squarish mound. The remains of a plantation are evident, but the structure of the wall is unusually massive.

A TWELFTH CENTURY SCOTTISH STERLING FROM ANNANDALE

By IAN STEWART

Finds of Scottish twelfth century coins are sufficiently uncommon, whether singly or in hoards, to deserve publication without delay, and I am therefore most grateful to Mr A. E. Truckell, Curator of Dumfries Burgh Museum, to which it now belongs, for having enabled me to examine the coin which is the subject of this note and for asking me to record it in these Transactions. It was discovered, probably, in the vicinity of Lochmaben in Annandale and it came to the Museum from the late Mr Smith of Lochmaben. He was a collector of classical coins and locally found mediaeval coins seem to have been brought to him. Lochmaben motte was the de Brus caput of Annandale from the late 12th century.

A description of the coin is as follows:

Obverse. Crowned bust of king in profile to spectator's right; Sceptre in front, held by king's arm.

Reverse. Cross moline with large pellet in each angle, within dotted circle; traces of inscription around.

The coin is poorly struck and perhaps also worn by circulation, so that only vestiges of the inscription on either side can be seen. From another specimen, struck from the same pair of dies as this coin, which was in the collection of the late R. C. Lockett, it is apparent that the obverse inscription ended . . . /ITRI and the reverse began +hv:G . . .

The Lockett specimen is No. 15 of the first plate of the series of photographs of the collection taken by the British Museum before it was dispersed at auction (sales at Glendinnings, 18-19 June, 1957 and 26 Oct. 1960). This coin was acquired by the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland in Edinburgh (accession No. 1961.5), being part of lot 683 in the second sale.

The weights of the Dumfries and Lockett specimens are respectively 18.80 and 21.6 grains. Both are of irregular shape, a not unusual feature of the coins of this period,

which were very roughly produced in every respect—engraving of dies, preparation of blanks and striking.

The types and inscriptions are copied from a late issue (Stewart group I) of David I, 1125-53, the originator of Scottish coinage. This type, with the new cross fleury reverse which distinguished it from the English designs of David's earlier issues, was the first to be struck in David's name to a uniform pattern at a number of mints; these were the Border castles of Berwick, Carlisle and Roxburgh. Copies of this type (group II) begin with quite legible inscriptions but they degenerate into complete unintelligibility. The Annandale specimen is of the earlier, more literate kind. Its obverse die carried a recognisable attempt at the king's name—(D) AVITR (EX); the copies usually omit the first letter of the name, which is always spelt with final T, not D. As can be seen on the Lockett specimen, the reverse inscription began with the name of Hugo, who was the Roxburgh moneyer in the regular series (group I).

Because the more legible of the group II copies often have traces of the names of this moneyer and mint, it is thought that most of them were struck at Roxburgh; but there are also a few which are apparently copied from group I coins by Ricard of Carlisle. There is a coin which combines a group I Roxburgh obverse die with a group II reverse, suggesting that in spite of their poorly engraved dies the group II coins were genuine and official issues. There is also a further derivative group (III) of much better style and with carefully punched, but meaningless, inscriptions and there are die-links between groups II and III, so the latter also are presumably authentic issues from a Scottish mint.

The date of groups II and III can only be imprecisely established. The hoards which are known to have contained them are unfortunately few and mostly cannot be dated with accuracy. Earliest to contain them is the hoard found in the Isle of Bute in 1863, which was probably buried in the 1150's. One of each group is known to have been in the London Bridge hoard of 1850, and others were in the large hoard from Outchester, Northumberland, found in 1817, and in the hoards from Lark Hill, near Worcester, found c.1853 and from the Isle of Man, found probably in the 1760's. Each of these last three hoards also contained at least one coin of Malcolm IV. The English coins in the Outchester hoard suggest a burial date c. 1170, and in the Lark Hill hoard, the mid-1170's. It appears from these hoards that the derivative groups II and III based on David's I's fleury type were not only current as late as the 1160's and 1170's, but probably in greater numbers than the group I coins from which they were copied. They are more plentiful in collections, public and private, than any other Scottish sterling earlier than the crescent coinage of William the Lion (1165-1214), which probably began in the 1170's and which is first represented in the Man hoard. Their relative abundance may be due partly to the unidentified balance of hoards such as Outchester and Man, from which we have record of only selected specimens, and partly to hoards, particularly if found before the mid-nineteenth century, of which we may have no record at all. And this abundance of groups II and III may explain the great rarity of coins in Malcolm IV's own name, for it seems that these derivative groups must have been struck mostly, if not all, after David's death in 1153 and perhaps even up to the earliest years of William the Lion. The Annandale sterling, being one of the more legible examples of its genus was therefore probably struck in the 1150's in the reign not of David whose name it purports to bear, but of his grandson Malcolm IV.

TWO MEDIAEVAL JETTONS FROM BUITTLE CASTLE, DALBEATTIE,
KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

By R. B. K. STEVENSON

Two mediaeval jettons (counters) were found during late 1972 and early 1973 by Mr John Wykes, 24 McAllan Gardens, Dalbeattie, while searching the bed of the streamlet which runs along the edge of the castle mound. They have been presented to Dumfries Museum. They are sufficiently infrequent finds in Scotland to reserve a note, although their condition is not good enough for them to be illustrated.

1. **Obv.** King's head crowned, a rosette on either side of the face, within a border of rosettes alternating with forked strokes. An incomplete perforation punched in the centre was intended to indicate that it was not a coin.

Rev. Heavy cross-moline with pellets in the angles, within a border of pellets.

The head is unfortunately too corroded to show details but according to L. A. Lawrence's account of such jettons in the *Numismatic Chronicle* XVIII. 1938. 165-172, it should be one of the types on the later classes of Edward I's coins. Official mint punches were used for these jettons. The reverse design is, Lawrence says, usual from the beginning of Edward II's portrait types. This gives a date around 1307.

2. **Obv.** Conventional Castle of Tournai design with central lis-crowned spire.

Leg. JE SUI DE LATON BEL (I am of good latten): as Barnard 28.

Rev. Floriated cross, with lis in centre and in arcs, as well as on the terminals.

Leg. MU/SVO/BICC/NOM (? corrupt for Blessed be his Name).

According to F. P. Barnard, *The Casting Counter and the Counting-Board* (1916) such jettons were issued at Tournai in the 16th century; he discusses the Castle design on pages 110-1.

It seems to be more often the later, 16-17th century, jettons issued commercially in Nuremberg in particular, which turn up in Scotland, but no attempt has so far been made to record such finds. There are however examples in the National Museum of Antiquities of the English late 13th-early 14th century jettons from Fortrose, Duffus Castle in Moray, and St Andrews, and of French jettons from Jarlishof in Shetland and East Lothian.

(Note by co-Editor)

This courtyard-castle is built on a large riverside motte three miles downstream from Motte of Urr. It was the seat of Devorguilla daughter of Alan, last Lord of Galloway, and her husband John Balliol, from the 1230's at least, and the motte had presumably been a seat of the House of Galloway in the 12th century. Though very ruinous superficially—only an arch still standing above-ground—the castle is deeply buried in its own rubble and would be a good site for excavation. It was here that the seal was affixed to the Statutes of Balliol College: Devorguilla's son King John Balliol presumably maintained the Castle: and her grandson King Edward Balliol was residing in his manor at Heston Island a few miles away, and having to do with Buittle Castle, in the years between 1339 and 1354, Edward de la Vale being instructed to maintain the castle of "Botill" in the company of King Edward Balliol in January 1354 (R. C. Reid, "Edward de Balliol," *TDGNHAS* XXXV, (1956-57) pp. 38-63): Buittle was erected a Burgh on 24th February 1324-25 with rights of wreck and anchorage—the Castle is just above the head of tidal water. Mr Wykes' careful and frequent searches of the stream bed and adjacent field surface are yielding very useful material including several Edward III silver sterlings.

TWO FINDS FROM LOCHMABEN OLD CHURCH YARD

By JOHN B. WILSON, M.D.

Whilst excavating in the Autumn of 1969 in Lochmaben Church Yard to verify the position of the Old Parish Church, demolished in 1818, two interesting finds came to light, a grave slab and a long cist.

The Grave Slab

This was discovered during the clearing of a small portion of the footings later identified as the Eastern end of the North wall. The slab, of free stone, was set on a flat piece of freestone on a thin layer of sand but unfortunately the top of the slab had been broken in order to fit it into the width of the wall; however sufficient remained to indicate the design of the missing portion (Fig. 2).

Though such slabs are fairly numerous in the North of England, this is the first of this type, to be found in Annandale. The slab, neatly dressed and chiselled, is slightly tapered with deeply bevelled upper edges and has been designed to lie horizontally though not on open floor level. The inscribed design is of a floriated cross on a Calvary mound inside of which is a simple trilobe design of Gothic tracery. The pattern of the cross head

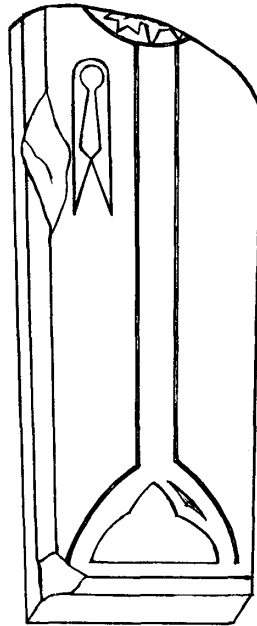


Fig. 2—Grave Slab from Lochmaben Old Church Yard.

is enclosed in a circle and so far as can be made out from the portion remaining consists of small starts symmetrically arranged inside the circle. Close to the cross head in the sinister position are inscribed a pair of sharp pointed shears.

The significance of the shears and the dating of the slab have proved matters difficult of solution. The two main articles on floriated crosses are both relatively old — "A Manual for the study of sepulchral slabs and crosses of the Middle Ages" by the Rev. L. Cutts was published in 1849 while a series of three articles entitled "Grave Slabs in the Diocese of Carlisle" by Rev. Canon Bower was published in the Transactions of the

Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society in 1907, 1909 and 1912.

Some light on the significance of the sharp pointed shears is cast by Mr Cutts who points out that such shears sometimes occur on the same grave slab along with another emblem known to be male, while at Holm Cultram a slab has depicted on it a pair of sharp pointed shears with an inscription to Juliana de Redsyke — obviously a female! Should the shears have denoted a trade they would have a broad blade with a rounded point. The sinister position of the shears is added proof that the burial is that of a woman.

In addition Canon Bower comments that in ancient Gothic work the plain cross is seldom seen, being considered the cross of shame, while Mr Cutts states that the six rayed star (such as is probably inscribed on this example) or flower is "rather common to Norman work."

The dating of the slab has proved difficult but Professor L. Butler, of the Department of Medieval History at Leeds University, suggests it belongs to the end of the 13th or the early 14th Century. He considers that the slab is more closely related to those found in Northumberland than to known Cumberland slabs of this type and points out that during this period a great deal of peaceful trafficking took place between Northumberland and Annandale, for did not the Bruce family own large estates in both areas. Professor Butler thought that the burial commemorated by the slab was more likely that of the wife of a subtenant or man-at-arms rather than the wife of a larger landowner.

The Coffin

Further excavation of the same length of wall produced the second find. At a depth of four feet the slabs covering a rough slabbed long cist or coffin were exposed. The coffin proved to be filled with soil and when this was removed the lower portion of a skeleton, the pelvis and legs was revealed (Plate VI).

The other part of the skeleton and coffin had been removed to make way for foundations of the wall. The slab of freestone on which the grave slab had been set in the wall was so alike the slabs covering the lower half of the coffin that it seemed probable it had come from the upper end of the coffin removed when the wall was built.

The portion of the coffin which remained measured 122 cm. in length 41 cm. in width and 23 cm. in depth. The skeleton, so far as could be estimated, from the length of the leg bones was that of a male 5 ft. 4½ inches tall. After photographing the skeleton and the coffin the slabs were replaced and the excavation filled in.

During the course of the excavation, several pieces of 14th century pottery came to light in relation to the wall. One small piece of pottery dating from the 13th century was found in the soil which filled the coffin.

Though the temptation to link these two finds exists, any factual evidence to back up such a linkage is so tenuous as to be difficult to sustain.

I am greatly indebted to Harry Quinn and John Mann for their help with these excavations; also to Professor Butler for his help in dating the grave slab and to James Gair for the illustrations.

A MEDIAEVAL TALISMANIC BROOCH FROM DRUMCOLTRAN, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

By JAMES WILLIAMS, F.S.A.Scot., F.R.S.A.I.

At a meeting of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society on 5th November, 1880, a Mr W. G. Gibson of Dumfries exhibited an inscribed



Plate VI — Cist Grave in Lochmaben Kirkyard — see *Addenda Antiquaria*.

silver talismanic brooch of mediaeval date which had been found with a silver ring and a Roman coin at Drumcoltran in the Parish of Kirkgunzeon. Although a description of the finding of this hoard is noted in the Transactions of that time¹ no illustration has ever been published such that we may give a closer dating than "mediaeval."

At this point it may be interesting to reprint Mr Gibson's account of the finding of the three objects: "This Scoto-Scandinavian brooch was found at Drumcoltran Tower, in the Parish of Kirkgunzeon, under a stone three feet below the surface; along with it was a thick plain silver ring 1 inch in diameter; and a silver coin of Julius Caesar²; they were embedded in a soft black pulp, not unlike black soap, evidently decomposed leather."

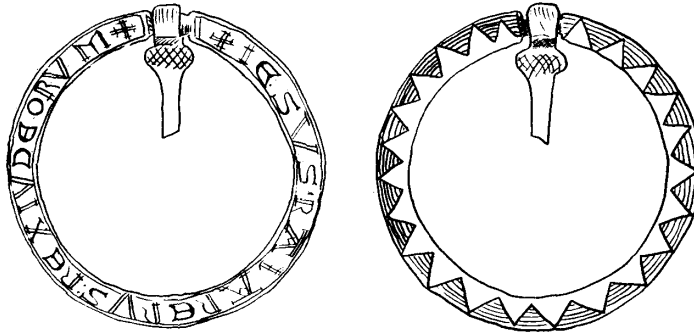


Fig. 3—14th/15th century Talismanic Brooch from Drumcoltran (Scale 1/1)
(National Monuments Record of Scotland. Crown copyright.)

In 1965 while searching through the letter-books and photographic collections of this Society for possible archaeological information the Writer came upon a photographic reproduction of a drawing by one Wm. Reid of the above hoard. The brooch may best be described by reference to this drawing which has been reproduced, at the original size, in figure 3; it therefore measures 4.3 cms. in external diameter and 3.5 cms. in internal diameter. The obverse bears the relatively common inscription

IESVS : NAZARENVS : REX IVDEORVM and the reverse is more simply decorated by a plain chevron pattern upon concentric lines. The pin is fragmentary, the tip having been broken off to leave a length of 1.7 cms., and completely undecorated except for some possible cross-hatching upon the swelling near the swivel-end.

From a comparison with the brooch types detailed by J. Graham Callander in his article on "Fourteenth Century Brooches & other Ornaments in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland" in P.S.A.S. Vol. LVIII, p. 160-84, we may date this particular example to the 14/15th centuries. The present owner and location of all the items of the hoard are unknown.

1. T.D.G.N.H.A.S. 11/3, p. 3 But see Antiquarian Society Letterbooks of this date for the extract given below.

2. The coin is in point of fact a denarius of Hadrian.

obv. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS

But of Hadrian, laureate, r., slight drapery on l. shoulder.

Rev. COS III

Roma (or Virtus), helmeted, draped, standing r., l. foot on helmet, holding spear and parazonium.

cf. C353, RIC 160d, BMC 356-8.

I am indebted to Dr Anne S. Robertson of the Hunterian Museum, the University of Glasgow, for this information and the detailed description of the coin.

LETTERS TO ST. PETERSBURG WRITTEN BY DR. JOHN ROGERSON OF DUMCRIEFF

By JOHN B. WILSON, M.D.

This bundle of 25 letters has recently been made available for study by Mrs Isabel Rogerson of St. Michael's, Lockerbie. They were written between 16th September, 1816,

and 15th July, 1821, by Dr. Rogerson of Dumcrieff, a collateral ancestor of Mrs Rogerson's late husband to his great nephew Alexander Rogerson, a merchant's clerk in St. Petersburg.¹

A further letter, written by Alexander Rogerson to Dr. John Rogerson, Junior, in 1824, after Dr. Rogerson's death, gives an interesting account of the honours granted to his father by the Empress Catherine and the Emperor Alexander of Russia.

23 February 1769 Advanced by Imperial Ukaze from Doctor of Medicine to Court Doctor

16 January 1776 Advanced by Ukaze to Body Physician with the rank of a Counsellor of State

5 April 1797 To a Privy Counsellor

6 April 1804 Permitted to absent himself to England for such time as his domestic concerns might require—his situation together with all appointments thereby belonging being inalienably preserved to him.

Dr. Rogerson was born in 1741 at Lochbrow Farm, 5 miles north of Lochmaben; he qualified in Medicine at Edinburgh and spent 50 years in Russia; he died at Dumcrieff in 1823.

The letters deal largely with business matters—the selling of his house in St. Petersburg, the sending home of his possessions and the resettlement of his serfs. In many letters Alexander is thanked for his actions on behalf of his patron but also exhorted to work hard to deserve the trust of his superiors for only thus would he obtain further advancement. Though Dr Rogerson is appreciative of his relative's services he does not hesitate to be critical of him for in a letter (7th Sept, 1819) from Dumcrieff he admonishes—"it all proceeds I know from your putting off to the last and so often missing the opportunities of your friendly Captains," while on 8th April, 1820 he writes rather peevishly "why do not you mind what I say to you."

Many of the letters make reference to agricultural matters and, as befits a son of the soil, the prospects for the harvest in an age where its success or failure determined the level of existence for another year. All the letters contain the kind of family news likely to interest his young kinsman far from his homeland. On 22nd March 1817 he writes:

"John Halliday in Rivose after turning away his wife and committing various extravagancies has on the application of his Father and Brothers been declared lunatic and is now confined in Dumfries Asylum. His wife and sons are returned to Rivose." while on 27th September 1820 he comments rather wickedly:

"Mr Ricketts was a night with us. He told me that John Simpson seemed not in good health—I hope he is not in love"!!

Most of the letters were carried by ships trading between St. Petersburg and Leith though some of the later letters were directed through a London Trading firm. The Leith captains conveyed small articles for Dr. Rogerson from Russia to Scotland and occasionally in the reverse direction. On one occasion he wished to give his daughter-in-law, Betsy, the present of a sable muff and instructed Alexander in the matter, asking him to have it made up for "In that state any decent female passenger will carry it on her hand through the customs here." In the other direction he asks that a present of six articles of silver be conveyed to Mrs Wilson, the wife of his man of business in St. Petersburg.

Prominent amongst Dr. Rogerson's requests were those for the transit of Russian delicacies back to Scotland; the salted cucumber, the caviare, the Astracan grapes and the reindeer tongues would make welcome additions to his Scottish fare and acceptable presents for his friends: the Duke of Buccleuch was the recipient of some salted cucumber but did not appear very appreciative.

1. Alexander Rogerson died in London in 1835 at the age of 40.

Though 18 of the letters were written from Dumcrieff (two from London, one from Moffat and the rest from Edinburgh) its rebuilding was not completed till 1820. The winter months seem to have been spent mainly in Edinburgh.

To the medical man, Dr Rogerson's comments on his own and the illnesses of his friends are of interest. In a letter dated 30th May, 1817, he describes, though he was unaware of its true nature, the symptoms of a coronary thrombosis:—

"A sudden attack of bilious colic seized me on the 17th current. I am now getting better but so slowly it was only yesterday that I began to be able to write as much as you see written above. I was seized immediately after breakfast with a lancing pain at my heart or stomach accompanied with sickness and faintings and cold sweats—all this without any consequent appearance of indigestion. Indeed I have been uniformly well since I left Russia (the previous year). Little by little I hope to get round again but at my age this is saying much. I had for many days and even to the day before yesterday a constant sense of sinking and inanition. Today for the first time I feel myself more alive."

From our knowledge of his gastronomic tastes it is perhaps not surprising that in later life he complained of rheumatism and gouty pains (8 April 1820). In his next letter (21 April 1820) he writes to say he had a letter from Mr Brown, Surgeon in Lochmaben informing him that his elder sister at Skipmyre had suffered from Erysipelas in the face and neck for eight days. "She was better after bleeding and purging but was feeble and without appetite. She has been falling off all winter and at 84 years of age one must be prepared for every event."

He comments ruefully but philosophically enough on his own health in his letter of 28 March 1820.

"I feel myself in such a state of real debility and this joined with a cough of a peculiar kind that I think it would be imprudent to venture at this time." whilst in the last letter (15 July 1821) he writes:

"As to me I am in tolerable spirits but find extreme feebleness on the least fatigue and fear that my deafness has of late much increased but what can a man expect when his 80th year is nearly expended."

A highlight of Dr Rogerson's retirement was the visit of the Archduke Nicholas to Moffat in 1816 when he had great pleasure in waiting on this distinguished traveller throughout his brief stay. The only other personality of historic interest referred to in these letters is Sir James Wylie—a colleague and successor at the Court of the Czars and one destined to lasting fame. In several letters Dr Rogerson wishes his correspondent to convey his respects to Sir James and in one letter (26 June 1818) he asks if Wylie could assist one of his old servants to obtain employment. In a subsequent letter (21 April 1820) he writes to Alexander:

"I hope Sir James will do the trifling commission I gave you for him. He will oblige me much by sending me half a pound of the Court Rhubarb in powder, it is my sole medicine and much preferable to that used here."

This brief description of these letters may serve to give some indication of their interest and value; it does not pretend to give more than a cursory account of them but is intended rather to make a wider public aware of their existence and their content. Due to the generosity and the foresight of Mrs Rogerson these letters may be consulted in the Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh, where they are on permanent loan.

Further information about Dr Rogerson's life and times may be obtained from an article by the writer of this note in the "Practitioner" for November 1972.

GEOCHEMICAL INDICATIONS OF AN ANCIENT LEAD SMELTER SITE AT ECCLES, NEAR THORNHILL

By M. J. RUSSELL and W. JANTARANIPA

As a test of a hypothesis on the distribution of base-metal deposits in Scotland the Thornhill Basin was one of several areas selected for a geochemical survey. Early reports of a vein 1.5 km. north-west of Penpont as well as the finding of tumblers of galena (lead sulphide) on the Eccles estate focussed our attention on this region (Figure 4). Analyses of sediments collected from Penpont Burn failed to reveal anomalous concentrations of lead, zinc or copper, although a few barren quartz veinlets were found in the country rock. Sediments taken from the lower reaches of Eccles Burn on the other hand contained between one hundred and three hundred parts per million lead, which compared to a normal background of about thirty parts per million. Consequently the rest of the burn system was sampled and analysed. Several lead "peaks" were defined and generally decayed down stream.

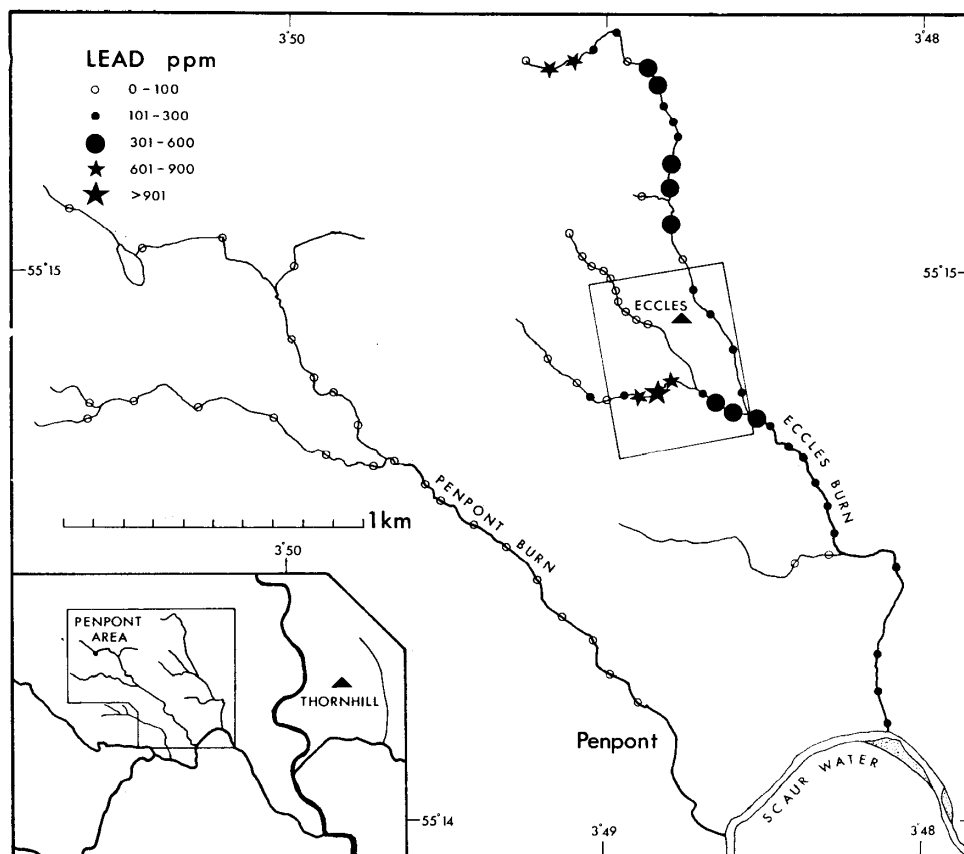


Fig. 4—Map of the Penpont area illustrating the ranges of lead values in sediment in Penpont Burn and Eccles Burn (ppm denotes parts per million). The frame around Eccles corresponds to Figure 5. Location map inset.

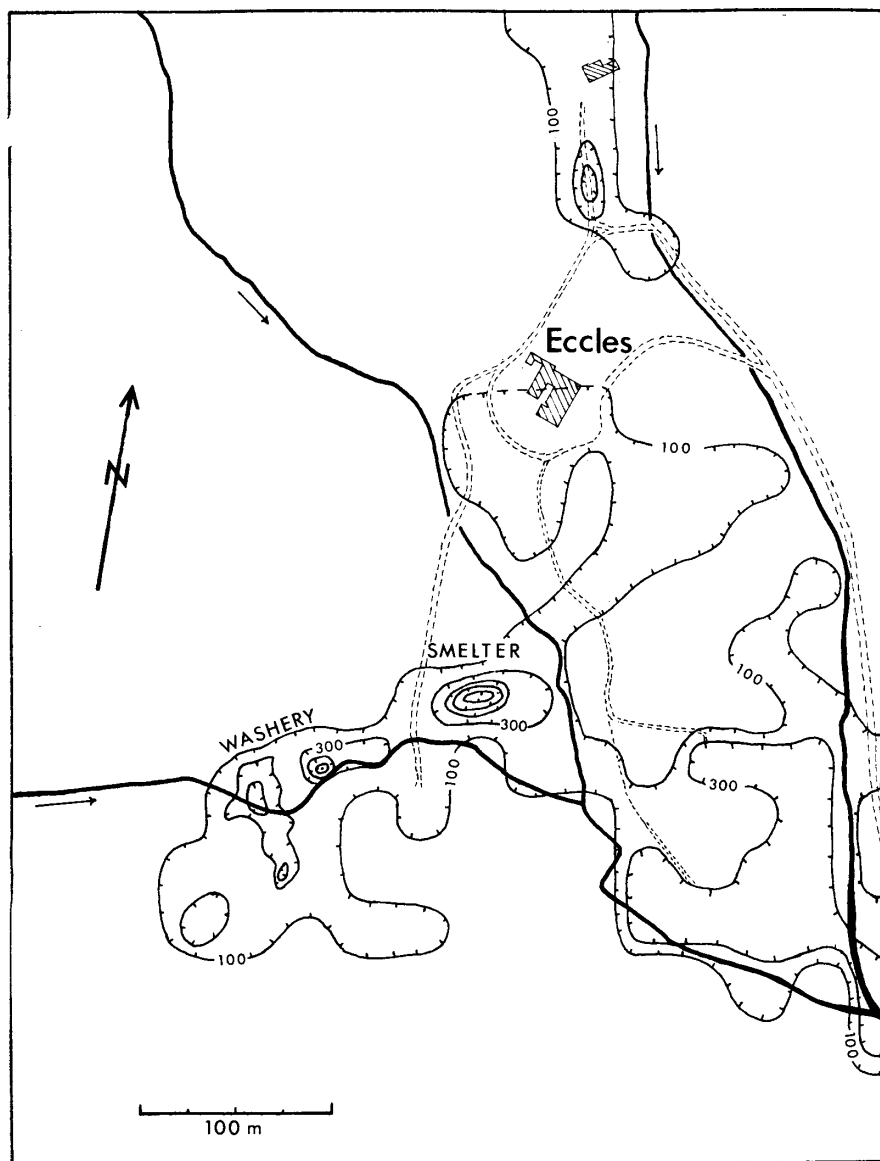


Fig. 5—Map of area soil sampled on a grid at 30 m. intervals. Geochemical contours at 100, 300, 900, 2700 and 8100 ppm lead; ticks are on the more concentrated side. Small arrows denote stream flow direction and dotted lines are tracks.

An important group of anomalies occur to the south of Eccles; one of the samples contained 1540 parts per million lead (Figure 4). Here we found a piece of galena and assumed we were near a vein. For this reason we laid a grid 450 by 600 m. and collected soil samples at 30 metre intervals (Figure 5). Several anomalies were outlined, all of them centred on, or close to, the burns. Surprisingly we could find no visual or chemical evidence for a vein traversing rock in the banks although small galena cubes were found in the heavy mineral fraction of stream sediment after panning. (It is perhaps worth mentioning that panned fractions of stream sediment collected from north of Eccles contained much artificial glass in fragments as well as galena cubes).

The strongest soil sample anomaly was of about 1% lead situated 150 m. south of Eccles (Figure 5). Here the soil was so toxic that trees belonging to a conifer plantation were stunted and in some cases had failed to grow. On digging into the loose red brown soil we unearthed pellets of highly oxidised lead and one small specimen of strongly oxidised galena. Clearly we had inadvertently found the site of a lead smelter (Figure 5). The stream anomalies were then explicable as the accompanying ore washeries. The widespread but low tenor anomalies to the north-east, east and south-east are probably due to contamination from the smelter fumes. Other isolated anomalies may mark the sites of ore stock piles and routes.

Although a local origin for the lead ore cannot be entirely ruled out, it was probably brought from one of the many lead mines known in the Southern Uplands. An afternoon was spent searching for pottery and charcoal but without success.

This short paper is offered as a basis for a possible excavation of the Eccles smelter site. Geochemical surveying may be a potent technique in the mapping of ancient smelter sites and should be employed where soil toxicity and tumblers of ore suggest their presence.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A. E. Truckell, M.A., Dumfries Burgh Museum.

R. F. Tylecote, B.Sc., Ph.D., Department of Metallurgy, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

REFERENCES

- Base-metal Prospecting in Scotland — Theory and Method, M. J. Russell, Proceedings of the Society for Analytical Chemistry, Volume 9, Number 7, 1972, pages 154-156.
The New Statistical Account of Scotland, Volume IV, Dumfries, 1841.
The Lead, Zinc, Copper and Nickel Ores of Scotland, G. V. Wilson, H.M.S.O., 1921.
Metallurgy in Archaeology, R. F. Tylecote, 1962.

PROCEEDINGS 1971-72

8th October, 1971.—The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the Ewart Library, at 7.45 p.m. The retiring President, Mr James Robertson, was in the chair. The Accounts of the Hon. Treasurer were adopted. Mr James Banks was elected President of the Society and the list of other office-bearers nominated by the Council was confirmed. Fourteen adult members were elected. Mr Robertson then vacated the chair and installed Mr Banks as president. Mr Banks then called on the retiring President to deliver his Presidential Address, the subject of which was entitled "Landmarks around Dumfriesshire." This was illustrated by many beautiful slides and was a most interesting and individual contribution to our knowledge of the area.

22nd October, 1971.—Mr R. Birley gave a most interesting lecture on his current

excavations at the Roman Fort and Civil Settlement of Vindolanda (Chesterholm). The lecture was illustrated by a fine series of coloured slides. Two adult and three junior members were elected.

5th November, 1971.—Mr Eric Talbot of the University of Glasgow gave a lecture on the "Archaeology of the Early Castle". Mr Talbot's lecture was illustrated by a large selection of slides. Five adult members were elected.

19th November, 1971.—Miss Audrey Henshall gave a most interesting lecture on "Scottish Bog Burials during the 16th to early 18th Centuries." Miss Henshall's lecture was illustrated by an excellent series of slides.

3rd December, 1971.—Mr William Austin gave a most interesting lecture, lavishly illustrated by fine slides, entitled "All on a Winter's Day." Two adult members were elected.

7th January, 1972.—Mr A. E. Truckell of Dumfries Burgh Museum lectured on "Social and Economic Dumfries in History." One adult member was elected.

21st January, 1972.—Mr Wilfred Dodds of Durham gave a most interesting lecture on "Pre-Roman Durham." His lecture was illustrated by excellent slides.

4th February, 1972.—Mr Robert Smith, Mr J. Young and Mr B. Turner, gave a most interesting lecture on "A Bird Watching Trip to Austria." The lecture was illustrated by a fine series of excellent slides. Two adult members were elected.

18th February, 1972.—Cancelled—National Power Strike.

3rd March, 1972.—Cancelled — National Power Strike.

FINDS AND SITES, 1971-72

By A. E. TRUCKELL

The last "Finds and Sites" appeared in the 1960-61 issue: since then finds and sites have been fairly fully reported in the Transactions. The principal local excavations not so far reported are the Bronze/Age Mediaeval site of Dinwoodiegreen, the Iron Age site of Birrens Hill, Carruthers, the Iron Age site of Gledenholm, and the Roman site of Broomholm, all excavated during this period: excavations also continued in the Roman rubbish-spread at Carzield, and excavation and rehabilitation has been carried out by Mr Williams at Little Dalton church. The early 1960's saw a huge influx of many thousands of pieces of flints and Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery from the Luce Bay Sands brought in by Messrs Cormack, McCracken and Williams. The appended list of finds covers acquisitions of the past two years.

- 1971/33 High Domical Upper Stone of Quern, from stoneheap at Drumstleet—pres. by Mr Halliday, late Road Surveyor, Eastern District, Kirkcudbrightshire.
- 1971/37 Part of Upper Stone of Quern, promontory site, Loch Urr.
- 1971/38 Mediaeval Pottery, Redkirk Point, Mr G. Anderson.
- 1971/41 Neolithic Polished Axe, Justenlees, Annan, per Mr M. Budge, Newington School, Annan.
- 1971/50 Granite boulder with incised head of Iron Age type, Auldgirth or Dunscore — Myrseth coll.
- 1971/103 Iron Bloomery Waste, site near Forrest Lodge—Michael Ansell, Dalry.
- 1971/108 Large Deep Domical Quern, Chapel, Dunscore.
- 1971/126 Three Ox Teeth from among timbers of Lochrutton Crannog.
- 1971/127 Half Quern Stone of Glenstocking gritstone from circular stone "island" in bay to left of outlet tower, Lochrutton.
- 1971/139 Large Quern stone found in dyke on Cowrigg Farm, Lochmaben.

- 1971/140 Stone Axe-Hammer, Perch-hall, Applegarth—executors of the late Geo. G. Wright, Wester Parkgate—per Mr Cormack.
- 1971/214 Cross-base, Knockenjig, Kirkconnel.
- 1971/227 Spindle-whorl found by donor in field on Burnside of Mabie farm while lifting potatoes—Master Stephen Elliot, 36 Cargenbridge, Troqueer.
- 1971/229 Thwart-board of Boat, bed of Loch Doon, near Castle Island, with oak thole-pin, leather shoe-sole of 15th century type and green glazed strap-handle—found by a Lincolnshire Sub-Aqua Club and brought in by Michael Ansell.
- 1971/240 Specimens of Vitrification from Glengappock Fort, Glenroan Farm, Cross-michael parish—Michael Ansell.
- 1972/15 Mediaeval stone Lamp found during ploughing match on Fellend, Ringford.
- 1972/37 Triangular Stone Axe-Hammer from Templehill, Annandale—Miss Carlyle, Ecclefechan.
- 1972/60 (and other numbers to 1973/42)—Coins of Edward II and III, jetons, pottery, lead whorls, nails and miscellaneous metalwork from stream and field beside Buittle Castle—Mr John Wykes, Dalbeattie.
- 1972/61 Plaster from Chapel Finnian excavation—Dr. C. A. Raleigh Radford.
- 1972/63 Large Bagful of Mediaeval Pottery—Holywood Abbey (Spring 1972): Tile fragments from Morton Castle: piece of tile from Dundrennan Abbey—all Mr J. Williams, Hillis Tower.
- 1972/68 Slate with sheepshank hole, from Hillis Tower, Lochfoot—Mr Williams.
- 1972/76 Large Spindle-Whorl in fine pale sandstone with incised radial decoration, found on ploughing a field untouched for many years, about 400 metres ENE of Fingland Farm, not far from "Kirkcleugh"—Mr Robert Watson, Fingland, per Mr Cameron, Elbeckhill Cottage.
- 1972/79 Upper Quern Stone of breccia, Mr McMyn, Blawearie, Kirkbean.
- 1972/102 Stone Basin or Piscina found on Drumcoltran Farm near one of the several "deer-roasts"—Mr Ian Little, Drumcoltran.
- 1972/105 Door Socket Stone in fine white sandstone, Minister's Moss, Ae Forest—Forestry Commission—23.10.72.
- 1972/108 Deer Jaw, Plank and Post from a crannog in middle of Milton Loch (not that excavated in 1953)—Sub-Aqua Club.
- 1973/3 Large polished stone axe of Westmorland (Gp. 6) type stone, from bed of Kinnel at Kinnelmill—Mr and Mrs Davies, Kinnelmill.
- 1973/5 Mesolithic flint and chert waste including chert microburin—field adjoining Borron Point, Kirkbean—Curator.
- 1973/22 Half Groat of David II found on line of Bridle Track just S. of Carsphairn.
- 1973/40 Knocking-stone (barley-hulling trough) from Bank of Nith at lower end of College Street—Town Council.

Publications of the Society

Transactions and Journal of Proceedings: 1st Series—(a) 1862-3, (b) 1863-4*, (c) 1864-5*, (d) 1865-6*, (e) 1867-8*. **New or 2nd Series**—(1) 1876-8*, (2) 1878-80*, (3) 1880-3*, (4) 1883-6, (5) 1886-7, (6) 1887-90, (7) 1890-1, (8) 1891-2*, (9) 1892-3, (10) 1893-4, (11) 1894-5*, (12) 1895-6*, (13) 1896-7, (14) 1897-8, (15) 1898-9*, (16) 1899-1900, (17) 1900-5 (in 4 parts), (18) 1905-6*, (19) 1906-7, (20) 1907-8, (21) 1908-9, (22) 1909-10, (23) 1910-11*, (24) 1911-12. **3rd Series**—(i) 1912-3*, (ii) 1913-4, (iii) 1914-5, (iv) 1915-6*, (v) 1916-8, (vi) 1918-9, (vii) 1919-20*, (viii) 1920-1, (ix) 1921-2, (x) 1922-3*, (xi) 1923-4, (xii) 1924-5, (xiii) 1925-6* (xiv) 1926-8, (xv) 1928-9, (xvi) 1929-30, (xvii) 1930-1*, (xviii) 1931-3, (xix) 1933-5, (xx) 1935-6, (xxi) 1936-8, (xxii) 1938-40*, (xxiii) 1940-5, (xxiv) 1945-6, (xxv) 1946-7, (xxvi) 1947-8, (xxvii) 1948-9 (Whithorn Vol. 1)*, (xxviii) 1949-50, (xxix) 1950-1 (with Index of Vols. i to xxvi*), (xxx) 1951-2*, (xxxi) 1952-3* (Hoddam Vol.), (xxxii) 1953-4, (xxxiii) 1954-5, (xxxiv) 1955-6 (Whithorn Vol. 2)*, (xxxv) 1956-7, (xxxvi) 1957-8, (xxxvii) 1958-9, (xxxviii) 1959-60, (xxxix) 1960-61 (with Index of Vols. xxvii to xxxviii), (xl) 1961-62* (Centenary Vol.), (xli) 1962-3, (xlii) 1965 (new format), (xliii) 1966, (xliv) 1967, (xlv) 1968, (xlvi) 1969, (xlvii) 1970, (xlviii) 1971, (xlix) 1972 (with index of Vols. xxxix to xlviii).

Prices:

Series 1 and 2. On application to Hon. Librarian

	Members	Non-Members
Series 3, Vols. 1 to 27, each	50p	65p
28 to 33, each	75p	£1.05
34 to 43, each	£1.05	£1.25
44 to 49, each	£1.50	£1.75

Runs of Volumes—On application to Hon. Librarian.

- A List of the Flowering Plants of Dumf. and Kirkcud.** by James M'Andrew, 1882*.
Birrens and its Antiquities, by Dr J. Macdonald and James Barbour, 1897. 40p post free.
Communion Tokens, with a Catalogue of those of Dumfriesshire, by Rev. H. A. Whitelaw, 1911*.
History of Dumfries Post Office, by J. M. Corrie, 1912*.
History of the Society, by H. S. Gladstone, 1913*.
The Ruthwell Cross, by W. G. Collingwood, 1917*.
Records of the Western Marches, Vol. I, "Edgar's History of Dumfries, 1746," with illustrations and ten pedigree charts, edited by R. C. Reid, 1916*.
Records of the Western Marches, Vol. II, "The Bell Family in Dumfriesshire," by James Steuart, W.S., 1932*.
Records of the Western Marches, Vol. III, The Upper Nithsdale Coalworks from Pictish Times to 1925, by J. C. I. M'Connell, 1962. 75p.
Notes on the Birds of Dumfriesshire, by Hugh S. Gladstone, 1923*.
A Bibliography of the Parish of Annan, by Frank Miller, F.S.A.Scot.*.
Index to Transactions. Series 1 and 2. £1 post free.
The Marine Fauna and Flora of the Solway Firth Area by Dr E. J. Perkins, 1972. 112pp. £1 post free.

*Indicates out of print

REPRINTS (Selection)

- Bronze Age Metalwork in Dumfries and Galloway**, by Dr John M. Coles (1965), 38 pp. with 11 figs., 1 pl., and inventory of 233 finds. 20p post free.
Food Vessels in S.-W. Scotland, by D. D. A. Simpson (1965), 26 pp., 76 vessels illustrated, described and fully discussed. 20p post free.
The Battle-Axes, Mace Heads and Axe-Hammers from S.-W. Scotland, by Fiona E. S. Roe (1967), 23 pp., 8 figs., 2 pls., 206 implements inventoried and fully discussed. 35p post free.
A Mesolithic Site at Low Clone, Wigtownshire, by W. F. Cormack and J. M. Coles (1968), 29 pp., 10 figs., 1 pl. 25p post free.
Excavation of Two Chambered Cairns (and two burial cairns) at Mid Gleniron Farm, Glenluce, Wigtownshire, by J. X. W. P. Corcoran, Ph.D., F.S.A. (1969), 71 pp., with 16 figs., 9 pl. 75p post free.
Early Settlements in Eastern Dumfriesshire by George Jobey, 1972. 26pp., 43 figs., 1 pl. 55p post free.
Beaker Pottery in South-West Scotland by J. N. Graham Ritchie, 1970. 45p post free.