



The Haughlands of Elgin

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract.....	3
Introduction.	3
The Haughs.....	6
Uchterspyny (Sheriffmill)	6
Medilhalch (Morriston).....	11
Westerhaugh (Burgh Briggs).....	14
Blackfriars Haugh	17
le Vicarishalch (Harvey's Croft).....	19
Deans Haugh	21
Haughland Farm.....	22
Frankoklaw (Bishopmill)	22
Appendices	26
A. "Haugh" References in <i>Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis</i>	26
B. "Haugh" References in <i>The Records of Elgin</i>	27
Bibliography.	30

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Extract from Wood's Map of 1822 showing suggested old course of the River Lossie. © NLS Maps.	5
Figure 2: Approximate Positions of The Haughs of Elgin.	6
Figure 3: Extract from Blaeu's Atlas showing the lands of Innerlochtie. © NLS.	9
Figure 4: Extract from Ray's Map of Elgin showing the two crossings from the lands of Medilhalch (1868). © NLS Maps.....	13
Figure 5: Slezer's View of Bishopmill with Elgin beyond. (17th Century) © NLS.	24
Figure 6: The East Mill.....	25
Figure 7: The West Mill.	25

Abstract.

In older writings, particularly in the charters contained within the *Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis*, reference is made to certain portions of land which bear 'ancient' names which are difficult to relate to modern maps. A typical example is the group of estates in and around Elgin which, in one form or another, incorporate in their names the term *haugh*. This article notes their old names, records various details which describe the lands in question, and presents a map showing their approximate positions overlaid on a modern street map. This information greatly assists in the 'translation' of these old texts and adds to the growing knowledge base associated with the city of Elgin.

Introduction.

The name "the Haugh" is still in use today to describe certain parts of Elgin. The best-known example is the area directly to the north of *Lady Hill* where the Manor House Hotel & Country Club including the Haugh Restaurant is located. The author is old enough to remember when this building was used for educational purposes – principally, as a nursing college and the students were known as *haugh girls*.

The term 'haugh', which is also regularly encountered in the form 'halch', was commonly used to name areas of meadowland close to, and often on, the flood-plain of a river – in this case the River Lossie. This corresponded to the common usage of the term in early Scots vernacular.¹ Indeed, as we shall see, there were several such *haughs* close by the township which grew into present-day Elgin. Examples are:

- Blackfriar's Haugh
- Deans Haugh
- *le Vicarishalche* (Vicar's Haugh) also known as Hervey's Haugh
- Medilhalch
- Upper Haugh
- Westerhaugh
- Haughland Farm: A farm to the west of Elgin, just north of *Allarburn*, bore the name *Haughland* {NGR NJ 197621}.
- Frankoklaw

The last piece of land listed above, which shares boundaries with the haughs of Medilhalch, Westerhaugh and Deanshaugh, falls to be considered in this paper since its ancient name – *Frankoklaw* – is otherwise difficult to translate/locate when encountered in the records.

¹"Haugh." *Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary*, Merriam-Webster, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/haugh/> (accessed 17 Jul. 2020)

We turn now to the geography of the situation and a consideration, in turn, of each of the *haughs* identified above.

First, it must be realised that, for hundreds of years, the whole extent of the north bank of the River Lossie lay within the ancient parish of Spyny (Spynie) and not that of Elgin.² Spyny parish, in turn, lay within the episcopal Barony of Spyny which, in time, formed part of the Regality of Spyny.³ It was only on 20th June 1651 that the Session of Elgin supplicated:

“for the annexation of Aldroughtie, Murrestoune and Shereff Milne to Elgin, at present in Spynie, also that Linkwoodes might rather be annexed to Elgin than kept at Sanct Andrewes, seeing the water of Locye (*sic*) is interjected twixt them and ther paroch kirk whereas nothing may hinder them repaireing to Elgin at anie tyme.”

It was decided that the teinds of the parishes of Elgin, Spynie and St. Andrews should be considered carefully before any change was made. The matter obviously took some to resolve since we find in the Presbytery Records, on 25th September 1666, that the Laird of Innes, patron of Spynie (church), signified that, “he would not consent to have Borrowbridges, which in former times belonged to Spynie, disjoined from it. Mr. Samuel Tulloch, minister at Spynie, was ordained to oversee them and to own them as part of his flock.”⁴

There was also a portion of land, on the south bank of the river, which was part of the Parish of Spyny – it corresponds to the land where Tesco now has a superstore, followed to the east by the Elgin City football ground. This ‘anomaly’ is assumed to have arisen because these lands were once on the north side of the river. In those days, the riverbed followed a more southerly course flowing towards the present site of the Episcopal Church⁵ before turning north-east to rejoin its present course. This ‘old course’ of the river is suggested on Wood’s map which is illustrated below (Figure 1). With the passage of time, as the river cut its new, more northerly, course, these policies became separated from the other parts of the parish. Several references to this ‘old course’ can be found in the two volumes of *the Records of Elgin* (Cramond 1903; Ree 1908).

² Ree 1908, 363.

³ For further information about the Regality of Spyny see http://cushnieent.com/articles/regality_creation.pdf (accessed 27/7/2020).

⁴ Ree 1908, 371.

⁵ In the modern era, when a new church hall was added to the north side of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, a sump had to be added to the excavated area under the stage where an automatic electric pump was then fitted, very like an automatic bilge-pump on a yacht. The pump was somewhat temperamental and this ‘undercroft’ regularly flooded since it was situated close to, if not directly over, the old course of the river.



Figure 1: Extract from Wood's Map of 1822 showing suggested old course of the River Lossie.⁶ © NLS Maps.

To the north, east and west of the haughlands in question here were the great estates of *Spyny*, *Myreside*, *Findrassie*, *Westfield*, *Quarrelwood* and *Aldroughty*.⁷ In the medieval era these estates were church lands which were regularly feued out by the bishops.

⁶ <https://maps.nls.uk/rec/342> (accessed 17/7/2020). In his notes, Wood records that in 1811 the population of Elgin was only 4602.

⁷ For further details relating to these estates see - Young (1871), 37-79.

The Haughs.

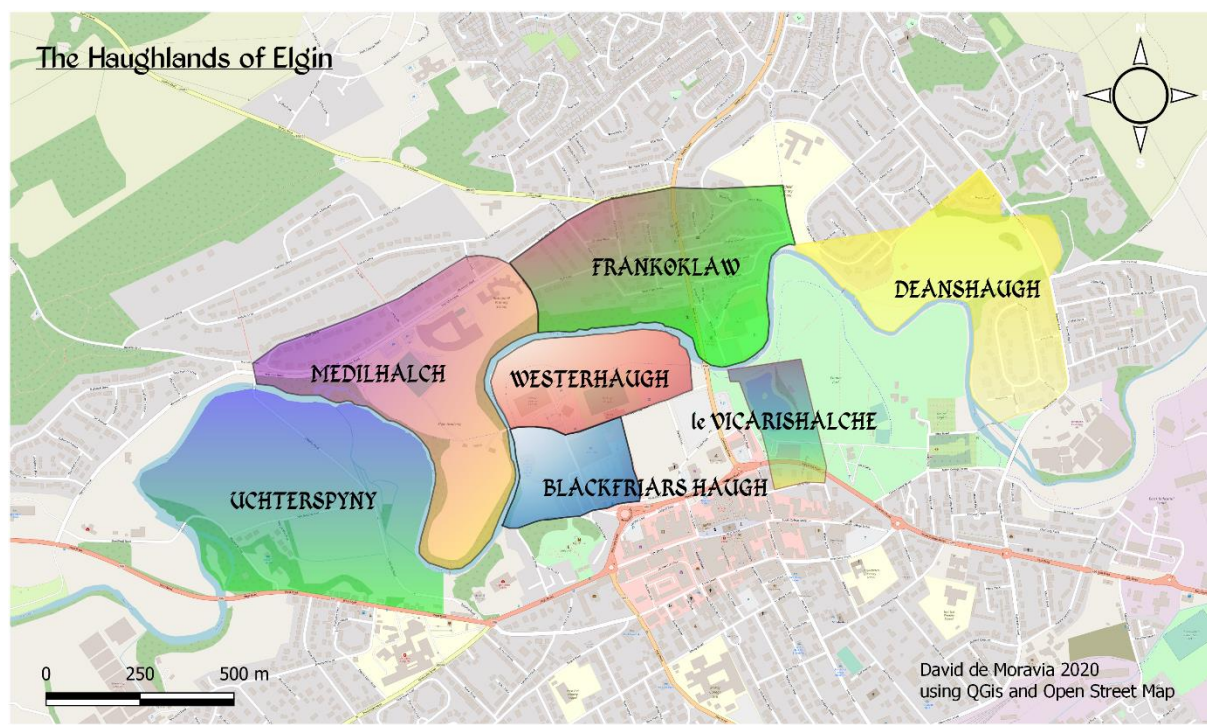


Figure 2: Approximate Positions of The Haughs of Elgin.⁸

Uchterspyny (Sheriffmill)

We find these lands variously called *Wthyrspyny*, *Auchter Spyny*, *Upper Haugh*, and *Sheriffmill*.⁹

On 10 October 1237, the Bishop of Moray, Andrew de Moravia (1222-1242), with the permission of the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral, gave to Walter de Moravia, lord of Duffus, the site for a mill on the Lossie – *unum situm molendini super Lossy in terra nostra de Uchtyrpfyny* – in the bishop’s lands of “*Uchtyrpfyny*”.¹⁰ It is clear from this charter that the mill was to be erected by the de Moravia family.

⁸ A raw .qgs file of this map is publicly available on the QGISCloud database.

<https://qgiscloud.com/cushnieent/elginhaughlands/> [QGIS is a free, open-source, programme which allows the user to produce and share very high quality maps.]

⁹ The equivalence of *Uchterspyny* and *Sheriffmill* is determined by an instrument of ‘*clare constat*’ issued by the bishop, at the Palace of Spyne, on 6 April 1570. It reads, “.. ad infeoffaudum Willelmum magistrum Marescalli heredem Willelmi Keith olim de Inverugie militis, in tertia parte molendini de Owther Spyne alias Sheriffmylne prope Elgin cum tertia parte terrarium, multurarum et sequelarum molendinariarum, ratione ejus tertiæ partis terrarium domini de Duffous.” [Moray Reg., 455]

¹⁰ Moray Reg., 121.

For many hundreds of years, this mill continued as a separate estate from the lands of Uchterspynie. Even as late as 1565, when the Rental of the Diocese was noted,¹¹ the “mill of Sheriffmill” and “the vill and lands of Sheriffmill” were noted separately.¹²

At the end of the thirteenth century, about the year 1260, Freskinus de Moravia, lord of Duffus, died without male issue. As a consequence, the Duffus estates were portioned between his surviving daughters – Marie, wife of Sir Reginald le Chen (Cheyne), received two-thirds; Christiana, wife of William de Feddereth (Federate), one third.¹³ At the episcopal residence at Kineddar, on Sunday 30 October 1294, Christiana and her husband William were confirmed in their holding of the land of *Logie* near the (parish) church of Duffus, the lands known as *le Hermitdykes* which were close by, and the feu ferme of a mill on the Bishop’s tenement (lands) of *Uchtyrspyny*. This episcopal act had been required since these possessions had been placed under sentence of sequestration following “the effusion of blood and injury” caused by Christiana and her family within the church of St Peter of Duffus during the Vigil of All Saints.¹⁴ The bishop also took the lady of Duffus and her family and heirs under his own, and his successors’, protection. In return, Christiana and her heirs were to provide two shillings sterling per annum to the bishop, to be paid on the feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist, and they were to be responsible for any *forinsec* service due to the king.¹⁵ This charter is useful since it confirms the name *Uchtyrspyny* at an early date and also that the bishop was the proprietor. What had actually happened inside Duffus church is a mystery but, under canon law, to spill blood inside a consecrated space was a most grievous sin and one which often resulted in the excommunication of the culprit and forfeiture of their estates.

In a charter dated at Elgin, on 23rd March 1309, the lands of Medilhalch are described as being between those of *Wthyrfpyny* and *Frakcoklaw*.¹⁶ The same day, the bishop,

¹¹ Innes (1837), 435-451.

¹² *ibid.*, 436.

¹³ Young (1871), 298. Young says here that, on the death of Christiana’s husband (William de Fedderet), because he had no heirs male, his third went to the Crown. When the Cheyne family also died without heirs male, the two co-heiresses (daughters) carried their shares, one to Keith of Inverugie (the Earl Marischal’s family) and the other to Sutherland of Duffus. But see also, Rose, Hew (1848) *A Genealogical Deduction of the Family of Rose of Kilravock*, Edinburgh: for the Spalding Club, 62. Rose was of the opinion that at the time of Freskin’s death, there were three daughters (the name of the third being unknown) and that each received one third of the estate. The third daughter is supposed to have married into the Earl Marischal’s family.

¹⁴ It would appear that Christiana and her husband had not wasted any time in pleading their case with the bishop.

¹⁵ Moray Reg., 131.

¹⁶ Moray Reg., 135.

David de Moravia, gave a charter recording that he had exchanged with one William, son of Ade, son of Stephen burgess of Elgin, all of his lands of *Wtyrffpyny* for the lands of *Qwytford* (Whiteford, now Whitefield NGR NJ 172607), *Inuerlothy* (Inverlochty NGR NJ 186618) and the mill of Inverlothy, and *le Miltoun*.¹⁷ The bishop, however, reserved to himself the mill “which is known as the Mill of the Sheriff of Elgin” and required that the multures of the lands of *Wtyrffpyny* should be made at the bishop’s mill of *Malathy* (now known as Bishopmill). This arrangement was for the lifetime of William and two heirs only - after that, the lands of *Wtyrffpyny* were to revert to the *mensa* of the bishop.¹⁸

In the Register of the Great Seal, on 14th July 1586, the king confirmed “to John Annand of Muriestoun, provost of the burgh of Elgin, and Jonete Cuming, his spouse, a charter of the following lands from William, Bishop of Moray, by which he granted [22nd April 1480] to the deceased James Falconer the lands of Middillhauch called Moreistoun, between the lands of Francoklaw and the lands of Auchterspyne called Schirefmyll in his barony of Spynie, paying 4s. annually and the wonted multures to the mill of Mallauthy called {the} Bishopmill.”¹⁹ This record is important for two reasons. It places beyond doubt the names of the lands in question – Middillhaugh (Moriestoun), Auchterspyne (Schirefmyll), and the Mill of Mallauthy (the Bishopmill), and it locates Middillhauch (Morrison) as lying between Auchterspyne (Sheriffmill) and Frankoklaw.

Both the de Moravia family of Duffus and their successors the Cheynes were hereditary Sheriffs – the de Moravias of the shire of Elgin and the Cheynes of the shire of Banff. It is supposed that it was because of this that the mill that was built here became known as the Sheriff’s Mill.

The location of *Uchter Spynie* (“*nunc vocatas Sheriffmill*”) is confirmed as being immediately to the west of *Murrastoun* (Morrison) in a charter of the bishop, dated at the Palace of Spynie, on 21 March 1570.²⁰

¹⁷ The identification of *Qwytford* and *Inuerlothy* are secure. ‘*le Miltoun*’ is, I believe, a portion of land where is now *Miltonduff* (NGR NJ 182601), and *Miltonbrae* (NGR NJ 175601) - lying just to the south of *Inuerlothy* and bordering with the lands of *Qwytford*. *Inverlothy* (Inverlochty) is shown on Blaeu’s Atlas. This identification is supported by Robert Young (Young 1871, 106), (Young 1879, 17).

¹⁸ Moray Reg., 136.

¹⁹ Cramond 1903, 246. The original is **RMS**, vol. 5, no. 1008, p. 330.

²⁰ Moray Reg., 426. A charter of confirmation by the bishop of the sale of the lands of Morrison by Alexander Innes of Crommy, with the consent of his wife Janette Cumming, to John Annand, provost of Elgin. The bishop is to receive 16 shillings p.a., and the said Alexander £4.

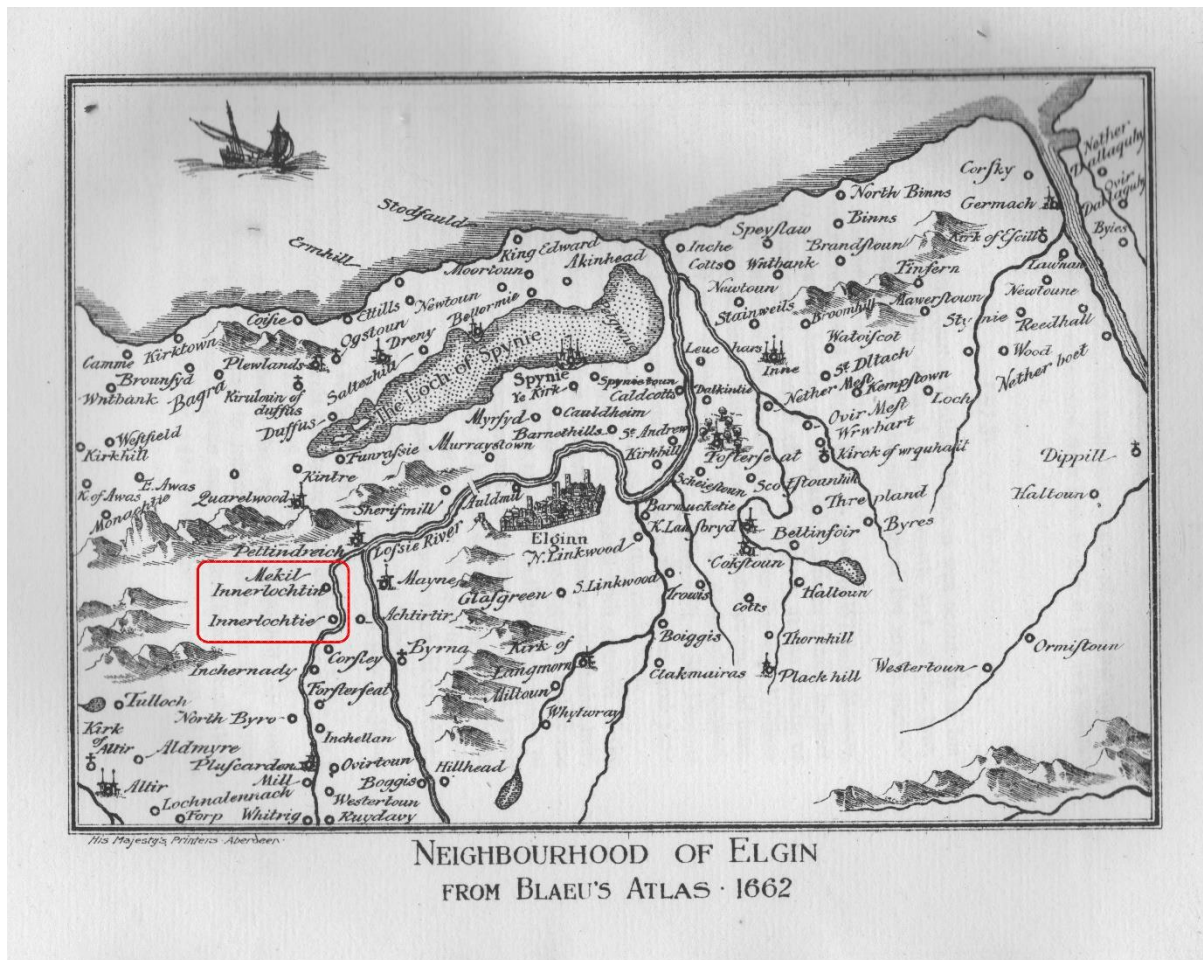


Figure 3: Extract from Blaeu's Atlas showing the lands of Innerlochtiie. © NLS Maps.

After passing through the hands of various families, the lands of Uchterspynie eventually became the property of William Duff of Dipple and from him passed into the ownership of the Earls of Fife.²¹ The mill, on the other hand, became the property at various times of the Earl Marischal, Douglas of Pittendreich, and Sutherland of Duffus. But, as we have seen, on the failure of the de Moravia family, it had been divided into thirds. In 1631, the Earl Marischal sold his third to James Sutherland, Tutor of Duffus, and in 1659 Alexander Lord Duffus purchased from Sir Ludovick Gordon of Gordonstown, the successor of Douglas of Pittendreich, another third, so that the whole mill with its pertinents belonged to the Duffus family, and continued in their possession until 1707, when, with the rest of the Duffus Estate, they were

²¹ William Duff of Dipple was a man of great fortune. His son, also William, became the first Earl of Fife.

sold to Archibald Dunbar of Thunderton. It was then purchased by James Earl of Fife on 22 June 1818. From this time onwards the two properties – the Sheriffmill and the lands of Uchterspyny – were united under one owner, the Earl of Fife.

The mansion of the estate of the lands of Uchterspyny was the farmhouse which is believed to have stood at what is today known as Sheriffmill (NGR NJ 201629). In modern times the lands of Sheriffmill and those of the farm of *Oldmills* were held by a single tenant who operated from the Oldmills buildings. As a consequence, the venerable farmhouse dwelling of Sheriffmill was, after a period, “entirely removed, and all vestiges of it carried away.”²²

A recurring theme in the Kirk Session Minutes is the seemingly endless battle which had to be waged with the proprietors of the mills in Elgin in order to cause them to desist from operating them on the Sabbath. Time and again we find the millers being summoned to appear before the Session to answer for their sins, e.g. William Gibsone of Sheriffmill, William Young of Mill of Mostowie, and John Cockburne of Bischpmill, on 13th February 1600 promised the Session to “stay their milnys.” But on the following 5th March, Cockburn appeared again for the same fault and was this time threatened with excommunication. Two days later, James Mylne of the Waulkmill was threatened with a fine of ten merks should he be found operating his mill on Sundays in the future. On 16th March, John Cockburn was again threatened with excommunication for breaching the Sabbath by operating his mill.²³ On 28th January 1601 Cockburn was again brought before the Kirk Session, “to heir and se him be denuncit to mak his publict repentans for his sundrie contumaces.”²⁴ Only two days later his wife (Margaret Dunbar) appeared and declared that they had renounced the tack of the Bishopmill and that the Session should not, therefore, compel them to set caution. However, the Session answered that, “tyme will try gif scho sayis trew” (time will tell if she is telling the truth).²⁵ Did the millers see the error of their ways? It does not appear so since on Sunday 5th July 1601 it is minuted that “the Bishopmilne to bene gangand this day.”²⁶ The same was noted on Sunday 1st November, and, on 27th November, “Johnne Cockburn is becum voluntarie actit that his miln sall nocht gang heirefter at any tyme on Sabboth days under the paynis of the making of his publict repentans.”²⁷ The now infamous John Cockburn appeared

²² Young (1871), 111.

²³ Ree (1908), 77-9.

²⁴ Ree (1908), 87.

²⁵ *ibid.*

²⁶ Ree (1908), 91.

²⁷ Ree (1908), 95.

yet again on 4th September 1603 and, when reprimanded, “for halding the Bischopmiln grindand on the Sabboth dayis ansuerit that he did no utherways then neychtbouris did.”²⁸

The new miller at Sheriffmill (Alexander Robertstone) seems to have been more ardently devoted to the Protestant cause for, on 17th September 1616, he is minuted to have “acted himself of his avin frie will that the said milne sall nocht be found grinding nor laboring on the Sabboth day siz. from midnicht on Setterday to midnicht on Sunday at evin under the pain of ten marks.” Ten days later Elchiner Hay, milnvard in Boigsyd, acted himself willinglie that the miln of Boigsyd grind nocht on the Sabboth day.” He gave his oath that he had not done this before excepting on one occasion “and therefor is convicted of the penaltie.”²⁹

It was to the disadvantage of the millers that it was so obvious when they were working at their employment and perhaps this is why they were so regularly arraigned before the authorities. It is to be wondered if others traders were able to keep their activities more secret and so avoid the public scandal and approbation that seemed to cascade upon the *milnewarts'* heads. But it should have made all Protestant hearts glad and rejoice when, in 1652, the fine stalwarts of the Bishopmill turned from 'poacher to gamekeeper' and acted as witnesses to Thomas Mitchell being seen setting plants on the Lords day!³⁰

At the western extremity of the estate of Uchterspyny (Sheriffmill), and in much more recent times, there stood a mill bearing the name of *Scroggiemill* (NGR NJ 196627) which was only briefly used to grind oatmeal.³¹

Medilhalch (Morrison).

This is the older name for an estate which lay between *Uchtyrspyne* (Sheriffmill) to the west and *Frankoklaw* (Bishopmill) to the east. It lies within a significant meander of the River Lossie which surrounds it to west, south, and east and is open only to the hill and moors towards *Laverock* to the north. The southern part of the land was comprised of a low, flat area of alluvial deposits which flooded frequently whilst a

²⁸ Ree (1908), 116.

²⁹ Ree (1908), 149. *Bogsyde* (Bogside, NGR: NJ 19_57_) lies some distance beyond Manbeen on the road leading south from Elgin towards Kellas. Although some distance away, these lands were part of the old Parish of Elgin and so fell under the jurisdiction of the Elgin Kirk Session.

³⁰ Ree (1908), 281.

³¹ *ibid.*

ridge of gravel intruding from the north provided a pleasant position for the dwelling-house.

Today, the property is known as *Morriston* and it has been the home of a King George V playing field – rugby pitches and an athletic track – for several years. The estate house is long gone and even the remains of the Elgin Academy buildings, erected over the site in the 1960s, have disappeared to be replaced by the new facilities somewhat higher along the ridge to the east.

The first evidence we have of this estate seems to be a charter of David Murray (de Moravia), Bishop of Moray (1299-1326), granting to William, the son of Adam, the son of Stephen, Burgess of Elgin,³² the half *dabhach* land of *Medilhalch*, which lies between the land of *Wthyrspyny* (*Sheriffmiln*), on the one part, and the land of *Frankoklaw* (*Bishopmiln*), on the other part, on the north side of the water of *Lossyn*.³³

The name, which is variously given as *Murrastoun*, *Morristoun*, and *Murraystoun*, is said to derive from the fact that the estate was the property of the de Moravia family c.1400. Megota de Moravia, daughter of John de Moravia, was given these lands by her late father when she married John de Dolas More.³⁴

“Episcopus concedit dimidiam dauacham de Mydilhach
resignatam a Megota de Moravia, eidem Megote et sponso.”

On 21 March 1570, Patrick Hepburn, Bishop of Moray (1538-1573), issued a charter at the episcopal Palace of Spynie confirming the sale by Alexander Innes of Cromie and his wife Isabella Forbes, of the lands of *Murrastoun*, which lie between the lands of *Uchter Spynie*, now called *Scherefemyln*, at the west, and the lands of *Frankoklaw* at the east, on the north side of the *Lossie*, with the piece of land called *Burrow Briggs*, on the south side of the *Lossie*.³⁵

³² “William, son of Adam, son of Stephen burgess of Elgin” is the subject of an exchange of land with Bishop David in 1309. (*vide supra*: *Uchtersypyny*.) William and his family, as a consequence, occupied both *Uchtersypyny* and the neighbouring *Medilhalch*.

³³ Moray Reg., 135. “... *dimidiam dauacam terre noftre de le Medilhalch que jacet inter terram de Wthyrspyny ex parte una et terram de le Frakoklaw ex alia parte ex parte boreali aque de Loffyn*.”

³⁴ Moray Reg., 185.

³⁵ Moray Reg., 426. This charter informs us of two things: firstly, that the course of the River *Lossy* had moved north by this date; secondly, that the lands of *Westerhaugh* were now known as *Burrow Briggs*.

In the eighteenth century the estate, which by now belonged to the Earl of Fife, was let to various tenant farmers who worked it principally as a dairy which benefited greatly as the population of Elgin continued to grow. In these times, there was a shallow ford and a slightly built foot bridge across the Lossie which united both sides of the river. It is said to have been situated “near Mr Grigor’s hedge.”³⁶ It is probable that this crossing is what is marked on Robert Ray’s map of 1838 as “the Hangman’s Ford”. This map also shows a bridge and ford carrying a track from the mansion and home-farm of Morriston across the Lossie at a point just below where a dam had been built to create a mill race to power the *Old Mills*, thus creating a link between the Morriston (Medilhalch) and Sheriffmill (Upper Haugh) estates.³⁷ The *Hangman’s Ford* is also shown on Wood’s earlier map of 1822.

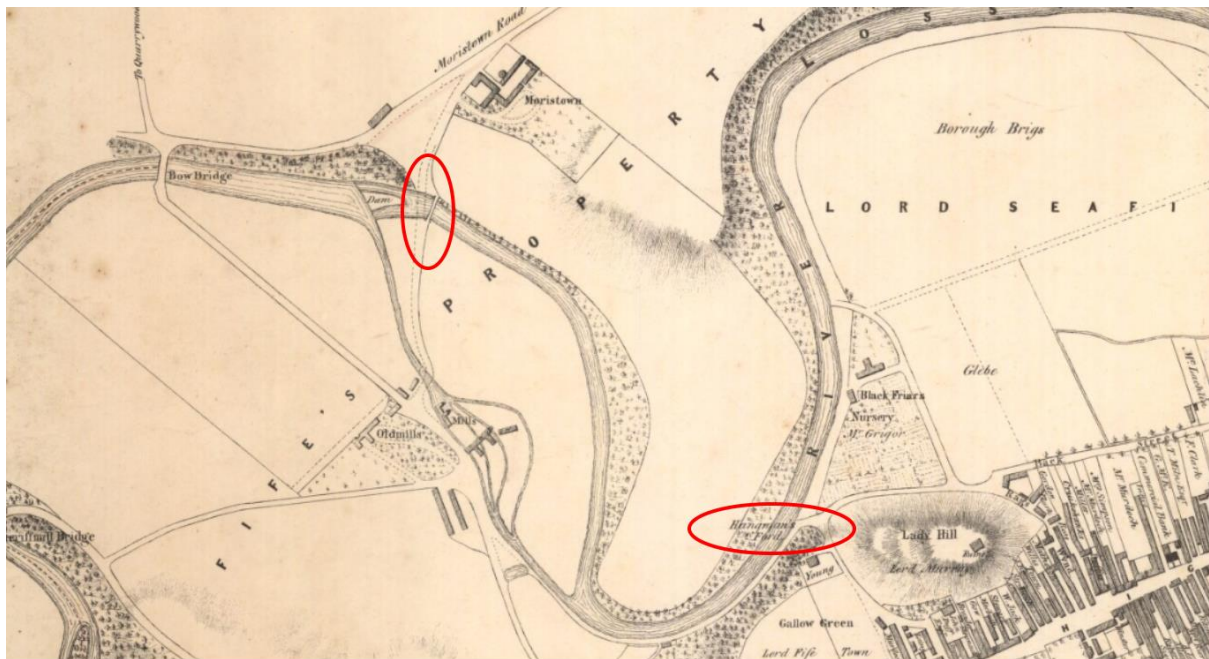


Figure 4: Extract from Ray's Map of Elgin showing the two crossings from the lands of Medilhalch (1868). © NLS Maps.

One other interesting reference is to the *Coble of Moristoun* which may refer to one of the two crossings of the Lossie mentioned above or to some other ‘ferry’ which existed in later times. On 10th July 1629 we find in the Minutes of the Kirk Session that Margaret Gillanders, for cursing John Moutra at the Coble of Moristoun, is ordained to ask him forgiveness and is actit that if ever she be found to curse the said Johne or his bairnes she shall be “joggit and banischt” (put in the *jouges*³⁸ or

³⁶ Young (1871), 98. Mr Grigor owned the property of Blackfriar’s Haugh.

³⁷ Ray (1838).

³⁸ Dictionary of the Scots Language [DSL], “jougs”. An instrument of punishment or public ignominy consisting of a hinged iron collar attached by a chain to a wall or post and locked round the neck of the

pillory and then banished).³⁹ But there seem to have been two sides to this story since on 2nd July 1630 we find that Agnes Moutra and Agnes Corser, her daughter, were “to be brocht in and put to the joggis for their sclander and their banning and cursing, on Seterday nixt.”⁴⁰

Westerhaugh (Burgh Briggs)

The property, now known as *Burgh Briggs*, was anciently called *Westerhaugh* and is the only part of the Parish of Spyny which is situated on the south side of the River Lossie although tradition states that it was formerly on the north bank.⁴¹ Because of its position it was of great value agriculturally but, being frequently flooded, it has not, until recently, been considered for building purposes.

Young makes the comment that, “This land, with the adjoining Haugh of Morrison, and part of Oldmills, has all the appearance of being the bed of a lake at some remote period; indeed, until lately, there was much water on it, and several small lakes, and it is only by the more perfect drainage of a recent date that it has been kept clear of water.”⁴²

In the Burgh Court Book of Elgin, it is recorded that, on 27th January 1549-50, Andrew Milne renounced all title that he had of Andrew Flemming of one tail of land lying on the north side of the said burgh betwixt the land of James Robb at the west and the common vennell at the east, from the stank at the south to the Borrowbriggis at the north.⁴³ The heritable rights to this same piece of land was the subject of an action between Andrew Milne and William Alcorne three months later in the Burgh Court, on 21st April 1550. Alcorne carried the day since he could produce an instrument of sasine whereas Milne refused to produce his rights.

Prior to the Second Reformation, these lands of Westerhaugh were held in feu from the Bishop of Moray by Innes of Cromy (Crombie). About the year 1570, they were sold (with *Morrison*) to John Annand, Provost of Elgin and the sale was confirmed by Bishop Patrick Hepburn, by charter granted that year, where the name *Burrowbriggis* is encountered.⁴⁴

offender. Frequently used as an ecclesiastical discipline. https://www.dsl.ac.uk/entry/snd/jougs_n_pl1_v (Accessed 31/8/20).

³⁹ Ree (1908), 210.

⁴⁰ Ree (1908), 215.

⁴¹ In 1570, it was certainly recorded as lying to the south of the Lossie. In a charter of Bishop Hepburn, it is described as follows: “*Pecia terræ vocata Burrowbriggis ex australi parte de Lossin.*”

⁴² Young (1871), 101.

⁴³ Cramond 1903, 100

⁴⁴ Moray Reg., 426. Dated 21 March 1570 at the Palace of Spynie.

In 1606, at the restoration of episcopacy, the property was re-acquired by Bishop-elect Alexander Douglas,⁴⁵ and in 1609 granted by him to his wife, Mary Innes, and his son, Alexander Douglas of Spynie.

At the meeting of the Town Council held on 8th June 1685 there appeared Alexander Dunbar, “tennent in borrow brigges,” who denied that he had taken away “the guiding [manure] and dung in the gutter at the end of the Lossie Wynd,” which pertained to the Burgh. Thomas Watson, maltman, appeared before the Council and took a three-years tack of the said guiding and dung, paying 33s. 4d. Scots at each Martinmas.⁴⁶ This reveals a little of the condition of the Lossie Wynd which was a main thoroughfare of the Burgh.

The area of land from the north end of Lossie Wynd to the river, known as *the Green*, became something of a ‘war-zone’ in the Spring of 1725, as we shall see. There was a continuation of *Lossie Wynd* leading to a ford across the River Lossie which was known as the *Foord of Bishopmill*. The Magistrates and Town Council considered that this was a public highway subject to Parliamentary law but, for reasons unknown, George Innes of Dunkinty, whose lands bordered the road to the east, had, on the 5th April, with his sons and servants, raised “*fussees*⁴⁷ and dug wet ditches” at both the south and north ends of the highway. They had previously “plewed up and tilled” the entire pathway! These acts stopped all traffic from the burgh to the north, preventing communications with the important seaport towns of *Burghsea*, *Causea* and *Stotfield*. At a Council meeting held two days later on the 7th April 1725, it was determined that these actions constituted “ane notorious incroachment upon the privileges” of the burgh and it was decided that the town drum should be sounded through the streets to command all the burgesses, “to be aiding and assisting in filling up the said *fussees* and make the said high way passable and patent as the same has been these fourty years and upwards as far back as the oldest man living in this burgh doth mynd.”⁴⁸

Only five days after the meeting of the Magistrates and Council described above, on 12th April 1725, Alexander Dick, then Deacon of the Incorporation of Glovers, handed in a petition to the Town Council which touched on the right of the Glovers and other burgesses to dry their skins, wool and cloths “upon the green next adjacent to Burrowbriggs at the west and the highway leading from the burgh of Elgin to Bishopmiln at the east,” which, having been considered by the Council, they

⁴⁵ Alexander Douglas († 1623) was minister of Elgin for some 17 years. He received provision to the Bishopric of Moray by the Crown on 30 November 1602. He did not receive consecration until 15 March 1611. He was the son of Sir Archibald Douglas of Kilspindie, Treasurer of Scotland and was married first to Margaret Guthrie, and secondly to Mary Innes, third daughter of Robert Innes of Innes.

⁴⁶ Cramond 1903, 338.

⁴⁷ The Scots word is “*fowsies*” meaning fosses or ditches (F. *fossé*)

⁴⁸ Cramond 1903, 417-8.

decided to provide John Sutherland of Greenhall⁴⁹ with a copy of the petition and to require him to provide his answer to it at the next meeting of the Council. On 10th May following, it is minuted that, "The Council find that Greenhall has not produced a sufficient right to the Green next the lands of Burrowbriggs and authorise the petitioners and all other burgesses of Elgin to possess the said Green as they have been in use and wont these many years past memorie of man."⁵⁰

The matter was not completely resolved for, in the Town Council Minutes of 17th April 1727, mention is made of a dispute over the exact position of the boundary between the Westerhaugh lands (proprietors John Sutherland, elder and younger of Greenhall) and 'the Green' (proprietor the Magistrates and town Council). "The large Green" is here described as lying "on the north side of the burgh of Elgin, opposite to the vennell or wynd called *Lossie wynd* or *Carman's wynd*,⁵¹ bounded at the west with the inhabited houses of the lands of Burrowbriggs, at the east with the lands of Harvieshaugh, and the south with the old run of the water of Lossie, at the north and north west with the dam and damhead of Bishopmiln." It is reported that earlier that day, a group of arbitrators⁵² had carefully perambulated the Green and had marked the boundary between it and the Burrowbriggs lands with,

" 13 march stones with the letter 'E' for Elgin on the east side and with the letter 'G' for Greenhall on the west side if ilk one, beginning on the south side of the said green opposite to the west side of the Lossie Wynd in a parallel line with the east gavell {gable} of the kiln which belonged to Matthew Muir, square wright and near the old run of the water of Lossy where there is presently a standing pool of water, from thence to another stone northward and so from stone to stone of the forsaid number north and northwest until the place where the 13th stone is planted. And we discern and ordain that all the ground eastward of the said stones shall belong to the burgesses of Elgin under the servitude aforesaid {*vide infra*} and that the said servitude and attolerance be granted to them for washing and drying their wool, linen, skins, and steeping the same in the water of Lossy adjacent to the said bounds. Also we decern that the said John Sutherland his heirs and successors in the lands of Burrowbriggs nor their tenants shall never plough nor labour or turn into corn ground, cast fail⁵³ or divot or make middens upon any part of the said bounds

⁴⁹ Sutherland of Greenhall was the proprietor of Burgh Briggs at the time.

⁵⁰ Cramond 1903, 418.

⁵¹ *Carman's Wynd* is found regularly as *Carsman's Wynd*. (A Carsman or Carman being a 'cartman' or 'carrier'.)

⁵² The arbitrators were, for the Magistrates and Town Council - Captain Robert Urquhart of Burdsyards and William King of Newmiln; for John Sutherland, elder and younger - Joseph Brodie of Milntown and John Ross younger of Blackhills.

⁵³ *Faill* - turf of greater thickness than *divot*. [DSL] "faill."

https://www.dsl.ac.uk/entry/dost/faill_n_2 (Accessed 27/8/20)

to the east and northeast of the said march stones. Also we ordain that there be a highway and cartroad to the south of the said first march stone to the stank or ditch where the old run of the water of Lossy was turning by the west side of the kiln belonging to the successors of Matthew Muir and leading to the kilns on the north side of the said burgh belonging to James Stewart and Kenneth McKenzie, late baillies, and the burgesses to have right to use a high way leading from the foord of Lossie called Murraystown's foord to Ragg's wynd."⁵⁴

The Magistrates declared that they, "as superiors of the lands of Blackfriarshaugh and one aughten part of the Grieship lands were content to receive John Sutherlands of Greenhall as their vassals upon payment of one year's rent conform to the act of parliament."

The association of the Sutherland of Greenhall family with these lands came to an end in 1761-2. On 6th November 1761 the Council agreed with Greenhall's other creditors that, "the lands of Burrowbridge, Myreside, tails and eighteen part should be sold and the price divided among the creditors."⁵⁵ On 23rd August 1762 the Council signed a precept of *clare constat* in favour of John Sutherland, writer in Edinburgh, as son and heir to the deceased Laurence Sutherland of Greenhall, upon Blackfriar haugh, eighteen part and ward.⁵⁶ This allowed the lands to be sold soon afterwards to Lord Seafield.

Blackfriars Haugh

Strictly speaking, this area derives its name from the fact that these lands were owned, in the medieval era, by the Blackfriar's Priory⁵⁷ which existed here until about the time of the Second Reformation.⁵⁸ Consequently, the lands were then known as the Blackfriar's Haugh.

⁵⁴ Cramond 1903, 425-6.

⁵⁵ Cramond 1903, 474.

⁵⁶ Cramond 1903, 475.

⁵⁷ The convent of the Dominican Friars (Black Friars) was founded in Elgin by King Alexander II about 1233-34. A small community remained at the time of the Second Reformation (1560) when the lands and revenues of the house appear to have permanently fallen to the Dunbar family, one of whom, Alexander, dean of Moray, received crown confirmation of his feu in Jan 1570/1.

⁵⁸ The Second Reformation was when the protestant church replaced the Roman Catholic church. The First Reformation in Scotland being when Queen Margaret and her husband established the structures of the Roman Church in place of the Early Church.

Very few details of this priory remain in the historical record. The house is said to have been founded by King Alexander II in 1233 or 1234⁵⁹ one of many such houses this King founded across Scotland during his reign.

It would appear that the buildings completely disappeared after the Second Reformation, but they may have stood in the vicinity of what is now Gordon & Macphail's warehouse complex on Blackfriars Road and the land to the west where once stood Hawco's Garage.

The Blackfriar's Haugh was always in the parish of Elgin and so the boundary between these lands and the Westerhaugh marked the parish boundary between Elgin and Spynie. However, as has already been remarked, the exact position of this boundary has been lost with time. What is clear, though, is that the Friary and its land stood within the parish of Elgin. In 1838, a local inhabitant was remembered as seeing the ruins of the friary buildings at the west end of the Burgh Briggs (Westerhaugh), south of a stank or pond formed by the flooding of the River Lossie.⁶⁰ Considering what has been written here about the 'old course' of the river, this evidence, if true, would support all that we have said. The Blackfriar's Stank as it was called would appear to have been a remnant of the old river which was, like the undercroft of Holy Trinity Church Hall, still liable to flooding (see *note 3* above).

On 7th June 1725, the Town Council raised a process against (John Sutherland of) Greenhall for "non-entrie of ane aughten part of the Greeshop lands of Elgin and the lands of Blackfrierhaugh, which formerly belonged to Sir James Calder of Muiroun and now to Greenhall and which lands since the deceast Sir James Calder's death which was in the year 1713 have been in nonentrie and hold few of the town."⁶¹

The Minutes of the Town Council of 17th April 1727 record that, "the lands of Blackfriarshaugh and ane auchten part of the Greiship lands of Elgin with the mossward therof,"⁶² were let to John Sutherland of Greenhall according to the same terms that the family held the Green of the Town.

About 1820, a part of the Blackfriar's Haugh was given to the ministers of the parish church of Elgin for a glebe, in lieu of the former glebe which they had at *Harvey's Haugh* and which the proprietor, the Earl of Seafield, had appropriated as being more

⁵⁹ Cowan & Easson (1976), 118.

⁶⁰ Simpson & Stevenson (1982), 30-31.

⁶¹ Cramond 1903, 419.

⁶² Cramond 1903, 425.

convenient to his house of Grant Lodge. These new glebe lands are clearly marked on Ray's Map of Elgin (Figure 7 above).

le Vicarishalch (Harvey's Croft)

The old name of these lands is derived from the fact that they were the property of the Vicar of Elgin. The Parsonage of Elgin was always in the hands of the bishop and so the Vicar was, effectively, in charge of the parish.

A charter of Bishop David de Moravia (1299-1326) tells us that since the vicarage of the parish church of Elgin had become vacant by the resignation, *de facto et de jure*, of Hervei, the last vicar, the bishop had decided to add the fruits of the vicarage to the prebend in the cathedral known as *Centum Solidorum*.⁶³ In consequence, future vicars would be canons of the cathedral and would enjoy all the fruits of the prebend along with the vicarage fruits, saving the *episcopalibus* and the teinds of salmon at the port of Spey (Speymouth) which the bishop reserved to himself along with the croft known as *le Vicarishalch* which was stated to extend to three marks per annum.⁶⁴ It is presumed that it was this priest, who is here called Hervei, who gave his name to the land in question which is often found referred to as Harvey's Haugh.⁶⁵

As has already been stated (*vide*. Blackfriars Haugh) the proprietor, Lord Seafield, considered the Vicar's Haugh, which were the glebe lands of the minister of the parish church of Elgin, to be most convenient for his house (Grant Lodge) and so exchanged them for lands which were part of the Blackfriars Haugh, of which he was also proprietor.

The *Register of the Great Seal [RMS]* shows that on 25th January 1591-2, at Edinburgh, the king set in feu-ferm to John Hamilton in Auchbeggis (Auchriggis), his heirs &c. (I) the lands of Hervinshaugh on the north side of the burgh of Elgin (between the burgh lands, the water of Lossie, Carsmenis-wynde {Lossie Wynd} and the vennel from the College of Moray to said water); (II) the Vicar's croft of Elgin lying among the other crofts of the canons of Moray (between the croft of the rector of Abirlour, Baxter's croft, the water of Lossy and the lands of the Blessed Virgin Mary, alias the Lady of Greine) in the regality of Spynie; and (III) the manse, garden and tails of said vicarage on the north side of the burgh of Elgin (between the lands of the deceased John Robertson, merchant burghess of Elgin, the lands of the heirs of the deceased

⁶³ This prebend was supported by 100 shillings per year taken from the fruits of the Parish Church.

⁶⁴ Moray Reg., 133. Dated to 28 June 1299 x 9 January 1326.

⁶⁵ For example: Young (1871), 103.

Robert Mawer and said water); all which were formerly part of the temporality of the vicarage of Elgin: Paying for Hervinshauc two chalders victual (or twelve merks each chalder), for croft and manse 40 shillings old ferm and 40 pence augmentation, and doubling of feu at entry of heirs.⁶⁶

In 1640 the then proprietor of Hervieshaugh, Robert Gibson of Linkwood, writes to the Provost and Baillies indicating that he has recently suffered great loss of land because of the “violence first of the Water of Lossie” and suggests that he is like to lose more in the future, particularly because of “the late Improvidence of Mr. Johne Gordone, your late minister.” It appears that the Minister had cast down the face of the riverbank and that all the lands of Hervieshaugh were “most like to perish by the violence of winds blowing sand theiron.” In addition, he complains about the route of a highway which had been established across these his lands and implores that he may, as an act of charity, be allowed to build a replacement following a course more convenient to himself and the inhabitants of the burgh. On 2nd March 1640, the council resolved to “sycht the bounds on Wedinsdaye nixt, the 4 of this instant, immediatlie eftir the morning prayeris and thaireftir to giff their ansuer.” One week afterwards, on the 9th March, they give their reply granting the petition with certain reservations.⁶⁷

On 13th March 1650 it was reported by those who had been appointed to visit the land called Harviehaugh, it being the closest church land to the parish {?church} of Elgin and designated the glebe of Mr. Murdo McKenzies, had found by measurement that his present land was short of a complete glebe. They measured as much adjacent land as made up four acres,⁶⁸ marched as following: at the west having the high *gate* (road/path) which descends from Lossie Wynd with the yards nixt adjacent therto, at the south the yards of the toun of Elgin, at the east descending from the saids yards by potts and kairnes to head of a bank northward, and upon north ane meadow lying nigh the water of Lossie.⁶⁹

The Presbytery Records of the Church of Elgin, dated 5th July 1746, contain the following: “The glebe of Elgin is now in possession of Mr. David Rintoul, one of the

⁶⁶ Cramond 1903, 248. The original is *RMS*, vol. 5, no. 2030, p. 688. The reference here to, “the lands of the Blessed Virgin Mary, alias the Lady of Greine,” and the description of the location of the same, lead to the conclusion that the land in question is what became known as *the Green*.

⁶⁷ Cramond 1903, 265-6.

⁶⁸ In the medieval period a parish church was usually assigned a glebe comprising either 1 or ½ *dabhach* of land – 1 *dabhach* was often equated in later times to 4 acres. However, it must be realised that the *dabhach* was originally a measure of production not of acreage.

⁶⁹ Ree 1908, 362.

ministers. The glebe is a triangular plot of land marched at the west corner by a road close by the garden walls of the town, at the north by the top of the brae or bank next to what is called the Little Glebe belonging to Dunkinty, at south by a footpath or road on the edge of the corn land at some distance from the garden walls of the town and college, and at the east by a dyke or wall of dry stones built upon a merine between the glebe and Dunkinty's land of Harvey's haugh."⁷⁰ This would suggest that the glebe was not as extensive and that a portion was now held by the proprietor of the lands of Dunkinty.⁷¹

Deans Haugh

As the name implies these lands were originally the property of the Dean of Moray and formed part of his prebendal lands. All of the 'principals' of the cathedral (Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, Treasurer, Archdeacon, Sub-Dean, and Succentor) were provided with 'gardens' in addition to the land within which their manses were situated inside the Chanonry precincts.⁷² These gardens lay largely in the region known as the Panns, but several lay elsewhere. The Dean, being *primus inter pares*, was given the largest garden and these lands became known as the Dean's Haugh. Some suggest that they lay within the parish of Spynie, but others think it is more likely that they lay within the parish of St. Andrews which was anciently known as Kilmalemnock.⁷³ Reviewing the Ordnance Survey Name book, we find that there are two pieces of land identified – Deans Haugh and Dean's Crook – and each has a house built upon it. The Deans Haugh is a relatively small piece of land which surrounds Deanshaugh House, Cottage, a farm steading, and a mill. The property is

⁷⁰ Ree 1908, 386.

⁷¹ *Dunkinty House*, with its lands, were, in the medieval era, the property of the Commissary of the diocese. It lay outside the wall of the *Chanonry*, a little distance along the road which ran northwards towards the river from the *North Port* of the Chanonry. For a map see http://cushnieent.com/articles/final_chanonry_map.jpg and description at <http://cushnieent.com/articles/chanonry.pdf> at page 7. (both sources accessed 26/8/20).

⁷² For full details of the Chanonry of Elgin see http://cushnieent.com/new_moray_churches/moray_chanonry_map.html (Accessed 14/8/20). and http://cushnieent.com/new_moray_churches/moray_prebends.html (Accessed 14/8/20).

⁷³ One of the least well known of the parishes within the Deanery of Elgin, the remains of St. Andrew's parish church lie beside the River Lossie, on the north bank, below Kirkhill {NGR: NJ 249628}. Most now accept that its ancient name of *Kilmalemnock* indicates an association with St. Moluag of Lismore.

In the *Records of the Burgh of Elgin, Volume 2*, there is a map showing the boundaries of the parish of Elgin superimposed on an old Ordnance Survey map. The lands of the Deans Haugh are clearly shown to be outside the boundaries of the parish of Elgin. (Ree 1908, facing p. 88)

recorded as lying in Spynie Parish.⁷⁴ The house and buildings of Dean's Crook are recorded as being in St Andrew's Parish.⁷⁵ However, the lands of Dean's Crook, which lie slightly further north-east towards Lesmurdie Wood, are in Spynie Parish.⁷⁶ Of course, the reader needs be aware that the Ordnance Survey dates only to the end of the nineteenth century and the parish boundaries changed a great deal during the previous five hundred years!

In the days when the Loch of Spynie was connected to the sea, there was a harbour situated there just below the bishops' palace. From that point it was possible for small craft to navigate the River Lossie as far as the Tyock Burn if not (on a spring tide) as far as the lands of Deanshaugh and the Chanonry which was on the opposite side of the river.⁷⁷

Haughland Farm

For many years, this farm was a part of the estate of Inverlochty. It is not marked on modern Ordnance Survey maps, but it is clearly marked on the older maps⁷⁸ lying north-east of Allarburn Farm {NGR: NJ 195618}. It was positioned where a path/road, the southern part of which is still marked on modern maps, crossed over the railway line {NGR: NJ 197621}. These lands were famous as being some of the best in the Elgin area and were, as a consequence, of great value to the owner.

Less than 1km to the south-east, between the River Lossie and Pittendriech Bridge, lies a group of buildings which are marked on the old Ordnance Survey maps as "St. Mary's Haughland" {NGR: NJ 200616}.⁷⁹ There are other 'haughlands' higher up the River Lossie such as the *Haughs of Manbeen*.

Frankoklaw (Bishopmill)

This estate received its more modern name as a consequence of the mill built at this point on the north bank of the river, probably in the time of Bishop Bricius, around the year 1203. The episcopal estates were already extensive, and it would have been

⁷⁴ Ordnance Survey Name Books / Morayshire OS Name Books, 1868-1871 / Morayshire, Volume 12 / OS1/12/12/1/9. <https://scotlandspplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/morayshire-os-name-books-1868-1871/morayshire-volume-12/11> (Accessed 22/8/20)

⁷⁵ Ordnance Survey Name Books / Morayshire OS Name Books, 1868-1871 / Morayshire, Volume 21 / OS1/12/21/5. <https://scotlandspplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/morayshire-os-name-books-1868-1871/morayshire-volume-21/5> (Accessed 22/8/20).

⁷⁶ Ordnance Survey Name Books / Morayshire OS Name Books, 1868-1871 / Morayshire, Volume 20 / OS1/12/21/1/14. <https://scotlandspplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/ordnance-survey-name-books/morayshire-os-name-books-1868-1871/morayshire-volume-20/14> (Accessed 22/8/20).

⁷⁷ de Moravia (2020) <http://cushnieent.com/articles/SpynieLoch.pdf> page 11. (Accessed 14/8/20)

⁷⁸ Ordnance Survey: Elginshire Sheet VII.SE. 1906. <https://maps.nls.uk/view/75529914> (Accessed 14/8/20).

⁷⁹ *ibid.*

imperative that there should be a mill – preferably one controlled by the bishop’s officers – to serve them and process the crops from the fields.

Young suggests that the first mention of this mill in the records seems to have not occurred until the year 1393, when there was also a small village there, perhaps of a few houses.⁸⁰ However, there are references in the chartulary to a mill belonging to the bishop called *Malathy*.⁸¹ Two of these charters are dated to the same day – 23 March 1309. It is difficult to imagine that there was more than one mill owned by the bishop at such an early date and it may be that *Malathy* was an earlier name for the Bishop’s Mill. Robert Young certainly supported the idea that the mill of *Mallathy* is supposed to be Bishopmill.⁸² In the Register of the Great Seal, dated 14th July 1586, all is made clear and the mill of *Mallauthy* is confirmed to be one and the same as the *Bischoptomyl*.⁸³

When the village is mentioned in 1565, it was said then to comprise four houses, all situated close to the mill. In that year, *Bischope Mill* was held of the bishop by six individuals: Thomas Mill (quarter part); the widow of Thomas Kay (quarter part); Margaret Donaldson (eighth part); Thomas Peterkin (eighth part); John Paul (eighth part); James Ross (eighth part).⁸⁴

In the year 1566, Bishop Patrick Hepburn granted a charter of feu farm of the town and lands called the *Bischopis Mylne*, with the corn mill there, the lands called *the Acris*, and four houses, called *the foure cotthouffis*, in the same town, and the land of *Pettincark*, to James Innes of Drainie, and Catherine Gordon, his wife, in liferent, with the liberty of digging turfs or peats on the moor called the *Laverok Moss*, alias the *Bischopis Moss*.⁸⁵

Directly to the north of *Frankoklaw* lay the episcopal estate of *Myreside* and, with the passage of time, it has become difficult to determine the boundary between the two.

⁸⁰ Young (1871), 80.

⁸¹ Moray Reg., 135, 136, 185.

⁸² Young (1871), 86.

⁸³ Cramond 1903, 246. **RMS**, no. 1008, p. 330. Given at Falkland.

⁸⁴ Moray Reg., p.434.

⁸⁵ Moray Reg., 324, dated at Scone Abbey on 15 January 1566 and later that same month at Elgin. The *Laverok* (or *Laverokloch*) Moss was in the vicinity of (NGR NJ 192637). The Moss is mentioned in *Moray Reg.*, nos. 324, 381, ; the Bishop’s Mill is mentioned in *Moray Reg.*, nos. 324, 364, 420.

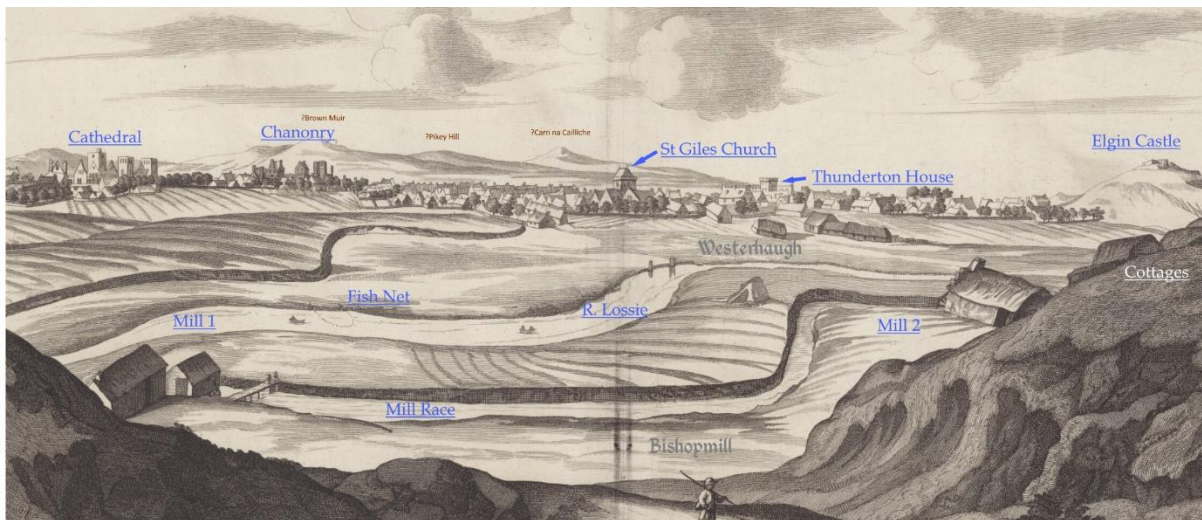


Figure 5: Slezer's View of Bishopmill with Elgin beyond. (17th Century) © NLS.

Slezer's 1693 view, '*The Prospect of the House and Town of Elgine*', requires close study since, I believe, it is a fairly accurate rendering of the view that the artist had observed from the high ground just to the north of the River Lossie.⁸⁶ We should remember that Slezer was a military man, at one time holding the appointment of 'Chief Engineer for Scotland' and Captain of the Scots Train of Artillery. This military background would have ensured that any drawings he made would have been notable for a degree of accuracy. I have taken the opportunity of adding certain labels to the map (Figure 5) to suggest several landmarks. Firstly, we should note that the view includes not just one but two mills in the foreground. When magnified, the details of the two mills are to be seen quite clearly (*vide infra*) and the comments made above about Slezer's draughtsmanship are to be emphasised. It could be argued that Mill 2 (to the west) is the original Bishop's Mill whilst that to the east (Mill 1) represents a second, later, mill that was built towards the end of the mill-race and which is shown on later maps. A 'bridge' ran along the top of the sluice by which access was gained to the piece of land that was made into a small 'island' by the mill race. Timescale is important here since the Bishop's Mill was in operation from the end of the twelfth century, whilst Slezer's View dates from some five hundred years later, by which time the second mill (Mill 1) appears to have been built.

⁸⁶ Slezer, J.A. (1693) *Theatrum Scotiae*, London. <https://digital.nls.uk/slezer/engraving/?sl=36> (accessed 17/7/2020).

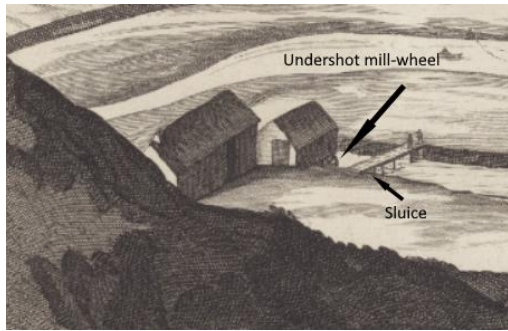


Figure 6: The East Mill.

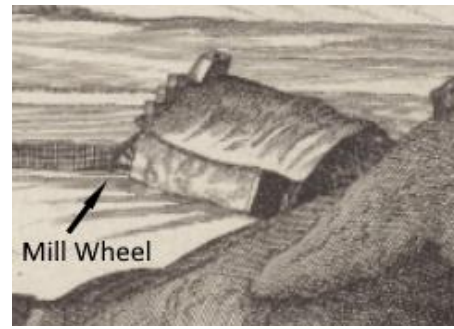


Figure 7: The West Mill.

There appears to be a sluice positioned across the mill-race feeding an under-shot wheel at the end of the shed which is shown to be built out over the water.

A quadrant of a mill wheel is shown at the end of the building slung to be under-shot by the water in the mill-race.

The later village of Bishopmill was laid out in 1798 by the proprietor, the Earl of Findlater, which did much to increase the material value of the estate.

Appendices

A. “Haugh” References in *Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis*.

HAUGH	MORAY REG.		NAME USED
	PAGE ⁸⁷	CHARTER NO.	
BLACKFRIARS HAUGH	-	-	
DEAN’S HAUGH	-	-	
FRANKOKLAW	148	135	Frankcocklaw
	214	185	Ferkoklaw
	414	426	Francoklaw
MEDILHAUGH	148	135	Medilhalch
	214	185	Mydilhalch
	414	426	Murraftoun
	436	<i>Rentale</i>	Moraistoun
UPPERHAUGH	133	121	Uchtyrfpyny
	145	131	Uchtyrfpyny
	148	135	Wthyrfpyny
	149	136	Uchtyrspyny, Wtyrfspony, Wthyrfspyny
	214	185	Ochtirfpyny
	414	426	Uchter Spynie, Scherefe Myln
	436	<i>Rentale</i>	Sherefmill
WESTERHAUGH	414	426	Burrowbriggis
LE VICARISHALCH	146	133	Le Vicarishalch

Table 1: References to "Haugh" lands in *Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis*.

⁸⁷ Indicates the page number in, Innes, C. (1837) *Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis*, Edinburgh, the Bannatyne Club.

B. "Haugh" References in *The Records of Elgin*.

	RECORDS OF ELGIN	
	VOL. 1	VOL. 2
	Page No.	Page No.
BLACKFRIARS HAUGH	419	-
	426	
DEAN'S HAUGH		
FRANKOKLAW	246	-
(as BISHOPMILL)	134	77-9
	191	86-7
	200	91
	208	94-5
	210	104
	246	116
	248	148
	260	281
	380	300
	415	325
	417-8	469
	425	472
	499	477
MEDILHAUGH (as MORRISTOUN)	174	6
	246	9
	344	32-3
	426	191
		210
		261
		314
		360
		363
		476

UPPERHAUGH (as SHERIFFMILL)	38	6
	153	32-33
	183	77
	246	101
	260	117
	276	149
		363
		468
WESTERHAUGH (as BURGH BRIGGS)	100	371
	102	
	183	
	338	
	418-9	
	425-6	
	474	
	498	
LE VICARISHALCH (as HARVIESHAUGH)	139	362
	141	386
	248	
	265-6	
	352-3	
	425	

Table 2: References to "Haugh" lands in the two volumes of *The Records of Elgin*, (Cramond 1903) & (Ree 1908).

(In Table 2, references containing particularly important information are highlighted.)

Some other 'Haugh' lands are encountered in these two volumes which have not previously been mentioned. They are:

- Baldonshaugh – Vol 1., pages 49-50, 73, 117, 134.⁸⁸
- Bishopshaugh – Vol 1., pages 117, 134.

⁸⁸ In the first of these references we find that the provost and council, on 19th October 1540, assign to John Bayne, burgess, the "auchenpart of land lyand within Baldonishalc callet Masonis auchenpart," following the resignation of William Douglas last occupier. The same day, Gavin Douglas resigned "ane auchenpart of land lyand in Baldonishalc" in the hands of John Forsyth, baillie, in favour of William Annan, burgess of Elgin.

- Over Haughis – Vol 1., page 143. (This is thought to be Upperhaugh, one of the names used for Sheriffmill.)

In general, the haughlands occur simply as additions to the names of individuals signifying that they lived, or worked, or owned property there. (e.g. James Annand of Bishopmill.) But there are some especially useful occasions when the *marches* or boundaries of the land in question are described and these occasions are included in the main text under the appropriate heading.

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INDEX.

- Aldroughty*, 5
 Alexander Dick, 16
 Alexander Douglas, 15
 Alexander Innes of Cromie, 13
 Andrew de Moravia, 6
 Archibald Dunbar of Thunderton, 10
 Auchterspyne, 8
 Baldonshaugh, 30
 Baxter's croft, 20
 Bishop David de Moravia, 20
 Bishopmill, 8, 11, 12, 16, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31
 Bishopshaugh, 31
 Blackfriar's Haugh, 3, 13, 18, 19
 Blackfriar's Priory, 18
Coble of Moristoun, 14
 Dean's Crook, 23
 Deans Haugh, 3, 22
Dunkinty House, 22
 Earl of Findlater, 26
 Earl of Seafield, 19
 Elchiner Hay, 11
Findrassie, 5
Frankoklaw, 3, 4, 8, 12, 13, 24, 25, 27, 29
 Freskinus de Moravia, 7
 George Innes of Dunkinty, 16
 Greiship lands of Elgin, 19
Hangman's Ford, 13
 Haughland Farm, 3, 23
 Hervey's Haugh, 3
 Holy Trinity Church Hall, 19
 Inverlochty, 8, 23
 James Innes of Drainie, 24
 James Sutherland, Tutor of Duffus, 10
 John Annand of Muriestoun, 8
 John Cokburne, 10
 John Cokburne of Bischpmill, 10
 John de Dolas More, 13
 John Hamilton in Auchbeggis (Auchriggis), 20
 John Sutherland, elder and younger of Greenhall, 17
 Kilmalemnock, 22
 Kineddar, 7
le Hermitdykes, 7
 le Vicarishalche, 3
 Lesmurdie Wood, 23
 Lossie Wynd, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21
Malathy, 8, 24
 Manor House Hotel & Country Club, 3
 Medilhalch, 3, 8, 12, 13, 14, 27
 Megota de Moravia, 12, 13
 Middillhauch, 8
 Mr. Johne Gordone, 21
 Mr. Murdo McKenzies, 21
Myreside, 5, 18, 25
 Oldmills, 10, 15
 Over Haughis, 31
 Patrick Hepburn, Bishop of Moray, 13
 Pittendrie, 23
 port of Spey (Speymouth), 20
Quarrelwood, 5
 Ragg's wynd, 18
 Regality of Spyny, 4
 Robert Gibson of Linkwood, 21
 Robert Mawer, 20
 Sheriffmill, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 30, 31
 Sir James Calder of Muiroun, 19
 Sir Ludovick Gordon of Gordonstown, 10
 Sir Reginald le Chen, 7
 Spyny, 4, 5, 6, 14
 St. Mary's Haughland, 23
 St. Moluag of Lismore, 22

the Acris, 24

the foure cotthouffis, 24

the Green, 16, 17, 19, 21

Uchtyrspynty, 7, 27

Upper Haugh, 3, 6, 13

Vicar of Elgin, 20

Walter de Moravia, lord of Duffus, 6

Westerhaugh, 3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 27, 30

Westfield, 5

William de Feddereth, 7

William Duff of Dipple, 9, 10

William Young of Mill of Mostowie, 10

William, Bishop of Moray, 8

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