

1. The Renfrewshire Templelands

T C Welsh

The Renfrewshire Templelands amount to about two hundred acres, an area which collected together, could be covered by a postage stamp on a one inch to a mile map. The majority ranged in size from half an acre to six acres, and being so diminutive, it might seem strange to make them the subject of an article. However, their special terms of ownership have given them a distinct history, a link with the Monarch as Steward of Scotland, an insight into the structure of our medieval towns and such status that they were chosen for mansions rather than mere lands for cattle to graze.

Grants of temple land were made mainly in the 12th century to provide income and support for the two charitable orders operating in the Holy Land during the Crusades: the Templars and the Hospitallers. The former were founded about 1118 to protect pilgrims, but became a powerful military order and engaged in trade and finance. The latter, also known as the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, were formed shortly after, and retained their charitable role, including the healing of the sick. The Knights Templar received their first Scottish grants about 1128 while the Hospitallers benefited later in the reign of David I. In 1309 the Templars in Scotland were arrested by the occupying English forces following the denouncement of the Order across Europe. The Templar holdings were gradually transferred to the Hospitallers, and in the absence of records it is seldom possible to identify which properties had originally belonged to which order. In Renfrewshire only one acre at Mearnskirk can be identified as an original Hospitaller grant.

One of the most interesting features of the Temple Lands, as they are more popularly named, irrespective of founding order, is the proximity to other church lands. This probably sheds some light on the donors of Temple Lands, as it would have been convenient to give lands to either of the orders at the same time as gifts to Paisley Abbey, or in such little time thereafter that no other commitment had been made. Often the Temple Lands adjoin land dedicated to the service of a Lady Chapel or altar to the Virgin Mary, with whom the Templars had a special association. This occurs at Inchinnan, Renfrew, Mearns and Eaglesham. The original Inchinnan Church, at the river crossing, was supposed to have been a grant to the Templars, and is accompanied by Temple Land and the Lady Acre which provided revenue for the upkeep of the Lady Altar in the church. At Renfrew the Temple Land lay between the main Kirk Lands and the church close to the Chapel Land, again serving an altar to the Virgin Mary. In Mearns the situation is more complicated in that the adjacent ground called Ladyland was moved in a land exchange in the late 13th Century from the Aldton of Mearns, near the present Mearns Castle. In that locality is a piece of ground known as Kilhill or Ladyland associated with an altar to the Virgin Mary in Mearns Kirk. In Eaglesham the Temple Lands adjoined the Lady Chapel Lands.

Comparatively little is known about the Renfrewshire Temple Lands from the late 14th Century until the Reformation. Being so small, they were administrated individually on nineteen year leases, to members of the order or to local landowners. However, in order to raise funds lands were later granted as feu holdings for which more substantial records survive. In 1452 the temple lands of Newton of Mearns were a gift by James II to his queen, Marie of Gueldres (1). In Renfrew two transactions are recorded which show the ownerships of three tofts or rigs of land

which were side by side. In 1463 Janet Ederdale sold her rig when in need of money to John Bully for twenty shillings. This land lay between those of the late Thomas Willelmi, on the west, and John Langmor, on the east (2). In 1476 John Bully sold his rig to John Knox, who also had the rig on the east. The other neighbour was William Thome (3). Tochquhone or Teuchen formed a significant part of the Inchinnan Temple Lands, with a valuation of seven shillings. In 1472 Sir William Knollis, Preceptor of Torphichen, granted a charter of feu farm to Bartholomew Johnson of Northbar (the original of that name near Erskine), comprising the temple lands of Tochquhone with their pertinents, formerly held by Robert Lord Lyle (4).

It is to Eaglesham that we go for the most detailed pre-Reformation history; this being due to the efforts of the Earls of Eglinton to avoid having land outside their control within the bounds of their Barony of Eaglesham. The Temple Land was held by John Crag of that Ilk in 1430(5). In 1450, following his death, his son James sold it to Richard Donaldson, a transaction witnessed by William Machane, Vicar of Eaglesham, and William Kerr, baillie there, and drawn up at Nethercraig which was the Lady Chapel Land. The charter was confirmed by Henry of Livingstone, Preceptor of Torphichen. The Temple Land was subsequently acquired by Alexander Tempillis, and on his death in 1502 it passed to his son John, who did service before Thomas Hamilton, Temple Baillie, for his right of succession. John granted it to Hugh, first Earl of Eglinton in feu farm for two shillings yearly, after which it remained under the Earl's control, becoming known simply as Temples (6). In 1520 John Crag of that Ilk still held Nethercraig from the Earl, with advocacion, donation and right of patronage of the Lady Chapel of Crag (7). His widow and son were still there in 1561 when they were compensated for damage done by one of the Earl's kinsmen (8).

A Rental Book dating from about 1540 preserves the valuations of the Renfrewshire Templelands (9). Inchinnan Church was independently valued at twenty pounds. The temple lands in Strathgryffe, the greater part of which were at Inchinnan, were worth thirty four shillings and four pence in rent. They were Barochan or Barnran, two shillings; Erskine or Hirskin, three shillings and four pence; Inchinnan, in four equal parts totalling twenty eight shillings, comprised two parts under the name of Stephanus de Colgare, one under the name of Regni Filius Spothan, and the fourth by Ionannes de Lessaw. In addition there was a twelve pence land called Terra de ponte, probably that beside old Inchinnan Church. A footnote adds that Belliis Croft and Pennyshill (at Inchinnan) were possessed by James Widraw. The Renfrew Temple Lands, being those east of the Black Cart, amounted to twenty nine shillings and six pence. There were two portions, each of three shillings valuation, under old names, Henricus Eufamie and Terra Johannis Coci; the remainder being given as place names, although one of these, Castleton, a two shilling land, is of uncertain location. The others were Crokestoun, Pollokis and Henglinham (Eglesham) each at two shillings, Newton in lie Mernis worth fourteen shillings, and that known as Leidis Soulre or Lylesweir at eighteen pence.

The total value of the Renfrewshire Templelands, besides Inchinnan Church, was sixty three shillings and ten pence according to the rent book. This compares to a valuation in 1637 of four pounds. Some lands are not readily identified, notably Capelrig, which was likely to have been as large as the Newton temple lands, and those across the Clyde in that former part of Renfrewshire known as Perthaykscot, namely Cult and Ryewraes, were later valued at twenty shillings. On the other hand

it is difficult to identify lands at Inchinnan which would amount to twenty eight shillings. Teuchen was worth seven shillings, Freeland at least as much again, but the remainder was insufficient to make up the balance. So the 1540 rent book does not solve all the identification problems. Not least of the difficulties is the translation of valuations into meaningful areas, since location and quality were also taken into account. Renwick proposed fifty two acres to the pound as a rough guide (10), on the basis of which the seven shilling Teuchen might have comprised eighteen acres, and for general reference two and a half acres may be equated to a shilling.

In January 1564, following a decision of Parliament the previous June, James Sandilands of Calder, the last Preceptor of the Hospitallers, surrendered all the temple lands in Scotland to Queen Mary and in recognition of a payment of ten thousand crowns, was granted them as a hereditary estate (11). Some of Lord Sandilands' papers survive, covering the last two decades of the 16th century, and these were preserved in a book published by James Maidement in 1830 (12). They give some further insight into the administration of the Renfrewshire temple lands.

The first secular estate 1564-1602

In 1584 Adam Hall of Fulbar, a burgess in Renfrew, obtained the temple lands of Tolquinhill and Ferry yaird. Bells Croft and Pendrieshill, which amounted to about four acres, were in 1589 leased to James Anderson and a year later divided between James Wilson and Jean Wallace. These were subsequently quartered, fourth parts being recorded for Margaret Miller and John King in 1593. They were to remain in this complex state up to the 19th century. In Renfrew in 1582 a certain John was given a quarter of five acres of temple land, and in 1593 John Modelwell, probably the same person, was granted two 'particulates'. In the same year William Sharpe and Marion Scheill were granted a temple tenement. Greenend of Crookston, to the east of Crookston Castle, was given to Jean Knox, Lady Dowchall (Duchal) and wife of John Porterfield of that ilk in July 1584. This was afterwards known as Porterfield's Greenend and also as Hapland. The other temple land in Crookston, known as the Temple Acre, was held by Matthew Ryburne in 1589 and by Janet Ryburne and her husband William Kirkwood in 1599.

In 1593 the Newton Temple Lands were divided between John and William Wilson, with exceptions. John was given the eight shilling lands comprising Tempill-hill, Southfield, Mallettscheuch and Brum; and William the temple lands of Maidenhill, Schawhill and the southern part of the temple lands of Newton. Missing are North Newton, Blackhouse, Silverknowes and Rysland: the first and last named are known to make up at least six and a half acres. Using an estimate of valuation, John's eight shilling land should contain about twenty acres, of which Mallettsheugh was five acres. Of William's holdings all three are known, respectively, half, one and six acres. Together with the exceptions they form at least fourteen acres, almost six shillings worth, sufficient to make up the balance of the fourteen shilling valuation. Capelrig, a separate entity of unknown extent, was granted to Robert More (Mure of Caldwell) in July 1593.

In the conventional history of the Scottish temple lands, all passed by a complex process to Lord Binning, later to become the first Earl of Haddington, in 1614, confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1617 as the Regality of Drem. However the Renfrewshire temple lands were never part of Drem. They had been sold by Lord

Torphichen in 1602 and became a separate regality known as Greenend, which was to be held by the King as Steward of Scotland, in commemoration of that special relationship of Renfrewshire with the Stewart Kings. Eaglesham was an exception, but was sold to the Earl of Eglinton in 1609, and was omitted from both Drem and Greenend.

The later secular owners

In 1602 Lord Torphichen granted to Sir James Semple of Bultreis all the temple lands and tenements belonging to the granter, lying anywhere within the circuit of the barony and shire of Renfrew (13). This was to be called the Tenantry of Greenend. In 1621 it passed to Bryce Semple of Cathcart, his heir, confirmed in 1637 by Charles I, for himself and as administrator for his son, Charles Prince of Wales, Steward of Scotland, to be held for his heirs and successors, Kings, Princes and Stewards of Scotland, in free regality, for a yearly payment of £4 Scots. In addition Semple was granted the six shilling and eight penny land of Easter Browncastell in the Barony of Kilbride (14). In 1673 Charles II confirmed Greenend upon James Semple, grandson of Bryce, adding the three shilling and four pence land of Watercruiks in Brownsyde in the parish of Strathaven(15). However the Semples of Cathcart were in debt and in 1685 they resigned Greenend into the hands of the Crown, with whom it remained for forty years. In 1725 when the Semples were selling off all their lands to clear their debts, it was briefly regranted so that it could be sold to John Maxwell of Blawarthill the following year. The 1726 charter was the first to specify the temple lands of Inchinnan: Freelands, House of Hill, Talquin, Little Ferrycroft, Craigiehall and Barns. In 1757 George III confirmed the Regality of Greenend upon Maxwell, now Laird of Nether Pollock, with the addition of patronage of the church of Eastwood (16).

A charter of 1816 gives the first detailed break-down of the Regality. In Renfrew: the temple lands called Lylesweir and an acre of land called Curriedaill; in the parish of Paisley those called Porterfield's Greenend and Dermontside. In Inchinnan they were Greenhead or Greenend, House of Hill, Talwhinhill, Pendreishill and Bellscroft, Freelands, Ferriecroft, Craigiehall and Barns; the temple lands of Freeland of Erskine and those of Barochan in the Parish of Killellan called Calphill. In Mearns the temple lands of Capelrig, Broom, Blackhouse and others were held in feu by James Douglas of Maidenhill, excepting the temple lands of Southfield, and those held in feu by the deceased Sir Robert Pollock of Pollock: Templebank, Guildacre, Pollocktoun and others. Finally there were those at Ryewrae and Cult in the parish of Renfrew north of the Clyde. As they make their first appearance here, and have valuations whereas the others do not, they may in fact be new additions to Greenend, in the same manner as those in Kilbride and Strathaven (17).

In order to obtain ready funds the Maxwells frequently feued the superiority to tacksmen or liferenters who collected the yearly payments. This intermediate level creates problems when tracing possession at the local level, as the tacksmen can be confused with the occupiers unless clearly designated. For example, Crookston and Barochan were given in liferent to Charles Sharpe of Hoddam in 1816 (18), but this was only as tacksman for the revenues, as the Earl of Glasgow and Malcolm Fleming were the occupiers. Inchinnan's superiority was given in liferent to a lawyer named Wilson (19). In Mearns the superiority was granted to the Shaw-Stewarts, the principal landowners in the parish, but in 1773 they sold the rights to Hugh Logan of

Logan, and by 1816 it was in the hands of James Douglas of Maidenhill, and subsequent owners of Maidenhill, who also acquired some of the feus (20).

The Regality of Greenend did not include the Eaglesham Temple Land, which was held in feu farm by the Earl of Eglinton, and had even been used as security on a loan between 1600 and 1602. In 1609 the Earl obtained a favour from Robert Williamson of Muirston, who had bought part of the temple lands from Lord Sandilands. In this Williamson "binds himself to procure Lord Torphichen to interest Hugh Earl of Eglinton in the foresaid temple lands of Eaglesham" in return for help in another land transaction. In March 1609 the Earl was granted the temple land, which he combined with the adjacent land to form the present farm of Temples(21)

The Individual Temple Lands

The temple lands are described in alphabetical order, with Inchinnan and Mearns subdivided and Cult and Ryewrae given together.

Barochan Also known as Calfhill and as a half merk land, it was part of Barochan estate possessed by the Flemings. In 1782 Malcolm Fleming inherited the estate from his father and did obeisance for the temple land before Sir James Maxwell of Pollock. Malcolm got into debt, and the estate was administered by trustees until sold to Cunningham of Craighends. It has been suggested that it was at Chapelton (now Chapel Farm) on the west side of Barochan Burn (22).

Castleton A two shilling land which has not been identified, although the hill known as Temple at Castle Semple, NS 3760 has been suggested (23). Since Semple of Bultreis (Beltrees, a mile east of Lochwinnoch) was the first owner of Greenend, it is likely that there had been a temple land in the neighbourhood which prompted the acquisition.

Crookston The larger temple land was known as Greenend or Greenhead of Crookston, Porterfield's Greenend or Hapland, and was situated at NS 531625, now occupied by Templeland Road and Hapland Road. Acquired by the Porterfields in 1584 it was occupied by a cadet branch of the family whose residence was called Hapland. Its latter history involved disputes over possession after Gabriel Porterfield died in 1732. It passed to his son Captain Gabriel Porterfield, and in turn to his son Alexander in 1760, who sold it to the Maxwells three years later (24). Temple Acre or Dermontside was in the town land of Old Crookston, although Haugh Hill has also been suggested (25). In 1792 it was part of the inheritance of George, Earl of Glasgow from his mother (26). It has sometimes been confused with Temple Hill, on the south side of Hawkhead, where there was a folly in the 19th century.

Cult & Rywrae Quilt or Cult, valued at 13 shillings and four pence, was probably at Scotstounhill, where the name West Cult appears on Roy's Military Map of Scotland 1747-55. It was part of Jordanhill and is first mentioned in 1625. Ryewrae or Ryvra is probably identifiable as the modern name Temple near Anniesland NS546691. In 1625 it was described as the six shilling and eight pence land called Tempillandis de Ryewrae, with a new extent of twenty six shillings and eight pence. In 1819 the liferent superiority was held by Peter Murdoch, then in Auldhouse (see Mearns: North Newton) (27).

Eaglesham The present farmhouse of Temples preserves in one of its gables a carved wheel cross, in the form of a hub, eight radials and a double rim. The temple land must have been in the western part adjoining the Lady Chapel Land at Nethercraig, the boundary being at NS598608. Here on the Temples side, is a spot called Priest's Knowe, traditionally identified with nearby Allerton Meadow, where conventicles were held during the Covenanting years. Although there is a small natural amphitheatre here the place name may have earlier roots than the 17th century. At Nethercraig there is a partly rock-hewn foundation, belonging to the pre-19th century farmhouse, which may be linked with the Chapel Land tradition.

Erskine Valued at three shillings and four pence in 1540, it is later referred to as a two and a half merk land, probably in the vicinity of Freeland House north-west of the church.

Inchinnan This contains eight subdivisions, Barns, Craigiehall (Pendreishill and Bellscroft), Ferrycroft, Freeland, Greenend or Greenhead, House of Hill, Newshot and Teuchen, but there is some overlap and uncertainty.

Barns Two acres on the north bank of the Black Cart Water near Brownsfield which after 1813 included houses. It may have been on the west side of Barnsford Bridge NS466674 (28).

Craigiehall, Carriagehall including Craigiehallhill, and Pendreishill and Bellscroft are all names associated with this four acre templeland in the heart of the village of Inchinnan. It included the Smiddie House, now a hairdressers beside the old post office at 121 Old Greenock Road, and the outbuildings behind it, including a barn built about 1818. It was acquired piecemeal by the heirs of M'Gilchrist before that date, including two portions belonging to Janet Whyte wife of Daniel Stewart (29). It was mostly within the junction of Luckiesford Avenue and Old Greenock Road.

Ferrycroft, Little Ferrycroft or Ferry Yard at the Ferry Boat of Inchinnan is probably synonymous with Terra de ponte in the 1540 rent book, and is shown on the north side of the Kirk of Inchinnan in early Ordnance Survey one inch maps (30).

Freeland This may be all or part of the present farm of Freeland, to the west of Craigiehall at NS 466689, but the extent is uncertain, being described both as a six shillings and eight pence land and as a four merk land. Specific reference is made to a detached plot of land at Luckiesford. It was known as Freeland Stewart up to 1600 when, following the marriage of the heiress to Matthew Brisbane, it became known as Freeland Brisbane. In the late 18th and early 19th century it was feued to a family named Kerr and leased by them to a farmer named Killoch, who eventually acquired full possession (31).

Greenend or Greenhead The farmhouse of that name lay south east of Craigiehall at NS478689. It belonged to Matthew Whyte in 1784, passing to his brother John in 1797, then to Matthew Whyte, soldier in the Scots Guards in 1808 (32).

House of Hill This is described as pieces of temple land in 1806, and there is some overlap with Pendreishill and Bellscroft in references. The mansion was built in 1741 after the M'Gilchrist family sold their original estate of Northbar, near Erskine. The

name Northbar was not given to the new house until early in the 19th century. In 1806 there were four heirs, notably Katherine M'Gilchrist wife of Dr Robert Balfour, minister in Glasgow, who resided there. In 1868 the estate was purchased by Archibald Campbell of Blythswood.

Newshot In 1615 James Hall of Fulbar, as heir to Adam Hall Burgess of Renfrew, his grandfather, was granted six roods of temple land in Newschot, north of Inchinnan (34).

Teuchen, Tochquone, Tolquinhill This corresponds to the modern Teucheen Wood at NS 483689, and belonged to the M'Gilchrist family, having belonged to Johnson of Northbar as far back as 1472. Then described as a seven shilling land, on previous estimates equivalent to about 18 acres, it was later described as comprising Tolqhinhill with a further acre on its north side. The present wood is about nine acres. The variation Tolquinhill recalls a property of the Duke of Lennox called Tulliquhewyns in Dunbartonshire which was often linked with Inchinnan in land lists of the 16th century. Either there was some confusion with the original Tochquone, or its proximity to the Palace of Inchinnan gave rise to a transfer of the name from the much larger hill north of the Clyde (35).

Inchinnan Kirk was amongst the lands sold to Robert Williamson in 1609, and later became part of the Regality of Drem. As a consequence the two regalities were uniquely placed side by side, as part of the Regality of Greenend, a two acre temple land called Ferrycroft (above) adjoined the churchyard on the north. In the 15th century the appointment of vicars was made by the Preceptory of Torphichen, amongst them Andrew Gudwyne in 1434, John Donaldi before 1461 and Duncan Mont in 1471 (36). The grave slabs, mostly 10th to 12th century, now removed to the new church in Inchinnan village, have little to do with the Templar or Hospitaller possession.

Mearns There were three components: Newton, Capelrig and Pollock in Mearns (Over Pollok). The Newton lands contained eleven divisions: Blackhouse, Broom, Burnhouse, Malletsheugh, North Newton, Rysland, Shawhill, Silverknowe, Southfield, South Newton and Templehill, after which Capelrig is described.

Blackhouse The size and location is unknown, but the farm of that name, now under housing, adjoined the Kirkland (figure 1), with the boundary near Waterfoot Road.

Broom Again the size and location are not known, but it was probably between Belmont House and Kilmarnock Road, in the vicinity of the pre-1820 mansion NS548567, contrary to the location surmised in Eastwood District History and Heritage (37), as the parks west of Broom Burn originally belonged to Rysland. Two parts of temple land are mentioned, one on the south side of the old mansion and one within Nether Broom, which lands extended northwards of the old mansion, between the Broom Burn and Kilmarnock Road (38).

Burnhouse or Maidenhill's Templeland comprised half an acre formed by two rigs of land in the north croft of Burnhouse, probably in the vicinity of the present Castleton Avenue NS549550 (39).

Malletsheugh A seisin of 1797 refers to a portion or possle of temple land extending to five acres of land or thereby, belonging to the Regality of Greenend. As later documents refer to buildings and adjacent kiln land, it was probably close to either Malletsheaugh NS 527553 or Nether Malletsheugh NS 531 557 (40).

North Newton Two adjacent plots form a triangle between Capelrig Road and Crookfur Road, now occupied by Crookfur Cottage Homes NS 539562. Peter Murdoch (see Ryewrae) had a mansion called Langbank here in 1820, which was moved to a new site at the turn of the century. The old mansion was replaced by Crookfur House, destroyed by fire in the late 1950's. In 1799 the plots were described as two acres, three roods and twenty one falls commonly called Crookfur, lying on the east side of the road leading from Newton to Capelrig, and three acres or thereby forming an enclosure called Langbank (41). Associated meadowland and miskyard (land prone to flood) are mentioned in some documents.

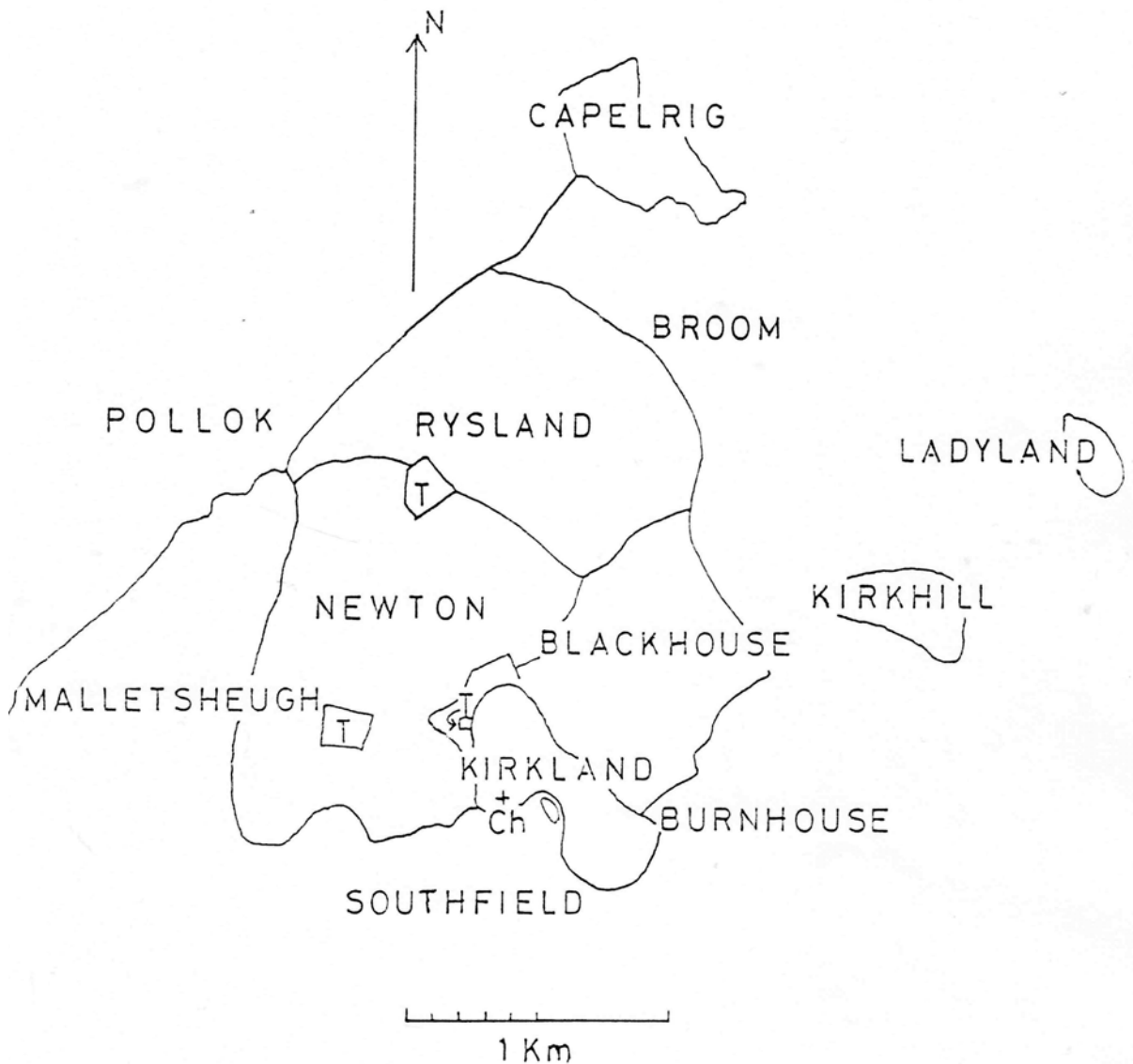


Figure 1: Mearns

Rysland The Little and Meikle Meadows, comprising two rigs and eleven rigs, and extending to one and a half acres (six roods) were held by David Barr in 1731 when he sold them to John Allason (grandfather of Robert Allason of Greenbank). In 1753 they were held by his son James. The location is lost (42).

Shawhill A single acre contained within a ruined drystone wall on the west side of the Kirk Burn, just below the waterfall and three hundred metres north-west of the church NS 541553. In 1791 it was owned separately from the surrounding church land, hence its survival as a unit. It is mentioned in a charter of around 1300 as belonging to the House of Torphichen, that is the Hospitallers. When Lord Maxwell acquired Mearns in the late 13th century, he was granted the superiority of the whole parish, including Over Pollok and Fingalton, whereas previously that part belonging to the family designated "de Mearns" had been in the north of the parish. Maxwell established a "nova villa", at least a village if not a castle, in a more central position, abandoning the old centre, referred to as the "Aldton Manor", situated to the east of the 15th century castle. The church at Mearns had been founded by the Pollok family, and as well as adjacent church land there were chapel lands within the Aldton, one of which was known as Ladyland, and which continued to support an altar to the Virgin Mary up to the Reformation. An exchange of about eight acres was agreed with the monks of Paisley Abbey whereby they surrendered two plots in the Aldton for new land in Shawhill adjoining the church lands, and surrounding an isolated acre of temple land (43). The transferred land continued to be known as Ladyland.

Silverknowes, Sillerknowes or Silverknowles was close to the church lands in the Aldton, beside King Henry's Knowe at around NS 557553. It was a farmstead in 1666 and 1695 occupied by a family named Clark (44).

Southfield An unspecified size and location, but as one of four temple lands making up an eight shillings valuation in 1593, it could have been around five acres. Being associated with meadowland places it could have been in the northern part of Southfield quite close to the church, but it could also have been at Langrig where there is a moated enclosure, perhaps a grange, at NS533547 (45).

South Newton Known also as Matthew Stewart's Templeland it was six acres in extent, and almost certainly the field called High Park on a plan of 1747 (46). This was in the angle of Paidmyre Road and Langrig Road, extending east beyond Arthurlie Drive and north of Ford Road NS536553 (see Figure 1). It was part of the Townhead lands created by Matthew Stewart in 1732 and later owned by the Russells.

Temple Hill The size and location are lost.

Capelrig This was separate from the Newton temple lands described above, and was valued at six shillings and eight pence in 1816, equivalent to about seventeen acres by the reckoning used in this article. This gives rise to a location problem, because the Capelrig estate, by virtue of additions, covered 375 acres in 1818, and the mansion house of that name was almost certainly on acquired land. Even in the 17th century the estate was sufficient to support three farms, and just one of those tenants returned £200 in rent in 1707.

The temple land belonged to Mure of Caldwell as early as 1593 and continued in their possession until 1765, except for a forfeiture between 1666 and 1688 for participation in the Pentland Rising. It provided a dower house to Glanderston in the years when the latter was the chief residence while Caldwell was rebuilt, and the completion of Caldwell preceded the sale of Capelrig to Robert Barclay in 1765. The residence is usually identified with Holm Farm, but there is a 16th century dovecote at NS546577, three hundred metres to the north. A carved celtic cross-shaft now in Kelvingrove Museum, stood one hundred metres north-north-west of Holm Farm. Although Capelrig is quite well documented as an estate, it is not possible to distinguish the temple land (47).

Pollok in Mearns There was a church south of Pollok Castle demolished after the Reformation, and eight shillings of church land, with which were associated two shillings of temple land. The church was one of two in Mearns gifted by the Polloks to Paisley Abbey, but following the Maxwell acquisition of the superiority of Mearns, the church at Pollok was relegated to the status of family chapel. In 1818 the temple lands comprised four parts: an acre called Guild Acre at the end of the crofts of Polloktown, one rood at the back of the same, a piece of land on the south side of the highway near Potterhill (later the blacksmiths) and a piece called Templebank (48). Polloktown is at NS 520563.

Renfrew It is perhaps significant that Renfrew should have the last word, as the historic centre of the region to which the Regality of Greenend applied, and the ancestral seat of the Stewarts on whose account Greenend was distinguished from the rest of the Scottish temple lands which were formed into the Regality of Drem. Here, the temple land formed a key element in the division of land within the burgh (figure 2), lying between the main church lands and the church and on the opposite side of the town from the castle. Two groups of temple land, divided into crofts, are described in 19th and 20th century deeds, but unfortunately most of the place names were lost in the reconstruction of Renfrew at the turn of the century. The main group of crofts lay south-west of Renfrew Town Hall, bounded by Hairst Street, Muir Street, Bell Street, Fulbar Street and Dunlop Street, with at least three quarters of an acre south on Muir Street, and centred NS 506676. The northern portion consisted of two tenements of temple land with yards, and a field called "The Butts" cut through by Muir Street in 1884 (49). The tenements appear to have fronted Dunlop Street and Hairst Street. In addition there was a tenement of land with yard in "Back of Water Row" (now lost) bounded on south and west by the highway in the Burgh of Renfrew, which is described in an 1887 deed (50).

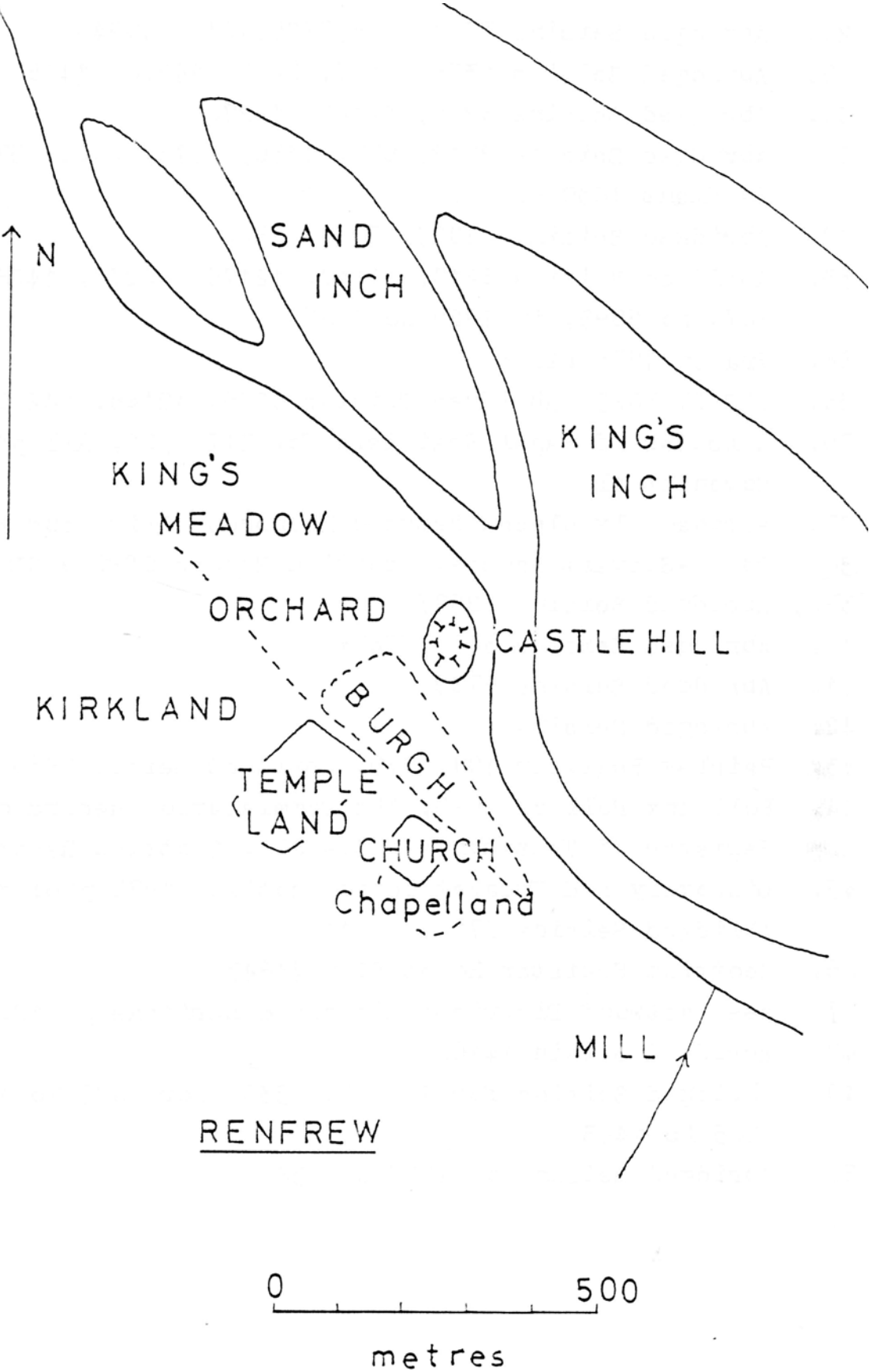


Figure 2: Renfrew

Notes:

1. Register of the Great Seal (RMS) Vol II 544
2. Cowan I.B., Mackay P.H.R. & Macquarrie A. "The Knights of St John of Jerusalem in Scotland" Scottish History Society 1983 doc 22, p81/2
3. Cowan et al doc 24, p84-6
4. Scottish Historical Review XII p330-331
5. Sir William Fraser, Memorials of the Montgomeries Earls of Eglinton 1859 Charter 39,40
6. Fraser 1859; Sir William Fraser, Inventory of the Title Deeds of lands formerly belonging to the Earl of Eglinton, 1857 (Scottish Record Office GD3 – Eglinton Muniments) 3682-3687
7. Fraser 1857 P73
8. Abstracts and Protocols of the Town Clerks of Glasgow, A. Renwick, Vol II publ. 1866 No 592
9. Rent Rolls of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem in Scotland. Scottish History Society p203-204.
10. A. Renwick Glasgow's Memorials 1908 p187
11. RMS IV 1499
12. Abstracts of the Charters and other Papers recorded in the Chartulary of Torphichen. James Maidment 1830
13. Sir William Fraser, The Chartulary of Pollok-Maxwell 1875 Bundle LII No 1
14. Fraser 1875 LII 2-4; RMS IX 747
15. Fraser 1875 LII 7
16. Fraser 1875 LIII 1-6
17. Fraser 1875 LIII 9-10
18. Fraser 1875 LIV 6
19. Abridged Seisin series 1 Renfrew of 1816 (12698)
20. Abridged Seisins 3674, 12587, 13250 & others
21. Fraser 1857 nos 3688, 3690, 3688; Fraser 1859
22. Cosmo Innes Origines Parochialis Scotiae 1850
23. Cowan et al p 224
24. Fraser 1875 LIV 1-4
25. Hugh Hopkins, Crookston Castle 1909
26. Abridged Seisin 3207
27. Inquisitions ad Capellam Domini Regis etc Vol II p 66, 68
Abridged Seisin 14947 (ser 1 Renfrew) Ryewrae should not be confused with Rywraes or Rywreaths near Paisley.
28. Abridged Seisins 7297, 7388, 7725, 10438, 10949
29. Abridged Seisins 1355, 4407, 8298, 14270, 14287 etc.
30. Abridged Seisins 8298, 12148, 14270
31. Abridged Seisins 9312, 877, 1836, 1975, 2666, 3724, 4200
Maidment 1830 No 51
32. Abridged Seisins 1033, 5070, 8826
33. Abridged Seisins 8218, 12148, 12179, 14270, 14287, in 1874 No 5893,
in 1922 No 1585
34. Fraser 1875 LII 3
35. RMS IV 3023 Abridged Seisins 8298, 12148, 14270
36. Calendar of Papal Registers Vol III p504, XII p 125 Cowan et al
37. erroneously placed between Lochbroom Drive and Broomvale Drive

38. Shaw-Stewart papers, Scottish Record Office GD 242 14
39. Abridged Seisins 12587
40. Abridged Seisins 1503, 3674
41. Abridged Seisins 5789
42. Abridged seisins
43. Paisley Register 101, 379; Abridged Seisin 2860
44. Poll Tax Roll of 1695; The Commissariat Record of Glasgow Register of Testaments 1547-1800, Scottish Record Society 1901
45. Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1975 p 46; 1982 p28
Abridged Seisin 2766, 11011
46. Scottish Register House Plan 44843
47. see Eastwood District; History & Heritage p 112
48. Abridged Seisin 14168
49. Abridged Seisins for 1887 No 3333, for 1899 No 1884 and 1905 No 1443
50. Abridged Seisin for 1887 No 3346.