

A New Map of the Chanonry of the Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity at Elgin, Morayshire.

Abstract: In the Victorian Era, several Morayshire antiquarians invested considerable amounts of time attempting to ‘reconstruct’ the ancient precincts, or Chanonry, of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity at Elgin. So comprehensive was their work, and such were their reputations, that little has been done since to re-examine the legacies that they left to their beloved homeland. A recent find within the library of the University of Aberdeen has led to a review of the work that has previously been accepted as showing the layout of the cathedral precincts. It has necessitated the production of a definitive list of the prebends of the cathedral and has provided information regarding some of the chaplainries that were within it. A modified map of the Chanonry has been produced based on a previous version which was published by Charles Rampini.

Keywords: Elgin Cathedral Chanonry; prebends; canon’s manses; chaplainries.

Amongst those scholars who addressed themselves to an exhaustive study of the history of Moray was the late, but still well-remembered, former Sheriff of Elgin, Charles Rampini. His memorable volume, *A History of Moray and Nairn*,¹ was the product of many years of diligent research and endeavour and is still resorted to by modern scholars. Rampini devoted a whole section of his book to a description of the “*Bishopric of Moray*” and, tucked away within its pages, is a map of the Chanonry² which has been re-used in several other sources since it appeared in Rampini’s book in 1897.

At first sight, the map is convincing. However, recently, whilst reading a copy a book by H. B. Mackintosh,³ held in the University Library at Aberdeen, I found a most fascinating press-cutting glued into the back flyleaf. Such ‘chance’ discoveries are meat-and-drink for the antiquarian! Mackintosh’s book had been published in 1914 and the press-cutting was a response to its publication, written by Rev Stephen Ree,⁴ who was the minister of Boharm at

¹ Charles Rampini, *A History of Moray and Nairn* (Edinburgh, 1897)

² From a drawing by George Sutherland, Esq, who, it is believed, was an architect in Elgin and Aberdeen. (Rampini, *Moray and Nairn*, facing page 86.)

³ H. B. Mackintosh, *Elgin Past and Present* (Elgin, 1914)

⁴ Stephen Ree was born at Letham, Dunnichen, Angus, on 12 May 1852. After taking the degrees of MA (1872) and BD (1876) at Aberdeen, he was briefly University Librarian. Having served at Cruden and the West Parish, Aberdeen, he was called, and ordained to the parish of Boharm on 19 February

the time. It was published in the *Northern Scot and Moray and Nairn Express*⁵ on 14 March 1914.

Ree had made a very thorough study of the *Register of the Great Seal*, along with records held both locally in Elgin and in the Register House in Edinburgh.⁶ These sources often contained copies of transactions which, as one would expect, recorded in some detail the extent of the lands involved in the transactions. Ree's studies had led to a very different version of the layout of the Chanonry from that illustrated in the Sheriff's book.

The Rampini Map

A start is best made with a critique of Rampini's work and this quickly highlights several significant difficulties:

- 1 Rampini labels the building, (parts of which still remain at the north-west corner of the Cathedral), as the Bishop's Palace. Modern scholarship now identifies this as the Precentor's Manse.
- 2 No manse is shown on the map for the Precentor. Such a situation would have been unimaginable – the precentor was the second most important official of a cathedral.
- 3 Rampini labels the manse just north of the Bishop's Palace (now Precentor's Manse) as the Dean's Manse. However, the modern name of North College is more appropriate since this was the approximate site of a northern range of Chaplain's Manses.
- 4 The composition of the Cathedral Chapter was *invariato* from the end of the bishopric of Andrew de Moravia (d.1242), with the one exception – the prebend of Unthank, which was added by Bishop Hepburn in 1542. Missing from the Rampini map are manses for the following prebendaries: (Precentor – already mentioned); Spynie & Kintrae; Ruthven & Dipple; Kinnoir & Dumbannan; Petty & Brachelie; Aberlour & Boharm; Kingussie & Insh; Rhynie; and the Vicarage of Elgin including the "Centum Solidorum". [8 in total, not including the Precentor.] To be fair, there are seven unnamed manses scattered on the Rampini map.

1880. He was described as, "A distinguished student, and indefatigable antiquarian and genealogist". He died on 15 August 1918.

⁵ The two newspapers were amalgamated in 1897.

⁶ Following the death of Dr Cramond, Mr Ree was employed in editing the second volume of Cramond's work, *The Records of Elgin, 1234-1800*, for the New Spalding Club. In this editorial work Ree would have gained a familiarity with the sources that would have to be recognised as second-to-none. The New Spalding Club's choice of scholar to complete Dr Cramond's work is a significant testament to Mr Ree's abilities.

5 Of all the twenty-two buildings which he does show, he describes twelve as being “supposed positions”, with only seven described as being “fixed by documentary evidence.”⁷ This is a most incomplete picture.

6 The street lay-out illustrated in the Rampini map is that of the author’s time (or thereabout). A consideration of other maps, e.g., that of John Wood,⁸ produced in 1828, only some seventy years before that in Rampini, reveals several significant variations. Since the locations of the manses are often described in relation to these streets, this is a fundamental issue.

⁷ See the ‘legend’ at the foot of the Rampini Map (Fig. 1).

⁸ John Wood, *Plan of the Town of Elgin from actual survey* (Edinburgh, 1882). National Library of Scotland Maps. <http://maps.nls.uk/towns/rec/342> (accessed 12 August 2019).

PLAN OF ELGIN CATHEDRAL AND PRECINCTS.

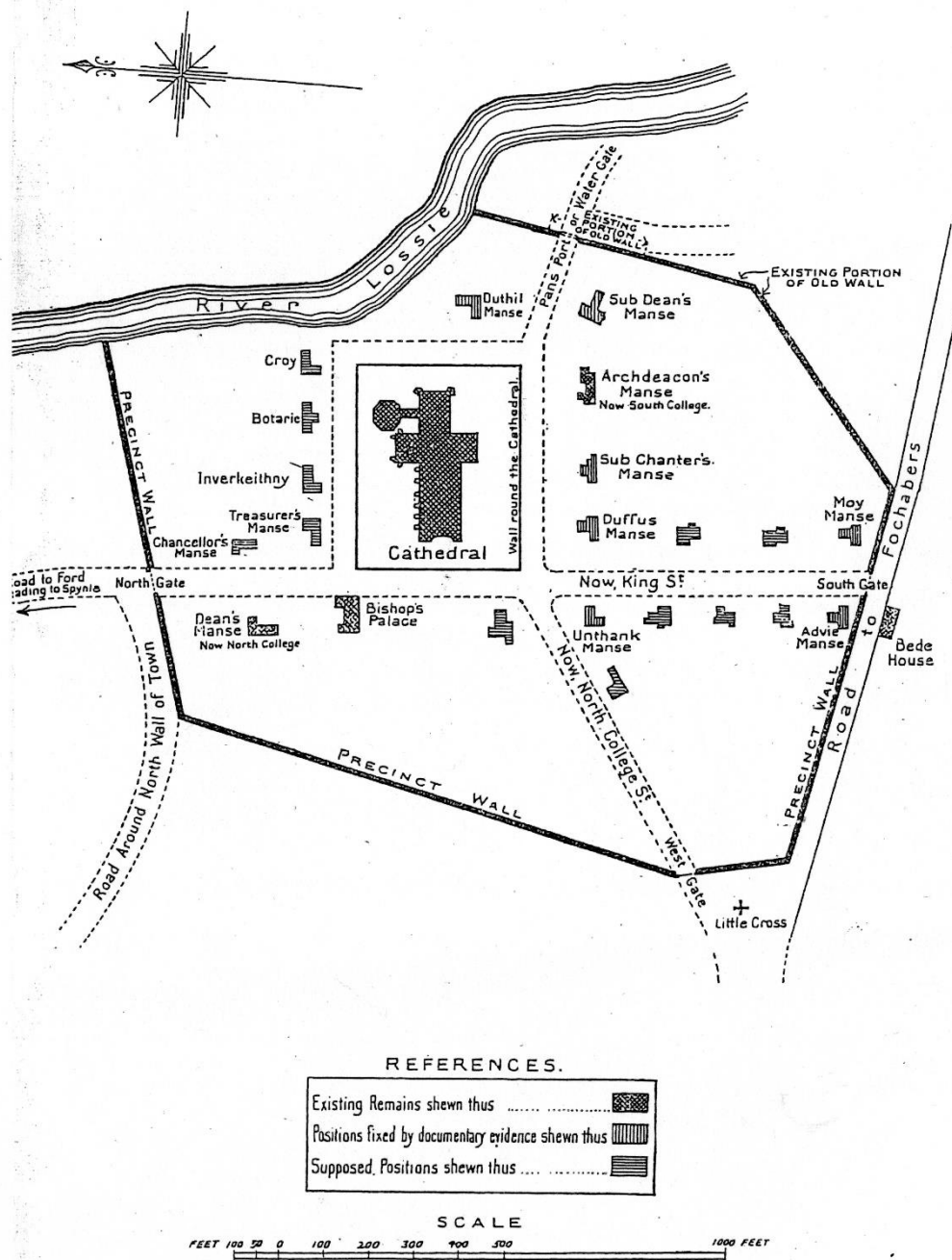


Figure 1: The Original Rampini Map (source: Rampini, Moray and Nairn, facing page 86)

The location of Wiseman's Lane/Wynd (formerly Succentor's Lane/Wynd⁹) is of great importance and Wood shows it running east of where it is drawn on Rampini's map. This more easterly position corresponds with its location in modern times. We should note that Wood's map shows clearly that King Street (now known as Cathedral Road) was not yet built. This demonstrates that it was of no great antiquity and the name that it had been given, perhaps not long before the Sheriff's time, was possibly related to a one-time owner of the land over which it was constructed – General Stewart King.

The location of Lazarus Wynd is also to be noted with care, as is the route leading between Dunfermline House and the College, out through the North Port of the Precincts, and continuing past Dunkinty House (the residence of the Commissary of the Diocese).

In conclusion this simple critique reveals that the Rampini map has significant deficiencies and, as Stephen Ree noted in his newspaper article, it is “a plan of the College which is very inaccurate” and should not be relied upon.

⁹ *The Records of Elgin, 1234-1800* [Elgin Recs.], ed. William Crammond, 2 vols (Aberdeen, 1903), I, 296 – quoting Town Council Minutes of 10 April 1654.



Figure 2: Extract of Wood's Map (Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland)

The New Map

Turning now to Mr Ree's work we find a much more complete picture.¹⁰ The information which he provided has been used here to amend the Rampini map. Significant changes/additions are:

- 1 The Precentor's Manse is now correctly identified.
- 2 All of the Prebendaries' manses are identified, including that of the Vicarage of the Parish Church which, united with the prebend known as Centum Solidorum, supported one of the Canonries.

¹⁰ Mr Ree's newspaper article is reproduced in the Appendix A.

- 3 The residence of the Commissary of the diocese – Dunkinty House – is located on the old Dunkinty Road. The Commissary was the bishop’s legal officer/judge and an individual of some importance in the diocese at large.
- 4 The manse of the Chaplainry of St. Catharine is indicated. The records seem to show that this chaplainry was the most important (of many) in the cathedral, but the Chaplain was not a canon.
- 5 The manse of the later prebend of Unthank (*vide supra*) is shown occupying a portion of the grounds of the much older manse of Duffus.
- 6 Some of the many chaplains who ministered within the cathedral were housed in one or other of two rows of small manses,¹¹ one lying along the east side of Lazarus Lane, between the lane itself and the precinct wall of the Chanonry. The other lay to the east side of the Dunkinty Road, opposite the Precentor’s Manse.
- 7 I Have given North College Street its old name of Derne Road.¹²

The first group of chaplains’ manses, on Lazarus Lane, presents the only major problem with Ree’s work since it requires us to believe that some of the chaplains were living outside the precincts, with all the dangers, moral as well as physical, that this might present. But Ree’s description here is clear – “Between the College wall on the west of Moy Manse and Lazarus Lane lay manses of chaplains.” He goes on to say that, “Sasines make no reference to the College (Precinct) wall, except as the south boundary of all the manses from the Sub-dean’s Manse to Moy Manse, and as the west boundary of Moy Manse.” The Clyne Chaplainries were amongst four that, in 1360, were granted a piece of land by Bishop John Pilmuir outside the Chanonry wall on its west side, as the site for permanent manses for themselves and their successors.¹³ This seems to put aside any doubt regarding the site of these manses.

In constructing a new map of the Chanonry, using Rampini’s work as a foundation, I have taken the liberty of removing the lines marking the present-day graveyard. Although it contains the mortal remains of many worthy Elgin residents, we must remember that the

¹¹ Sometimes these are referred to as ‘Colleges’.

¹² *Elgin Recs.*, I, 250 – quoting the Register of the Great Seal, 18 June 1595

¹³ *Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis [Moray Registrum]*, ed. Cosmo Innes (Bannatyne Club, 1837), 304; Richard Fawcett & Richard Oram. *Elgin Cathedral and the Diocese of Moray* (Edinburgh, 2014), 130.

graveyard is a ‘modern’ accretion – it was not until the middle of the seventeenth-century that the cathedral grounds became the general cemetery for the parish.¹⁴ It is my view that the cathedral was surrounded by a ‘green’ as was the fashion at many of its English ‘cousins’. There would have been no roads as we know them today, only cart-tracks. Even the Kingis Grace Hie Get¹⁵ – the High Street – would have been little more than a track. The graveyard wall and roads are inappropriate for a map of the pre-Reformation Chanonry.

There was a crossing – a ford or steppingstones – near the Dean’s Manse leading to a track that headed through the lands of Lesmurdie and Linksfield, to Spynie. Its approximate position is shown.

The Dunkinty Road, part of the Common Way, led to a river-crossing and thence to the area now known as Bishopmill and from there, via the (bishop’s) lands of Findrassie, the lands of Kintrae and either the Long Steps or the ferry from Lochside, to Salterhill, Duffus, Covesea and beyond. The road is shown on the map running from the supposed North-ert of the Chanonry precinct wall passing to the east of the Commissary’s Residence (Dunkinty House). Although he was an important diocesan officer, answerable directly to the bishop, the Commissary was not, *ex officio*, a member of the Cathedral Chapter and so he had no right to residence within the Chanonry.

I believe that the position of the “Northern Precinct Wall”, as shown on the Rampini map, is suspect. A comparison with Wood’s earlier (and more accurate?) map leads me to suggest that the Sheriff took the easy option of projecting the northern boundary of what has become known as the North College, directly to the River Lossie. But Wood’s map shows a much larger tract of land (then owned by Mr James Robertson) extending further northwards. This agrees more closely with Ree’s description of the gardens of the manses of Botary, Rhynie, Inverkeithny, (Croy), the Chancellor and the Treasurer, which he said extended north towards the river up to Lossie Green – an area of common ground close to the River Lossie used by local people for bleaching the clothing they had washed in the river waters. As Wood’s map shows, on the opposite bank of the River Lossie lay Bleachfield. (The sun’s rays were the standard ‘bleach’ used in those days.) This would mean that the Precinct Wall (where it existed) was much further north than is shown on the Rampini map.

Only the newspaper article seems to remain of this work of Stephen Ree and, consequently, it is not easy to determine all the sources that he used in order to complete what is a very competent and detailed description of the Chanonry. However, Ree’s editorship of the second

¹⁴ Mackintosh, *Elgin Past and Present*, 70

¹⁵ William Cramond, *Municipal Life in Elgin in the Sixteenth Century* (Elgin, 1898), 49-50.

volume of *The Records of Elgin* must point us towards his primary sources. No doubt it is not perfect, but his work does have the attraction of agreeing with modern scholarship regarding the identity of the prebends which existed in the Cathedral.¹⁶

To add slightly to Ree's scholarship, I have given some detail to the row of chaplains' manses on Lazarus Lane. From north to south, the four manses are, Domini Regis, Duffus, St Mary Magdalene, St Lawrence.¹⁷ In 1360, Alanus de Muthays sold this land – which had belonged to the Order of St Lazarus – to Bishop John Pilmuir for twenty-four merks. It contained 3½ rods of frontage, “beyond to the west of the Chanonry wall,” to be divided into four equal parts – that is, for four manses. These manses were allocated to the four chaplainries indicated below.¹⁸

1 The chaplainry of Dominus Regis was founded by King Alexander II in memory of and for the soul of King Duncan. This is recorded in a charter dated 21 April 1235.¹⁹ This act of foundation is intriguing when one considers how the last of King Duncan's lineage is supposed to have met her death at the market-cross of Forfar.²⁰

2 The Duffus or Lady Duffus Chaplainries (also known as Langval and Rossewal chaplainries) were given to the cathedral by Johanna, wife of Freskyn de Moravia, at some date before 1269. Bishop Archebold, in 1269, feued the lands of Langval and Rossewal back to Johanna's daughter, Marie, who had married Reginald le Chen, for twelve merks per annum.²¹ This money was then allocated to support the two chaplains.²² I would suggest that the single manse built on this plot was used to house both chaplains.²³

¹⁶ See Appendix B for a full list of the Canonries and their Prebends.

¹⁷ *Moray Registrum*, 236; *Elgin Recs.*, I, 247, (quoting the Register of the Great Seal – 25 June 1590).

¹⁸ *Moray Registrum*, 236.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 36.

²⁰ According to the Chronicle of Lanercost, at some point early in 1230, the last representative of the Meic Uilleim (MacWilliam) line, descendants of King Duncan II, was an as yet un-named infant daughter of Gilleasbuig. She had her brains dashed out against the shaft of the market cross in Forfar! This, it was said, was carried out by formal decree. (*Chronicles of Lanercost* [Chron. Lanercost], ed. Joseph Stevenson (Glasgow, 1913), s.a. 1230) The implication here being that Alexandre II, was involved in the act some way. It may be that the foundation of this chaplainry was an act of penance on the king's part.

²¹ *Moray Registrum*, 126.

²² This would appear to be an arrangement which would have guaranteed the income to support the two chaplainries whilst returning the management of these very distant lands to the family, who were great landholders in the area of Strathnaver and beyond – a much more sensible proposition for the Church.

²³ These lands of Langval (Langwall or Langdale, NGR: NC 696448) and Rossewal (Rossal, NGR: NC 696448) included the tofts of Dovyr, Achenedess (?Achadh an Eas, NGR: NC 667373) Clibr' (Clibreck or Clebrig, NGR: NC 587343), Ardovyr, and Cornefern (Coille Coire nam Feuran is at

3 & 4 The Clyne Chaplainries were founded by Fergus de Ardrossen, knight, “for his own soul and especially the soul of Friskini (*sic*) de Moravia, my lord, lord of Duffus and in honour of all his ancestors and successors.” He gives all his lands in Ross, namely the two dabhaichean of Clon (Clyne) ... for the support of two chaplains in the cathedral of Elgin. Dated at Perth, 15 April 1262.²⁴

The Residents

Rampini suggested that the eight dignitaries of the Cathedral – Bishop, Dean, Precentor, Treasurer, Chancellor, Archdeacon, Sub-dean and Succentor – resided permanently within the Chanonry.²⁵ He goes on to state that the ordinary canons were in residence only at certain times of the year. This is patently not the case. The Bishop was often away from his diocese and his place was ‘represented’ by his Vicar, the Prebendary of Croy.²⁶ This canon was required to be in residence at all times.

In fact, the Constitution²⁷ required that:

- 1 The Dean should be resident “for the greater part of the year”;
- 2 The Precentor, Chancellor and Treasurer for a minimum of half the year;
- 3 The Archdeacon for a minimum of forty days;²⁸

NGR: NC 661350), (*Moray Registrum*, 126). Barbara Crawford dealt with these lands in her PhD Thesis (Barbara E. Crawford, *The Earls of Orkney-Caithness and their Relations with Norway and Scotland, 1158-1470*. Unpublished PhD thesis submitted to the University of St Andrews. 1971. <http://hdl.handle.net/10023/2723> accessed 26 August 2019.) See also, Barbara E. Crawford, ‘Medieval Strathnaver’, in *The Province of Strathnaver*, ed. John R. Baldwin, Scottish Society for Northern Studies Publications, 9 (Edinburgh, 2000), 1-12.

²⁴ *Moray Registrum*, 215; (see also, *Moray Registrum*, 216 and 217.) These lands of Cloyne (Clyne) are situated just north-east of Dingwall – the Burn of Clyne flows into the sea just south of the ancient *Cille Bhrea* chapel (NGR: NH 576615).

²⁵ Rampini, *A History of Moray and Nairn*, 62.

²⁶ *Moray Registrum*, 68, 95.

²⁷ *Moray Registrum*, 46, 48, 49: Bishop Bricius’ “Magna Carta”, which established the Chapter of Moray at Spynie church, was a virtual carbon-copy of the constitution of the Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral. Following a visit by the Dean of Moray (*Freskynum*) and his Chancellor (*Andream*), Roger, the Dean of Lincoln, wrote a detailed response describing the ‘Use of Lincoln’. The ‘rules of residence’ described here are taken directly from Dean Roger de Rolleston’s response addressed to the Chapter of Moray. (*Moray Registrum*, 91.)

²⁸ His duties would have involved extended periods of travel around the deaneries and parishes carrying out ‘visitations’ on behalf of the bishop. The diocese of Moray was vast, so it is not surprising to find that the archdeacon was required to be absent from the cathedral for lengthy periods.

4 The Prebendaries of Croy (the Bishop's Vicar) and Centum Solidorum (who was the Vicar of the parish church – the Bishop being Rector), the Sub-dean and the Succentor were all required to be in perpetual residence;

5 All of the other members of the Chapter were required to be in residence for one quarter of the year.²⁹

'Residence' was defined as being one hour on ordinary days and two hours on 'double feasts', in addition to attendance at the daily High Mass. Every Saturday was observed by a meeting of those members of the Chapter who were in residence.³⁰

Each member of the Chapter was required to maintain a vicar (vicar choral) or 'staller' as part of his 'household'. In all likelihood, this vicar would have resided in the same manse as his canon. A vicar was responsible for acting as his canon's 'proxy' in the liturgical round of services and was usually allocated a seat in the Choir directly in front of the stall of his canon.

The Residences or Manses

According to the Constitution, the bishop had no extra-ordinary rights within the cathedral or chanonry. He did, however, in addition to his baronial lands and personal mensa,³¹ hold a canonry of the cathedral and a prebend sometimes known as Fothervais – from the fact that it was composed of income derived from the lands of Fothervais (Ferness), Lythenes (Lethen), Daldavy (Dunlichty) and Logy (Tullydivie). Thus, the bishop sat in chapter as an ordinary canon. As such, at these times he was under the authority of the Dean, as were all the cathedral staff. On the rare occasion when he was required to spend the night in the Chanonry I would speculate that the bishop would have found lodging in one of the manses – possibly the Dean's. An alternative might have been the manse of the Prebendary of Croy, who, as we have seen, was the Bishop's Vicar. However, I believe that under normal circumstances, the bishop would usually have returned to his own residence at Kinneddar or, later, at Spynie. We should remember that the old road to Spynie, leading from the river crossing beside the Dean's Manse, continued north across Caysbriggs (NGR NJ 249669), past Aikenhead (NGR NJ 249686), to his residence at Kinneddar – a matter of only a few miles. Alternatively, there was the possibility of his using a boat-crossing of the Loch of Spynie to Kinneddar. Either

²⁹ Papal Confirmation of these details was given 11 *Kal. Jan.* 1256 (*Moray Registrum*, 104.)

³⁰ In 1488, Residence was re-defined as 30 days unless excused by the Dean, failing which one-seventh of his income is to go to the other canons. The Sub-dean is to keep a register of attendance! (*Moray Registrum*, 209, dated 4 November 1488).

³¹ The *mensa* represented income allocated to the bishop for the provision of 'his table' (*mensa* = 'table'). It was at his personal disposal.

way, there would have had to be unusually pressing circumstances to require him to remain overnight in the chanonry, where the Dean was ‘master of the house’.

Each of the manses in the Chanonry stood in its own garden, but this was not the total of land allocated to each prebendary. Apart from their immediate gardens, each of the dignitaries (except the bishop and the dean) had four acres of land, most often in the Panns, as a glebe.³² The establishments of the canons were on an altogether smaller scale and they were allocated only two acres. The Panns was the area outside the precinct walls beside the river and was accessed via the Panns Port.³³ This land was part of the bishop’s barony of Spynie.³⁴

Some of these lands have left their ‘owners’ names in the historical record, and they persist down to the present time.

The **Dean’s Haugh** lies over the River Lossie opposite the Dean’s Manse and represents a substantial parcel of land as befitted the status of its owner.

The **Moy Croft** is still a recognised area of Elgin over the Tyock Burn and is obviously a relic of the lands/croft of the Prebendary of Moy.

Maryhill House (Ladyhill) is part of the Croy Croft land.³⁵ The eastern part of this croft was the (cattle) Market Green.³⁶ The name of the Ladyhill itself is a left-over from the medieval dedication of the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary which was part of the royal castle on the summit of the hill.

³² *Moray Registrum*, 96. This allocation of land (to the ‘principals’ – 4 acres; other canons – 2 acres) was allowed by Bishop Andrew. In the charter these lands are said to be in Burchalh/Burchalch, which seems to be the old name for what became known as the Panns. In the following charter (*Moray Registrum*, 97) the bishop says that he devolves to the Precentor the task of assigning these crofts – Bishop Andrew says that he is too busily occupied with other matters! The implication is that this is ‘bishop’s land’, which lay outside the cathedral precincts and so it would be the bishop, not the dean, who would have authority over their distribution. The crofts are here described as, “*juxta cymiterium quod nuper dedicavimus in le Burchlach.*” The cemetery has been recently dedicated – the burying-ground would have been provided for those of the cathedral community who required it – and it too is in “*le Burchlach*” lands, which may mean that it lay beyond the Panns Port, in the bishop’s lands.

³³ Rampini, *A History of Moray and Nairn*, 86: “This port is known as the *Panns Port*, from having “pannis” or “pannagium”, a Low Latin word signifying the ‘meadow-land’, outside it”; *Moray Registrum*, 316; “... *at terris vocatis the Pannis in baronia de Spynie, juxta ecclesiam de Elgyn*”; *Elgin Recs.*, I, 316: “Ballie Innes (and others) appointed to speak with some men and agrie with them anent the casting of the foord of Tayick besyd the lands of the Panns” (14 October 1673); *Elgin Recs.*, II, 207, n: In 1620, “the Pannis and Channon Crofts” were still recognised as a parcel of land.

³⁴ *Moray Registrum*, 316.

³⁵ Mackintosh, *Elgin Past and Present*, 164.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

St Katherine's Croft – the lands allocated to the Chaplain of St Catherine – are noted on several occasions in the Burgh Records as lying in the region of Bilbohall (NGR: NJ 205615).³⁷

Finally, and returning to Ree's original article, we would do well to pay attention to his comment, "Since there appears in Rampini's *History of Moray and Nairn* a plan of the College which is very inaccurate, it may be well to point out that from the County Register of Sasines information can be got showing the relative situation of all the Manses of the Canons, though the size of the grounds and the exact sites of the buildings cannot be given".

The new map presented here, based as it is on Stephen Ree's impressive research, carries with it the same 'health warning'. I have made no attempt to show the exact boundaries of the gardens nor to show any detail of the size or ground-plan of the manses,³⁸ or their positions within their gardens. I have shown the manses positioned close to the Cathedral Green or to the 'known' roads, although I suspect that in many cases (Duffus Manse in particular) they may have been set back some distance.

Dilapidation of the Manses

For reasons unspecified, it appears that in 1489 all was not well with the state and condition of certain of the manses within the Chanonry.

As part of the proceedings of a Convocation held on 8 May 1489, it was decided to issue instructions to certain individuals requiring them to see to the building/repair of their manses.³⁹ Those individuals who are identified are:

Jacobus Allirdes (Allardyce), Archdeacon. This is surprising considering the 'seniority' of this individual and his supposed affluence. The only excuse to be offered is, perhaps, that the nature of the archdeacon's duties, as the bishop's 'enforcer' throughout the diocese, would necessitate his absence from the Chanonry on numerous occasions and for lengthy periods.

³⁷ See, for instance, *Elgin Recs.*, I, 426 – extract from Town Council's Minutes for 19 June 1727.

³⁸ Illustrations of some of the manses are still to be found. Drawings of Duffus Manse, taken down in 1829, and Unthank Manse, taken down in 1848, are reproduced in *Elgin Recs.*, II, 64. Both are fine looking buildings. There is a plate showing the Bishop's Palace (Precentor's Manse) following p.432 of the same source. It shows a roofless but substantial tower building from an interesting angle – from across the road leading to the North College.

³⁹ *Moray Registrum*, 210.

Johannes Ireland, Succentor. The archdeacon's next-door neighbour to the west.

Robertus Dalochy, Prebendary of Kinnoir. He was at the Papal Curia on 29 August 1491,⁴⁰ and may have been there for some time.

Willelmus Mowat, Prebendary of Dupill. Mowat appears to have been at the Papal Court in 1479 and again in 1487.⁴¹ It is possible that he was there during the whole of the intervening period and, if so, would have had no opportunity to see to his manse.

Andreas Lesley, Prebendary of Kingussie.

Jacobus Wellem, Prebendary of Advie.

Thomas Lesley, Prebendary of Moy.

Alexander Sutherland, Prebendary of Aberlour.

David Moneypenne, Prebendary of R[h]yn[i]e.

Alexander Kant, Prebendary of Inverkeithny.

Adam Gordoun, Prebendary of Petty.

Lanslotus de Moravia, Prebendary of Botary.

Jacobus Lyndesay, Prebendary of Croy. (This is surprising since the Prebendary of Croy was the bishop's vicar who was required to be in residence at all times and was treated as the senior prebendary.)

From this list it appears that the Chanonry was in a sorry state – at least in the eyes of the bishop of the time (Andrew Stewart, 1482-1501). The bishop had been “elect of Moray” for some time⁴² – he first appears having been consecrated bishop between 22 December 1485 and 24 October 1487.⁴³ He held his first ‘convocation’ as bishop from 24 October to at least 3 November 1487.⁴⁴ This was, in all probability the second convocation that he had convened but the first as a consecrated and confirmed diocesan. It is clear, from the nature of its

⁴⁰ *Apostolic Camera and the Scottish Benefices 1418-1488: Libri Annatarum*. ed. A.A. Cameron (London, 1934), 204.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 197, 339.

⁴² He received papal provision to the see of Moray on 12 August 1482. (*Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ Medii Aev. ad annum 1638*, ed. D.E.R. Watt (Edinburgh, 1969), 216.)

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ *Moray Registrum*, 207.

proceedings, that here we have a bishop trying to bring some order to his diocese. This particular matter, regarding the manses, involved no less than twelve prebendaries including some notable dignitaries – only five of the holders of ‘simple’ prebends escape censure! Andrew was a man of royal-blood – his mother was the former Queen (Joan Beaufort, widow of King James I) and he was her youngest son by her second husband, James Stewart, lord of Lorne. His elder brothers were John, earl of Atholl, and James, earl of Buchan. The bishop had a need to have the environment of his cathedral match and reflect his high status and perhaps also to surpass his older siblings!

The five prebendaries who escaped censure – those of Spynie, the Vicar of Elgin Parish Church, Duffus, Kincardine, and Duthil – are some of those whose prebends were closer, geographically, to the city. Even Duthil and Kincardine were on one of the main roads to the south. Perhaps their manses were in better order because the canons were more easily able to be at the cathedral and so be more regular in attendance?

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I should confess what will be all too obvious to my fellow students, that this is a very superficial piece of work. My only excuse - my own limited abilities. Also, I would want to give most of any credit to the Rev Stephen Ree whose achievements, even in comparison to modern day scholarship, are outstanding.

It is hoped that the ‘new’ map presented here will help to shine a little more light onto the life of the Chanonry of Elgin - a place of no little importance in the history of our land.

new map of the Chanonry of Elgin Cathedral

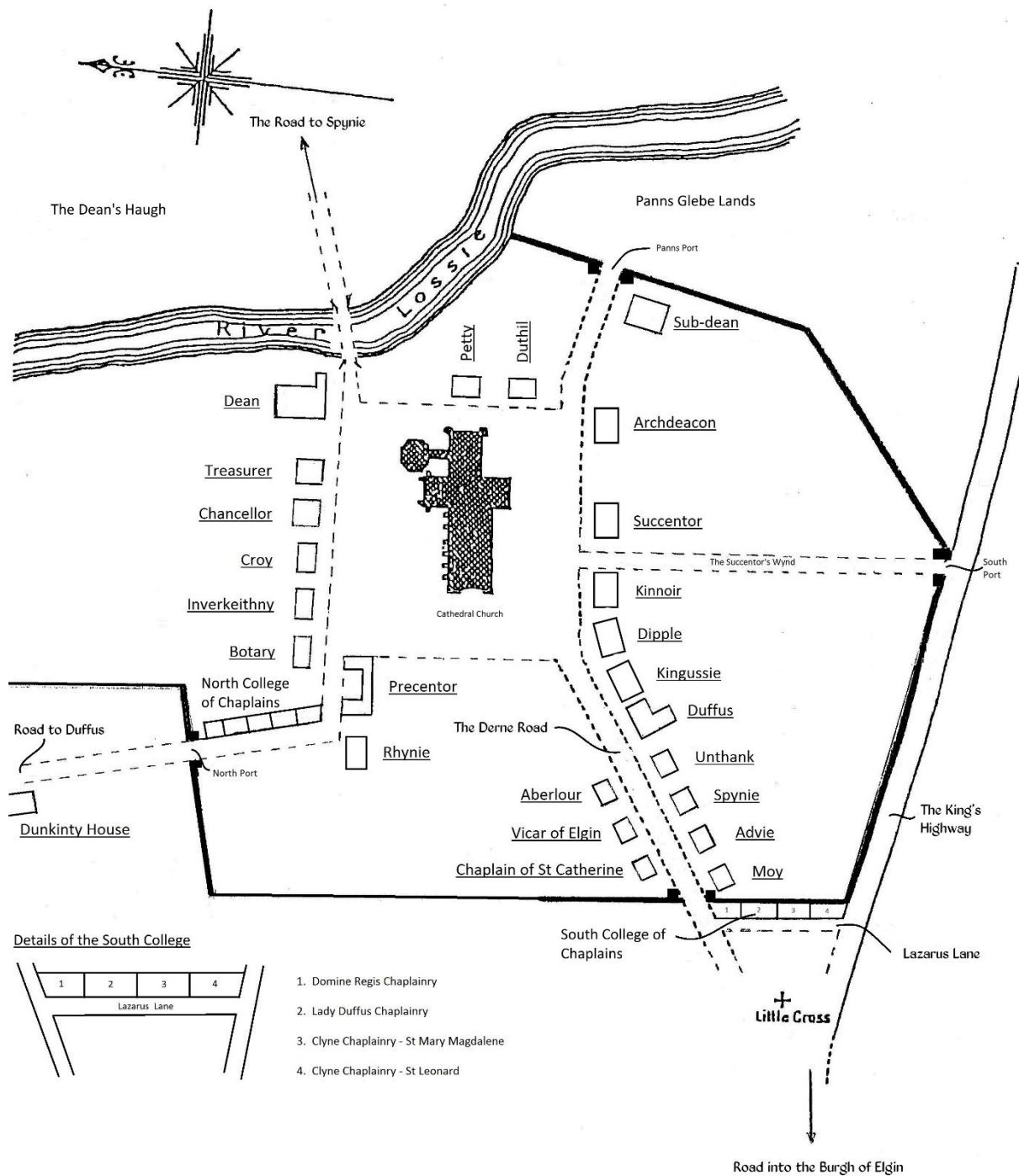


Figure 3: New Map of the Chanonry of Elgin

Appendix A: Transcript of Mr Ree's Newspaper Article

The original of this article appeared in the *Moray & Nairn Express and Northern Scot* on 14 March 1914.⁴⁵

Notes on "Elgin, Past and Present."

Mr H.B. Mackintosh's "Elgin, Past and Present," is a most interesting volume. Its illustrations leave nothing further to be desired either in quantity or in quality. Out of a bewildering mass of materials he has made a very judicious selection of the most interesting facts, and the narrative flows on so smoothly and pleasantly that the ordinary reader will probably fail to understand properly the amount of time and care involved in obtaining such a complete mastery of what his predecessors have said. The only fault of the author is that he trusts too implicitly his predecessors, some of whose statements require modification in view of the light obtainable from the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, of which the first volume was printed in 1882, and from local records in Elgin and in the Register House, Edinburgh.

"The Bishop's Palace."

"The Bishop's Palace or Town-House" is a fine name, but it is quite modern, and also, unfortunately, inaccurate. The first suggestion of such a name seems to appear in the "Survey of Moray," published in 1798. There it is stated that "Bishop Patrick Hepburn built a house near the Cathedral for his own residence and had a large garden at it." Since that date, as the building decayed, its history has grown and developed by conjecture and inference, until it has become the pleasing legend of present days. As a matter of fact, the ruin in the Cooper Park is all that remains of the Manse of the Precentor of Moray. There is no evidence of the Bishop of Moray ever having had any place but the Palace of Spynie

The "Register of the Great Seal" shows that on 15th December, 1579, Mr Patrick Auchinleck, minister of Alves and, as such, Precentor of Moray, feued to Robert Innes of Invermarkie "the Manse of the Precentor of Moray, with houses and garden, within the College of the Cathedral Church of Moray," bounded "on the west by the manse or garden of the chaplainry of St Catherine, on the south by the manses of the Rector of Aberlour and the Vicar of Elgin, on the east by the royal road of said College, and on the north by the royal road to Bishopmylne," and all to be held by the Precentor of Moray. Afterwards this right came into

⁴⁵ (Reproduced with the kind permission of the Editor of *The Northern Scot*.)

the hands of George Douglas, Bishop of Moray, who by deed dated at the Palace of Spynie on 4th August, 1588, transferred “the manse of the Precentor of Moray, with houses and garden,” to his kinsman, John Douglas, prebendary of Cult and Fethane, to be held of Mr James Dundas, minister of Alves and, as such the Precentor of Moray. This John Douglas on 21st December 1591, conveyed his right to Alexander Lindsay, Lord Spynie. Lord Spynie on 29th June 1596, sold “the manse of the Precentor of Moray, with houses and garden,” to Alexander, Lord Urquhart and afterwards Earl of Dunfermline, who on 24th September, 1606, obtained confirmation under the Great Seal. The subsequent history of the Manse of the Precentor is given by Mr Mackintosh.

“The Shields.”

The shields which are known to be connected with the original building, and which are unintelligible when it is thought of as a Bishop’s Palace, are easily understood when it is known to be the Precentor’s Manse. There are two shields, flanked by the initials J T and bearing a Thornton coat of arms, and there is a date, 1557, evidently contemporary with the shields. In 1557 Mr John Thornton was Precentor of Moray. Mr Alexander Lyon, brother of Patrick, Lord Glamis, appears as Precentor of Moray in 1528 and 1529, and the handsome tablet with his arms and initials, the Royal Arms and the arms of Robert Reid, Abbot of Kinloss, may be interpreted as indicating that Mr Alexander Lyon, in making improvements on his manse, while Precentor of Moray, had the assistance of the Abbot, who was his parishioner in Alves, and also Royal patronage, probably secured through the Abbot. The arms of Bishop Patrick Hepburn were probably inserted by Mr John Thornton out of compliment to the reigning Bishop, for the bishop was about the last man that could be conceived of as spending his money in 1557 in the way that his Precentor was doing. The arms of the Earl of Mar probably belong to the Cathedral.

Since there appears in Rampini’s “History of Moray and Nairn” a plan of the College which is very inaccurate, it may be well to point out that from the County Register of Sasines information can be got showing the relative situation of all the Manses of the Canons, though the sizes of the grounds and the exact sites of the buildings cannot be given. To the south of the Precentor’s Manse and along the road leading from the town to the Cathedral, called North College Street now but in old times “The Darne Road,” lay the Manses of the Rector of Aberlour and the Vicar of Elgin, the latter, “with garden and dovecot,” being bounded on the west by the Manse of the Chaplaincy of St Catherine. The Manse of Rhynie lay to the north-west of the Precentor’s Manse between Hervies Haugh and the road that led from the Cathedral to Bishopmill, with manses of chaplains on the other sides.

“Situation of Manses.”

To the east of the Cathedral, between the road round the Cathedral and the Lossie, lay Duthil Manse, having “the King’s hie street leading out to the lands callit the Panns” on the south and Petty Manse on the north, and also Petty Manse, which had the Dean’s Manse on the north. The Dean’s Manse lay in the north-east angle of the College, with Petty Manse on the south and the Treasurer’s Manse on the west. The Treasurer’s Manse extended from “the common way on the north side of the Cathedral Kirk” on the south to the water of Lossie on the north, and had the Dean’s Manse on the east and the Chancellor’s Manse on the west. The Chancellor’s Manse extended from “the common way that circuits the Cathedral Kirk” on the south to “the green ground near the water of Lossie called Lossie Grene” on the north, and had the Manse of Croy on the west. The Manse of Croy lay between the Chancellor’s Manse and Inverkeithny Manse. Inverkeithny Manse lay between the Manse of Croy on the east and the Manse of Botarie on the west, and extended from “the common way that circuits the Cathedral and leads to the North Port on the south to the water of Lossie on the north.” Botarie Manse had Inverkeithny Manse on the east, the highway to Bishopmill on the south and west, and the Lossie on the north.” In 1580 the Manse of Botarie was already decayed in walls and roof (*in muris et tecto corruptum*), and the “The Colledge” of the present time probably represents Inverkeithny Manse.

The other Manses lay to the south of the Cathedral. The Subdean’s Manse had “the commone hie stonewall which circuits the Colledge” on the east, and the Archdeacon’s Manse on the west. The Archdeacon’s Manse lay between the Subdean’s Manse and the Subchantor’s Manse, and the Subchantor’s Manse had on the west “the common wynd or vennell.” This wynd is called “the Subchantor’s Wynd” in 1654, and is now “Wiseman’s Lane.” At the south end of this wynd was the South Port of the Colledge. The Manse of Kinnoir had “the common wynd or vennell” on the east and Dipple Manse on the west. Kingussie Manse was next to Dipple Manse, and had Duffus Manse on the west. Duffus Manse lay between Kingussie Manse and Spynie Manse, and in the north-west corner of the original grounds of Duffus Manse lay Unthank Manse. Spynie Manse had the Manse of Duffus and Unthank on the east and Advie Manse on the west, with “the street that passes from the burgh of Elgin to the cathedral kirk” on the north. Advie Manse lay between Spynie Manse and Moy Manse. Moy Manse had Advie Manse on the east, “the stonewall that divides the channoues mansis from the chaplanes mansis at the west, the samyn stonewall at the south, and the common way that passis from the hie street of the burgh of Elgin to the cathedral kirk at the north”. Between the Colledge wall on the west of Moy Manse and Lazarus Lane lay manses of chaplains. The titles

found in the Register of Sasines make no reference to the College wall, except as the south boundary of all the Manses from the Subdean's to Moy Manse, and as the west boundary of Moy Manse.

“Manse of Unthank.”

The Manse of Unthank was acquired on 8th October 1678, by William Baillie of Rosehaugh and Jean Orum, his spouse. This William Baillie is probably the person of some taste, who erected in one of the rooms a quaint and elegant mantelpiece bearing date 1679 and the initials W R and I O.

The plate of the house that once stood next to “The Tower” shows that on the windows were the initials I W and I M and the date 1680. The Burgh Register of Sasines contains in April 1679, a sasine in favour of John Winchester, merchant, burgess of Elgin, and Janet Naver, his spouse, on certain lands on the north side of the High Street that were bounded on the west by the lands of “the airs of umquhill Alexander Leslie, sometime ane of the bailies of Elgin.” The western boundary of this property contains the other evidence that the builder of “The Tower” was not Andrew Leslie of Glen of Rothes but Alexander Leslie, merchant and burgess, who was a bailie in 1631, and died about 1644, leaving a widow, Jean Bonnyman, and several children. As late as 1667 Jean Bonnyman is described simply as relict of the deceased Alexander Leslie. The arms are those of Leslie of Aikenway, a cadet of Leslie of Rothes, as shown on an old armorial stone now at Auchlunkart House, Boharm, but formerly in the churchyard of Rathven. Mr William Leslie of Aikenway was the executor nominated in Alexander Leslie's will. The name of Andrew Leslie's wife was Margaret Hay, and Andrew Leslie had no right to the arms shown on “The Tower” being descended from the Leslies of Wardes in Aberdeenshire, and not from the Leslies of Rothes.

The initials on the stone from Dunkinty House are those of David Stewart, Commissary of Moray, and his wife, Marie Meldrum, daughter of Peter Meldrum of Laithers. David Stewart built the house afterwards known as Dunkinty House within ground that included the Manse of Rhynie and the manses of at least five chaplains.

“Innes of Invermarkie.”

The date, 1482 to 1528, given for Robert Innes of Invermarkie is too early. The first known Innes of Invermarkie was named Walter, and was succeeded about 1505 by his son, Robert, who was a prominent man in his day and died about 1553. The inscription may refer to him. His eldest son died before his father (about 1549), but was always known as Robert Innes of

Monycabock: he was the father of the second Robert of Invermarkie, the man who killed Innes of Crombie in 1580.

Though the monument of Bishop Alexander Douglas is not now exactly in its original condition, having at least one alien stone in it, and Monteith, for some unexplained reason, was unable in his time to read the inscription, the shields seem all right. The first shield shows the Bishop's own arms, with those (Innes of Innes) of his widow, Marie, daughter of Robert Innes of Innes. The other shields have the arms of his mother and grandmothers. The Bishop's arms are those of Douglas of Pittendreich, he being the male representative of the family. The same arms were used by James Douglas, fourth Earl of Morton and Regent of Scotland, his mother having been heiress of Pittendreich. Sir George Douglas, brother of the Earl of Angus, and a very prominent politician in his time, married Elizabeth, only child of David Douglas of Pittendreich, Provost of Elgin, and thereby obtained the lands of Pittendreich, and became father of the Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland. Thus, the parish of Elgin may claim among its notable men a Regent of Scotland. The same arms were borne by Archibald Douglas, Earl of Moray, who left a son, James, of whose history nothing certain is known, but he probably was the first Douglas of Pittendreich, the James Douglas who got from the Crown in 1468 the lands of Pittendreich. Bishop Douglas's father was Mr Alexander Douglas, Provost of Elgin, and his mother was Agnes Leslie, daughter of William Leslie of Aikenway. Agnes Leslie's mother was Marjory Dunbar, sister of the Sheriff of Moray. The Bishop's grandfather was James Douglas, burgess of Elgin, whose wife's name is not known, but from the fourth coat of arms may be conjectured to have been Kinnear.

STEPHEN REE.

Appendix B: The Canonries of the Cathedral

The exact composition of the Chapter of Elgin Cathedral has been studied by a number of scholars in the past but nowhere is there a definitive statement of the names of the Canonries, their associated prebends and the dates of their foundation.

In the wonderful publication, by *Alba Aosmhor* (Historic Scotland), of *Elgin Cathedral and the Diocese of Moray*,⁴⁶ the authors devote some considerable column-space to “the Parishes and Prebends” of the Diocese/Cathedral.⁴⁷ Unfortunately, their usually thorough scholarship lets them down a little in the matter of detail and it is found that three important prebends have been missed out – Duffus, Kingussie & Insh, and Duthil, which are, beyond doubt, prebendal churches. It is also said in this work that, “between 1203 and 1210”, the bishop, “gave the church of Kingussie ... to Gilbert of Cathcart”.⁴⁸ But reference to the *Registrum Moraviensis* makes it quite clear that the church was gifted to the bishop by Gilbert – this is shown in a confirming charter of the King given at Elgin on 25 August 1203-11.⁴⁹ In the *Registrum*, Kingussie appears on a number of occasions as a prebend, and a “Prebendary of Kingussy” (William) is mentioned in a charter of Bishop Archibald on 22 November 1253.⁵⁰ Duthil, gifted (1224-1242) to the bishop by Gilbert of Glencarny,⁵¹ appears in lists of the prebends in the *Registrum* from the time of Bishop Andrew de Moravia.⁵² However, Duthil is not what may be called a “high profile” prebend. Duffus, on the other hand, is recorded as a prebend from the days of Bishop Andrew,⁵³ and was one of the ‘premier’ canonries of the cathedral.

The following table gives a brief summary of all the prebends. It also includes information regarding a small number of ‘personal’ prebends which were created from time to time but were not associated with canonries and fell into abeyance on the death of the recipient.

Following the table, an extract from Stephen Ree’s work is given for each prebend, detailing the location of the manse occupied by the canon. In each case, this is followed by a brief description of the composition of the prebend.

⁴⁶ Richard Fawcett and Richard Oram, *Elgin Cathedral and the Diocese of Moray*, (Edinburgh, 2014).

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, 117-126

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 122

⁴⁹ *Moray Registrum*, 19.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, 68, 81, 103.

⁵¹ William Crammond, *Guide to Grantown and District* (Dundee, 1897), 27.

⁵² *Moray Registrum*, xvii

⁵³ *Ibid.*, 59.

Table 1. A List of the Prebends of Elgin Cathedral.

	Prebend.	Founded.	Recorded by Rampini.	Recorded by Ree.
1.	Dean's (Auldearn)	Poss. before 1203	Yes	Yes
2.	Precentor's (Alves & Lhanbryde)	1203-08		Yes
3.	Chancellor's (Fothervais then Strathouen)	1203-08	Yes	Yes
4.	Treasurer's (Essil & Kinneddar)	1203-08	Yes	Yes
5.	Archdeacon's (Forres & Logyfythenach)	1179-1188	Yes	Yes
6.	Sub-dean's (Dallas)	1226	Yes	Yes
7.	Succentor's (Rafford & Ardclach)	1226	Yes	Yes
8.	Strathouen & Urquhart ⁵⁴	by 1208	(Yes)	(Yes)
9.	Spynie & Kintrae	1203-1208		Yes
10.	Ruthven & Dipple	by 1208		Yes
11.	Moy	by 1222	Yes	Yes
12.	Kinnoir & Dumbannan	by 1222		Yes
13.	Duffus	1224 1242	Yes	Yes
14.	Petty & Brachelie	1224 1242		Yes
15.	Aberlour & Botriphnie	1224-1242		Yes
16.	Kingussie & Insh	1226		Yes
17.	Croy & Lunyn	1226	Yes	Yes
18.	Rhynie	c.1222		Yes
19.	Inverkeithny	c.1222	Yes	Yes
20.	Botary & Elchies	c.1222	Yes	Yes
21.	Advie & Cromdale	c.1222	Yes	Yes
22.	Vicarage of Elgin ⁵⁵	by 1226		Yes
23.	Duthil	c.1224	Yes	Yes

⁵⁴ This was the strange prebend that combined the churches of Strathouen (Inveravon) and Urquhart on the side of Loch Ness. Reference to a map will reveal that these two churches are separated by some distance. From 1226 this prebend was attached to the Chancellorship and so there was no separate manse associated with it.

⁵⁵ This included the older prebend known as Centum Solidorum.

24.	Fothervais (Bishop) ⁵⁶	1226		
25.	Unthank	1542	Yes	Yes

1. Dean: ... Manse lay in the north-east angle of the College, with Petty Manse to the south and the Treasurer's manse to the west.

There was a bridge at or near the old ford at Deanshaugh. In charters it has been called after the builder – Archbold of Inverlochty's Bridge. It was built some time before 1224. It lay close to the site of the present Deanshaugh Bridge.⁵⁷

In 1396 (September?) Walter {Herok} dean of Moray pays the King ... for a gift of timber to repair his own house at Elgin burned by the Prince's army.⁵⁸ (This was as a consequence of the Wolf of Badenoch's burning – 17 June 1390.)

The Dean's Prebend: Originally comprised the whole of the Church of Auldearn with its dependent chapel of Invernairn (Nairn). The Dean also had a significant estate and residence in the parish at Penick (NGR: NH 934562). In 1226, the 'altarage' revenues of Auldearn were detached from this prebend, by Bishop Andrew, and added to the prebend of the newly created post of Sub-Dean. The chapel of Invernairn (Auldearn) and the church of Dolays Mychel (Dallas) were also added to the Sub-dean's prebend.⁵⁹

2. Precentor: The Register of the Great Seal shows that on 15 December 1579, Mr Patrick Auchinleck, minister of Alves and, as such, Precentor of Moray, feued to Robert Innes of Invermarkie "the manse of the Precentor of Moray, with houses and garden, within the College of the Cathedral Church of Moray", bounded "on the west by the manse or garden of the chaplainry of St Catherine, on the south by the manses of the Rector of Aberlour and the Vicar of Elgin, on the road of the said College, and on the north by the royal road to Bishopmylne", and all be held by the Precentor of Moray.

Afterwards this right came into the hands of George Douglas, Bishop of Moray who, by a deed dated at the Palace of Spynie on 4 August 1588, transferred "the manse of the Precentor of Moray, with houses and garden", to his kinsman, John Douglas, Prebendary of Cult &

⁵⁶ The bishop's canonry was supported by the prebend of Fothervais. He had no manse in the Chanonry.

⁵⁷ Mackintosh, *Elgin Past and Present*, 37.

⁵⁸ *Calendar of Documents Relating to Scotland* [Cal. Doc. Scot.], ed. J. Bain, 5 vols (Edinburgh, 1881-1986), v, ii, 357.

⁵⁹ *Moray Registrum*, 69.

Fethane⁶⁰, to be held of Mr James Dundas, minister of Alves and, as such, Precentor of Moray,

This John Douglas on 21 December 1591, conveyed his right to Alexander Lindsay, Lord Spynie.

Lord Spynie on 29 June 1596, sold “the manse of the Precentor of Moray, with houses and garden, to Alexander, Lord Urquhart, and afterwards Earl of Dunfermline, who, on 24 September 1606, obtained confirmation under the Great Seal.

The above explains why the building was called “*Dunfermline House in Ruins*” on John Wood’s map of 1828.

Mackintosh adds the information that “the Precentor’s Manse was placed within a garden of two Scots acres.”⁶¹

The Precentor’s Prebend: The full revenues of the parish churches of Alves, Lhanbryde and Rafford, along with a *dabhach* of land in Alves, were erected into a prebend for the precentor by Bishop Bricius. It is suggested that the bishop had intended that the church of Rothies should also be added to this prebend, but the plan was never carried out.⁶² When the position of Succentor was created in the cathedral in 1226, a prebend was established, part of which comprised the church of Rafford which was taken from the precentor. In May 1328, a serious dispute broke out between the then precentor (Roger de Inverness) and his succentor (Martin), regarding where the boundary between Alves and Rafford lay.⁶³

3. Chancellor: ... extended from “the Common way that circuits the Cathedral Kirk” on the south to “the green ground near the water of Lossie called Lossie Green on the north and had the Manse of Croy on the west.

Chancellor’s Prebend: The position of chancellor was one of the earliest appointments made in the diocese. At first, from about 1207x1208, the chancellor enjoyed the prebend known as Fothervais (*vide infra*) and this arrangement received Pope Innocent’s confirmation at the

⁶⁰ Qwylt (Cult) and Fethane were lands of the family of Douglas of Dalkeith, within the shire of Peebles. In 1377 King Robert II gave a charter confirming the grant made by James de Douglas of Dalkeith, of the lands of Qwylt and Fethane, in the Sheriffdom of Peebles, for the sustenance of a chaplain in the Chapel of Dalkeith. (William Robertson, *An Index of many Records of Charters Granted by the Different Sovereigns of Scotland 1309-1413* (Edinburgh, 1798), 123; *Registrum Honoris de Morton*, II, 151. The church of Dalkeith began life as a chapel dependent on Lasswade. Later, Dalkeith became a Collegiate Church in 1406, and a parish church in 1467.

⁶¹ Mackintosh, *Elgin Past and Present*, 28.

⁶² Ian B. Cowan, *The Parishes of Medieval Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1967), 206-7.

⁶³ *Moray Registrum*, 137.

same time as he approved the establishment of the cathedral at Spynie.⁶⁴ In the re-arrangement and enlargement of the Chapter in 1226, the cathedral chancellor was given, instead of Fothervais, the prebend known as Strathouen & Urquhart⁶⁵ This had been the prebend of a simple canonry in the cathedral when it was at Spynie. It was composed of the teinds of the churches of St Peter at Invera'an with its chapels and a half *dabhach* of land, and the revenues of the church of Urquhart, some distance away on the shores of Loch Ness. Malcolm, earl of Fife, gave the church of Inveravon to the cathedral in 1206x1223 (probably 1208) along with one *dabhach*, and all oblations and tithes belonging to the parish.⁶⁶

4. Treasurer: ... to the west of the Dean's Manse. It extended from "the common way on the north side of the Cathedral Kirk" on the south, to the water of Lossie on canonry the north, and had the Dean's Manse on the east and the Chancellor's Manse on the west.

Treasurer's Prebend: Consisted of the whole revenues of the two parish churches of Essil and Kinneddar.⁶⁷

5. Archdeacon: ... lay between the Sub-dean's Manse and the Sub-Chantor's Manse.

Archdeacon's Prebend: The prebend of the Archdeacon is the oldest in the Chapter. King William I gifted the church of Forres to the bishop of Moray (1189-1198) specifically to support the Archdeacon who, at that time, seems to have been the only 'official' yet appointed in the fledgling diocese to support the work of the bishop. The church of Logy Fythenach (Edinkillie) may only have become joined to this prebend from 1236x1237. Batten considered that, the lands of Logy Fythenach were royal property, since he noted that:

Although Bishop Bricius had erected the canonry of Forres and Logyn-Fythenach for the benefit of the Archdeacon of Moray, yet, for some reason, the gift of Logyn-Fythenach required (royal) confirmation. This confirmation was enforced as a condition by Alexander in his grant to the bishop, in the month of September 1236, of Finlarg. He grants Finlarg in exchange for the wood called Cawood, and for Logyn-Fythenach, of

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, 47.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, 81.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, 50.

⁶⁷ Fawcett and Oram, *Elgin Cathedral and the Diocese of Moray*, 123.

which latter place the bishop should be bound to make a full grant to William, Archdeacon of Moray, and his successors for ever. This grant had probably been made in the interval between September 1236 and 1237.⁶⁸

6. Sub-dean: ... had “the commone hie stonewall which circuits the College” on the east, and the Archdeacon’s Manse on the west.

Sub-dean’s Prebend: When the position of Sub-dean was created at the Diocesan Synod of St Giles, May 1226,⁶⁹ the parsonage revenues of Dolays Mychel (St Michael’s, Dallas) and the altarage revenues of Aulderne (this latter from the dean’s prebend) were assigned as the prebend of the sub-dean, who acted in the cathedral as the dean’s assistant. Also included in this new prebend was the chapel of Invernairn (from the dean’s prebend).⁷⁰ This arrangement is confirmed in 1242 when we gain a little more detail. The bishop’s half-dabhach and the ‘*episcopalibus*’ were reserved out of the church of Dolays Mychel; the altarage of Auldearn included a ‘toft and croft’ there. The perpetual deaconry allocated to the cleric serving was reserved out of the prebend; all the corn teinds in both the parish of Dallas and the chapel of Invernairn were included.⁷¹

7. Succentor: ... had on the west “the common wynd or vennell”. This wynd is called “the Sub-Chantor’s Wynd” in 1654 and is now Wiseman’s Lane. At the south end of this wynd was the *South Port* of the College.

Succentor’s Prebend: At the Diocesan Synod of St Giles, the post of Succentor was created within the cathedral. It was given a prebend which comprised the churches of Rafford (taken from the Precentor’s prebend) and Ardclach. This latter was possibly taken from the bishop who probably had held it as part of his barony of Ardclach. Four merks annually were reserved from the church of Rafford to be given to the precentor,⁷² half at the Feast of the

⁶⁸ Edmund C. Batten, *The Charters of the Priory of Beaulieu* (London, 1877), 129, n.

⁶⁹ This was a diocesan synod, to which all the clergy were invited by Bishop Andrew. Because the building of the cathedral had only recently begun, the only place large enough to accommodate the synod was the parish church of St Giles in the burgh of Elgin. Hence, we know it as the Synod of St Giles.

⁷⁰ At this time, Invernairn (Nairn) had only a chapel and was within the bounds of the parish of Auldearn.

⁷¹ *Moray Registrum*, 93.

⁷² *Ibid.*, 69.

Purification of the B.V.M. and half on the Feast of St Peter.⁷³ We also learn from a charter dated to 1242 that, in addition, the succentor received the tithes known as the ‘*predialium de Burgyn*’ from the monks of Kinloss.⁷⁴ In this charter we are also informed that the succentor acts as ‘superior’ of the vicars of the cathedral who are in sub-deacon’s orders. In 1328, a serious dispute broke out between the precentor and the succentor regarding the boundaries of Rafford and Alves (*vide supra*).

9. Prebendary of Spynie & Kintrae: ... had the Manses of Duffus and Unthank on the east and Advie Manse on the west, with “the street that passes from the burgh of Elgin to the cathedrall kirk” on the north.

The prebend of Spynie was one of the original prebends associated with the cathedral when it was located at Spynie, but it may date from the earlier period when the cathedral had no fixed location. Bishop Andrew de Moravia added the church of Kintrae at a later date (possibly 1224x1226).

10. Prebendary of Ruthven & Dipple: ... the Manse of Kinnoir had ... Dipple Manse on the west. Kingussie Manse was next to Dipple Manse.

This prebend can also be identified from the time when the cathedral was at Spynie. But it may, also, date from the earlier period.

11. Prebendary of Moy: ... had Advie Manse on the east, “the stonewall that divydes the channoues mansis from the cheplanes mansis at the west, the samyn stonewall at the south, and the common way that passis from the hie street of the burgh of Elgin to the cathedral kirk at the north”.

The prebend of Moy was one of the eight created by Bishop Bricius and confirmed in 1226 by Bishop Andrew.⁷⁵ The prebend is described as comprising the ‘garbal teinds of Muiy’⁷⁶ (not the church of Moy). It was erected ‘*de novo*’ into a prebend by Bishop Andrew in 1226.⁷⁷ This church of Moy (NGR: NJ 016598) is not to be confused with the one that lies south of

⁷³ *Ibid.*, 93.

⁷⁴ *Burgyn* is Burgie (NGR: NJ 09_595)

⁷⁵ *Moray Registrum*, 69.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, 81.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, 55.

Inverness which, in medieval times was known as Lunnin (NGR: NH 772342) and was also a prebend of the cathedral at Elgin.

12. Prebend of Kinnoir & Dumbannan: ... had “the common wynd or vennell” on the east side and Dipple Manse on the west.

This prebend was certainly planned by Bishop Bricius and its creation was ratified in 1222 by Pope Honorius.⁷⁸ However, the creation may not have been effective until the Diocesan Synod of St Giles, in 1226. A further charter of Bishop Andrew reveals that this prebend was the gift of one his kinsmen, Walter de Moravia of Petty, and included all the possessions of the two parishes except for ‘the bishop’s share’ which he reserved to his mensa.⁷⁹

13. Prebendary of Duffus: ... lay between Kingussie Manse and Spynie Manse, and in the north-west corner of the original grounds of Duffus Manse lay Unthank Manse.

John Despanyding (of Spalding), canon and prebendary of Duffus, built the first Manse on land he had bought from William Vitrearius.⁸⁰ It was here that King Edward I stayed in 1303, and King James II in 1455. It was replaced in the sixteenth century, possibly at the same time that Unthank Manse was built c.1542.⁸¹ This building was, in turn, pulled down in 1838.

Possibly, this prebend was created c.1225.⁸² It had certainly been created by 1298 x 23 March 1310, when Johannes de Spalding, canon of Moray and prebendary of Duffus, gave the manse that he had constructed in the Chanonry to his successors. They are to pay 20s Stirling annually, to be shared amongst the canons, vicars, etc., who in vigils and mass, on the day of his ‘anniversary’, pray for his soul in the cathedral.⁸³

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, 55. (Given at the Lateran, 12 Kalends May).

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, 61.

⁸⁰ Elgin Recs., I, 250; *Moray Registrum*, 132. It is thought that William was the master glazier then working at the cathedral.

⁸¹ Mackintosh, *Elgin Past and Present*, 112.

⁸² In the charter of Bishop Bricius by which he created a constitution for his cathedral establishment at Spynie, and which is dated to 20 March 1207x17 June 1208, one of the signatories is “Andreas, rector St Peter of Dufphus”. (*Moray Registrum*, 46) It would appear from this that Duffus had not yet been annexed as a prebend but was still a parish church with its own rector. On 22 December 1214, Pope Innocent III does not include Duffus amongst those churches and land which Bishop Bricius had annexed to form eight canonries at his cathedral, and which the pope now took under his special care (*Moray Registrum*, 47).

⁸³ *Moray Registrum*, 132.

14. Prebendary of Petty & Brachelie: ... had the Deans' Manse on the north {and Duthil Manse to the south}.

On 20 April 1224, at the Lateran, Pope Honorius III confirmed that the corn (garbal) teinds of the two churches of Petin (Petty) and Bracholi (Brachelie) had been appropriated to create a prebend within the cathedral. This was done with the approval of Walter de Moravia, then patron of the churches.⁸⁴ Bishop Andrew confirmed, on 5 May 1226, that Walter de Moravia was the patron of the prebend of Petty & Brachelie (as well as Aberlour & Botriphne).⁸⁵ Soon afterwards, the two vicarages which had been created were united so that a single vicar could serve both churches. Cowan records that an attempt was made to annex the residual fruits of this prebend in 1501 to the Chapel Royal at Stirling but that this seems not to have been effective.⁸⁶

15. Prebendary of Aberlour & Botriphnie: ... the Precentor's Manse was bounded to the south by the manse of the Rector of Aberlour and the Vicar of Elgin.

These two churches were part of the gift of Walter de Moravia (*vide supra*, Petty & Brachelie) made to Bishop Andrew on 20 April 1224.⁸⁷ This canonry was confirmed by Pope Honorius III on 20 April 1224.⁸⁸ In another charter we find that Walter still held the second tithes the patronage of the church of Aberlour in 1226.⁸⁹

16. Prebendary of Kingussie & Insh: ... was next to Dipple Manse, and had Duffus Manse on the west.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, 61, 67, 81.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, 69.

⁸⁶ Ian Cowan, *Appropriation of Parish Churches in Medieval Scotland*. Unpublished PhD thesis submitted to the University of Edinburgh (1961), vol. ii, part 1, 58-9.

⁸⁷ *Moray Registrum*, 61.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, 67.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, 31. This charter confirms an agreement (*copositio*) reached between Walter and Bishop Andrew on that Walter holds the lands of Ardrillen (Alturlie), Lunnin (Moy, Inverness), Duldavy (Daviot) and Croyn (Croy); the advowsons of the churches of Croyn, Abirlouer (Aberlour), Buthrothyn (Botriphne), and Arteldol (Arndilly); and the second tithes of Abirlouer, Bracholy (Brachelie), Bucharem (Boharm), and Kynere-moneh (Kinnermonie).

The church of Kingussie, along with its dependent chapel at Banchory, were given to Bishop Bricius by Gilbert de Kathern.⁹⁰ This gift was confirmed by King William the Lion at Elgin on 25 August 1203x1210.⁹¹ The prebend was created in 1226 by Bishop Andrew by combining the churches of Kingussie and Insh⁹² and this arrangement was confirmed by him 1238x1239.⁹³ On 22 November 1253 Bishop Archibald, with the consent of William of Elgin, at that time prebendary of Kingussie, ordains that 20 marks yearly should be paid to the cathedral chapter out of the garbal teinds of Kingussie to make up for their payment of 10 marks yearly to Master Matthew de Urbe, papal '*scriptori domini*' for his lifetime. The prebendary of Kingussie is also to pay 1 mark to the chapter for expenses caused by the requirement to transfer the 10 marks to Berwick for payment to Matthew.⁹⁴

17. Prebendary of Croy & Lunyn: ... lay between the Chancellor's Manse and Inverkeithny Manse.

Bishop Andrew created this prebend by combining the two churches of Croy and Lunyn (Moy, Inverness) in 1226. In this charter the bishop also determined that, from that time, the prebendary of Croy would serve as the bishop's vicar within the cathedral.⁹⁵ In 1226, the churches of Croy and Lunyn were united to form a single cure, and they appear so united in the record of papal taxation of 1274.⁹⁶ Thereafter, no mention has been found of Lunnin or Lunyn, but, by the middle of the sixteenth century, Croy and Moy are found, forming a prebend.⁹⁷ In K. James II's charter establishing the barony of Spyny in 1451, Croy, Moy and Duldawauch (Daviot) occur sequentially in the list of estates comprising the barony.⁹⁸

18. Prebendary of Rhynie: ... Dunkinty House was built within the ground that included the Manse of Rhynie and the manses of at least five chaplains. {The implication is that Rhynie Manse, like the others to the east, extended northwards to Lossie Green.}

⁹⁰ In the POMS Database (www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/568/ accessed 15 August 2019) this is translated as Gilbert of Cathcart. However, it may refer to Gille Brigte, earl of Strathearn (1150 – 1223).

⁹¹ *Regesta Regum Scottorum*. ed. G. Barrow, et. al. [RRS]. (Edinburgh, 1960 -). ii, 476

⁹² *Moray Registrum*, 68.

⁹³ *Ibid.*, 81.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, 103.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, 68.

⁹⁶ *The Miscellany of the Scottish History Society [SHS Miscellany]*, (SHS, 1893-), vi, 45.

⁹⁷ *The Books of Assumption of the thirds of benefices: Scottish ecclesiastical rentals at the Reformation*, ed. James Kirk (Oxford, 1995), 214.

⁹⁸ *Moray Registrum*, 193.

At the Synod of St Giles (1226), Bishop Andrew confirmed that Rhynie was one of the eight prebends created by his predecessor, Bishop Bricius.⁹⁹ This would date its creation to before 1222.

19. Prebendary of Inverkeithny: ... lay between the Manse of Croy on the east and the Manse of Botarie on the west and extended from “the common way that circuits the Cathedral and leads to the North Port on the south to the water of Lossie on the north.

At the Synod of St Giles (1226), Bishop Andrew confirmed that Inverkeithny was one of the eight prebends created by his predecessor, Bishop Bricius.¹⁰⁰ This would date its creation to before 1222.

20. Prebendary of Botary & Elchies: ... had Inverkeithny Manse on the east, the highway to Bishopmill on the south and west, and the Lossie on the north.

In 1580 the Manse of Botary was already decayed in walls and roof (*in muris et tecto corruptum*), and “the College” of the present time probably represents the site of Inverkeithny Manse. }

At the Synod of St Giles (1226), Bishop Andrew confirmed that Botary & Elchies was one of the eight prebends created by his predecessor, Bishop Bricius.¹⁰¹ This would date its creation to before 1222. The prebend was composed of the parsonage revenues of the two churches.¹⁰²

21. Prebendary of Advie & Cromdale: ... lay between Spynie Manse and Moy Manse.

At the Synod of St Giles (1226), Bishop Andrew confirmed that the prebend of Advie & Cromdale was one of the eight prebends created by his predecessor, Bishop Bricius.¹⁰³ This would date its creation to before 1222. There is a confirmation by Malcolm, earl of Fife, of

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, 69.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, 69.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, 69.

¹⁰² Fawcett and Oram, *Elgin Cathedral and the Diocese of Moray*, 128.

¹⁰³ *Moray Registrum*, 69.

his gift of the patronage of the church of Cromdale, with its toft and croft, to the Bishop of Moray, which dates to 1226x1228.¹⁰⁴

22. Prebendary of “Centum Solidorum” & the Vicarage of Elgin: ... the Precentor’s Manse was bounded to the south by the Manses of the Rector of Aberlour and the Vicar of Elgin. It had a garden and dovecote. (This dovecote is still shown on Wood’s map.) The Vicar seems to have his Glebe Lands to the west of No. 111, High Street (where once stood the British Linen Bank.)¹⁰⁵

The original prebend, called *Centum Solidorum*, was founded by Bishop Andrew using a pension of 100s drawn annually from the altarage revenues of the parish church of St Giles in Elgin. The prebendaries of Centum Solidorum were required to pray especially for the bishop and canons, and particularly for William, bishop of St Andrews.¹⁰⁶ The Bishops of Moray had held the rectory of Elgin as part of their *mensa* from at least 1187x1189 when King William invested Bishop Richard of Lincoln¹⁰⁷ with the church of Elgin (with its dependent chapels of St Andrews (Pluscarden) and Manbeen), and the church of Auldearn (with its chapels of Invernairn, Rait, and Moyness).¹⁰⁸ However, the annexation of the rectory of Elgin was not effective until 1207 since it was held between these dates by Walter, clerk to the king’s clerk (Richard de Prebenda), and he did not resign it until he was elected bishop of Glasgow in December 1207. In time, the sum provided proved to be insufficient to support a prebendary and so, Bishop David Murray, at some point 28 June 1299 x 9 January 1326, annexed the whole of the vicarage of Elgin to augment this prebend. The vicarage had become vacant *de facto et de jure* by the resignation of Hervei the last vicar. Bishop David reserved his ‘episcopalibus’ and ‘procurations’, the teinds of salmon at the Port of Spey, and the croft known as “le Vicarishalch” (Vicar’s Haugh) which extended to 3 marks per annum, payable at Pentecost and Martinmas.¹⁰⁹ The Vicar’s Haugh lay north of the High Street from a point where the British Linen Bank once stood. On 25 January 1591-2, the Vicar’s croft of Elgin is described as “lying among the other crofts of the canons of Moray (between the croft of the

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, 63.

¹⁰⁵ Mackintosh, *Elgin Past and Present*, 224.

¹⁰⁶ *Moray Registrum*, 81.

¹⁰⁷ Interestingly, from early times, there was a prebend called “Centum Solidorum” in the cathedral of Lincoln. (<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/fasti-ecclesiae/1066-1300/vol3/p60>) accessed 16 August 2019.

¹⁰⁸ *Moray Registrum*, 42. Given at Kinghorn in the presence of no less than three bishops and eight abbots and three earls, who subscribe as witnesses.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, 133.

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." This croft, along with the lands of Hervinshauc and the manse, garden and tails of the said vicarage, were all part of the temporalities of the vicarage of Elgin.¹¹⁰

23. Prebendary of Duthil: ... "To the east of the Cathedral, between the road round the Cathedral and the Lossie, lay Duthil Manse, having "the King's hie street leading to the landis callit the Panns" on the south and Petty Manse on the north.

The lands of Kinveachie and Glencarnie are said to have been gifted to Gilbert of Glencarny,¹¹¹ by his father, Gilbert of Strathearn. The lordship of Glencarny included the patronage of the church of Duthil¹¹² (amongst others). This gift was confirmed by King Alexander II, on 12 February 1215.¹¹³ Since there is a canon of Duthil (Malise) on record 1232x1237¹¹⁴ the prebend must have been created between 1215 and 1237, most probably within the episcopate of Bishop Andrew de Moravia (1222–1242).

24. Prebendary of Fothervais: At first, in the constitution of Spynie Cathedral, this was the prebend allocated to the Chancellor (1207x1208). Then, from 1226, it was the prebend which allowed the bishops of Moray to sit in the cathedral's Chapter. At these meetings, the Dean was superior, and the bishop took a place as an ordinary canon. There was no manse associated with this prebend in the Chanonry since the bishop had his residences at Kinneddar and Spynie Palace.

It was Bishop Andrew's charter of 1226 which established '*pro tempore*' that the prebend of Fothervais was to belong to the bishop.¹¹⁵ On occasion, he is to be found signing himself as "*Andreas epis. et canonicus de Fotherueys.*"¹¹⁶ The prebendal income was derived from the lands of Fothervais (Ferness), Lythenes (Lethen)¹¹⁷, Lunyne (Highland Moy), Daldauy

¹¹⁰ *Elgin Recs.*, I, 248.

¹¹¹ Glencarny is the southern portion of the parish of Duthil.

¹¹² William Fraser, *The Chiefs of Grant*, 3 vols (Edinburgh, 1883), I, lvii.

¹¹³ A facsimile of the charter is given at <http://collections.shca.ed.ac.uk/items/show/37> (accessed 18 August 2019) On this site the charter is dated 1220-1226 but in the POMS database (www.poms.ac.uk/record/source/1826) it is given a probable date of 1215.

¹¹⁴ *Moray Registrum*, 84.

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 69.

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 81.

¹¹⁷ Lethen Bar (NGR: NH 956495) lies just north of the church and/or bishop's lands of Belivat, only a little distance from Fothervais. It is probable that these lands of "Lythenes" lay close by.

(Dunlichty) and Logyfythenach (Edinkillie) and all of which lands were parts of the bishop's baronies of Moy and Ardclach. It seems that Bishop Bricius had 'sliced' these lands off his own baronial lands to provide a prebend for the chancellor of the diocese. Bishop Andrew then, in 1226, when he provided the chancellor with the prebend of Strathouen & Urquhart, simply absorbed them back into his own possession, but kept them still as a distinct prebend.

25. Prebendary of Unthank: ... in the north-west corner of the original grounds of Duffus Manse lay Unthank Manse. Spynie Manse had the Manses of Duffus and Unthank on the east.

The Chapter of Moray was remarkable in that, for much of existence, its composition did not change. However, in 1542, the complement of prebends was increased by the addition of the prebend of Unthank. Unthank had been an ancient community (*muinntir*) of the Early Church and it is very likely that the naming of this new prebend was designed to celebrate this old link with the first Christians. The prebend was created out of the fruits of the free chaplainry of the Blessed Virgin Mary which Bishop Bricius had allowed Hugoni de Moravia, lord of Duffus, to build within Duffus Castle, (March 1207x1222).¹¹⁸ It was sustained initially on the garbal teinds of Aldetoun, a property near the ancient church of Kintrae (NGR: NJ 17_65_) on the southern shores of the Loch of Spynie. Auldton (Old Town) became part of the estate of Westfield (Dunbars of Westfield) (NGR: NJ 163653), where, to the south, is still to be found Newton (New Town). There was already a prebend known as Duffus so, in erecting this new prebend, an alternative name had to be found and Bishop Patrick Hepburn (1538-1573) seems to have determined to take the opportunity to commemorate the memory of the old *muinntir*.

Proposed Prebends:

Aberchirder (Marnoch). Bishop Bricius may have intended to use this parish to endow a prebend but he became engaged in a tripartite dispute with the King and Gillechriosd, Earl of Mar, over the rights of patronage. In the end the King's will prevailed, and all three parties 'thus amicably agreed that each would give in perpetual alms whatever right he had in the

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 211.

church'. Subsequently, the patronage was given to Arbroath Abbey 18 September 1203x1207 and Bricius' plans came to nought.¹¹⁹

Later, Bishop Andrew de Moravia appropriated the parsonage revenues of Aberchirder, including one *dabhach* of land, in addition to the patronage, to Arbroath Abbey 19 July 1224x20 June 1228.¹²⁰

Ad-Hoc Prebends:

Gartly. This church was appropriated to the episcopal *mensa* by Bishop Richard (1187x1203). On 27 April 1249, Pope Innocent IV commanded the bishop of Moray to make provision to Peter, son of Ingebald, a Roman citizen, of one or more benefices in the diocese of St Andrews, Glasgow, or Dunkeld. It is stated that Peter had been given Gartly by the abbot of Dunfermline, acting by papal mandate, but the bishop of Moray had objected, claiming Gartly as his own.¹²¹ On 27 November 1255 Pope Alexander IV confirmed to Archibald, bishop of Moray (1253-1298), the grant of the church of Gartly, which, though assigned to the episcopal *mensa* by the late Bishop Richard (1187-1203), he gave to his clerk, William, whom Bishop Andrew (1222-1242) made a canon, giving him the said church as a prebend, to revert to the bishop on William's death. After this, Bishop Simon (1242-1251), having held the church for some time (as part of his episcopal *mensa*), granted it to the Chapter, who restored it to the bishop.¹²²

Dalarossie. Another temporary prebend appears to have been created by 1539 for one Thomas Gaderar, using the revenues of the bishop's mensal church of Dalarossie, which reverted to the bishop on the incumbent's death.¹²³ Thomas was a witness to a charter of Bishop Patrick Hepburn on 16 January 1542 when the bishop granted the lands of Easter Ellochy (Elchies) to Duncan Grant and he is there described as prebendary of Dalarossie.¹²⁴ Gaderar was the Commissary of Moray c.1535 and the following year he is described as vicar of Invernairn – no doubt these were 'pluralities'.

¹¹⁹ RRS, II, 477; *Arb. Lib.*, 205, 206.

¹²⁰ *Arb. Lib.*, 208.

¹²¹ *Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland: Papal Letters [CPL]*, ed. W.H. Bliss et al. (London, 1893-), I, 258.

¹²² *Vetera Monumenta Hibernorum et Scotorum Historiam Illustrantia [Vet. Mon.]*, ed. A. Theiner, (Rome, 1864), 181.

¹²³ *Moray Registrum*, xxiii; Cowan, *Parishes*, 114.

¹²⁴ William Fraser, *The Chiefs of Grant*, 3 vols, (Edinburgh, 1883), III, 371.