

III.

CHURCHES CONSECRATED IN SCOTLAND IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY; WITH DATES. BY THE REV. WILLIAM LOCKHART, M.A., F.S.A. SCOT., MINISTER OF COLINTON, MID-LOTHIAN.

In the Pontifical of David de Bernham, bishop of St Andrews (A.D. 1239–1253), (*Pontificale Ecclesie S. Andree*), which has recently been issued from the Pitsligo Press (Edinburgh, 1885), under the editorship of Charles Wordsworth, M.A., rector of Glaston, there are certain important facts narrated of so authentic a character, in regard to many ancient churches and chapels in Scotland, which it may not be out of place to call attention to here, and also to have recorded in the *Proceedings* of this Society.

The MS. of this interesting thirteenth century Pontifical, or Book of Offices of the Scottish Church, as used by Bishop David de Bernham, seems, at a remote period, to have found its way out of Scotland into France. In all probability, somewhere about the fifteenth century, it was in the chapel of the French King. In the year 1712, it was found by two Benedictines in the library of the Seminary (or "Seminaire") of Chalons-sur-Marne; while in 1740 it was acquired by the National Library of Paris, along with other manuscripts, which belonged to Marechal de Noailles. This Scottish Pontifical is, therefore, now in the Paris Library, and numbered 1218 in the list of Latin manuscripts, but it is erroneously printed in the catalogue as "Pontificale Anglicanum." It is said to be a small quarto, well and correctly written, in a clear thirteenth century hand, and with musical notation; and consists of 142 folios or leaves of vellum, each measuring $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width by $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height. Each page has thirteen lines, and the offices contained in it are those for the consecration of a church—an altar—a cemetery or burying ground, and for the reconciliation of a church; and one such church is mentioned as having been so "reconciled," namely, that of the Holy Trinity at Berwick, "*post effusionem sanguinis*," as the result of a deadly quarrel there between two Scolocs, Scologs, or "*clerici scholares*." On the second and third leaves of this ancient

book of ceremonies, there is the record of the consecration of many churches and chapels, in the diocese of St Andrews in Scotland, for which the volume was used—in the case of 140 of these churches—by Bishop David de Bernham, in the years 1240–1249; and in the case of two, by Bishop William Wishart, in the year 1276. (*Pont. Eccl. S. And.*, pp. ii. iii. iv. vi.)

The first mention of David de Bernham,¹ in any known writing, is in the Chartulary of Dunfermline Abbey, where he appears along with others as a witness in a charter of Bishop William de Malvoisin, giving a grant of the teinds of the church of Kinglassin (Kinglassy in Fife), to the church of the Holy Trinity of Dunfermline, and the monks serving God there. The entry in the deed referring to David de Bernham, is the following:—

᠒AĠRIS DD DE BERNHAM,

and it is dated at Dunfermline in the year 1234, and on the day of the Feast of the Purification of the Virgin. (*Regist. de Dunf.*, p. 64, c. No. 107.)

There is a charter, No. 116 in the Dunfermline Chartulary, referring to the church of “*Abircrumbi de Fij*,” but whether it is by Bishop William or Bishop David does not appear. But the following charter, No. 117, is by David de Bernham, he having at this time become Bishop of St Andrews; and in this charter he grants to the abbot and convent of Dunfermline the church of Kirkcaldy, with all its pertinents, they, the said abbot and convent, being held bound to provide vicars for the said church, and hospitality to the bishop himself. This deed is dated at “*Inchemurthoe vi° Id Nouembr*”—that is, the 8th November 1240 (*Regist. de Dunferm.*, c. 117, p. 70). [*Dal. Mon. Antiq.*, pp. 67, 68.] (*Hend. An.*, p. 76.)

¹ His real surname was Bernham. He was born in the town of Berwick, and descended of an ancient family of burgesses there. In the chartulary of the Priory of St Andrews, he is designed Camerarius Scotiæ, and mentioned along with his brother “*Robertus Bernham, burgensis de Berwick*,” who is probably the same person who was afterwards Mayor of Berwick, anno 1249. [*Nicolson, Border Laws*], Note; Keith's *Hist. Cat. of Scottish Bishops*, p. 16. In another note on the same page it is stated, that in the “*Cartulary of Paisley*,” there is a confirmation of certain subjects “*by David, bishop of St Andrews, in the year 1247.*”

The foregoing deed is confirmed by a charter of the Prior and Canons of St Andrews (*Regist. de Dunf.*, c. 118, p. 70), and in this charter Bishop David's name again appears.

The next charter, No. 119, is a very formal one, and in it David de Bernham grants to the monks of Dunfermline the churches of Woolmet, and Little Kinghorn (" *Wymet (et) de parua Kingorn* "), for charitable purposes; and this deed, which is duly sealed and attested by witnesses, is dated at Tinighā (Tynningham in East Lothian ?), the 12th kalend of January—that is, the 21st December 1240 (*Regist. de Dunf.*, pp. 71, 72, c. 119).

Nothing apparently is known of the date of the birth of David de Bernham, the bishop by whom the book was chiefly used, or of the title de Bernham, unless a surname, or unless it be some town or locality then known as Bernham¹ (Benholme). He is stated to have been a sub-deacon of the church (Theiner, *Vet. Mon. Hib. et Scot.*, p. 39); and according to John de Fordun (*Scotichronicon*, lib. vi. cap. 42), he was chamberlain to Alexander II.; was elected bishop of St Andrews in succession to William de Malvoisin, a Frenchman, on the 2nd June (iiiij Non. Junii) 1239; and consecrated by the Bishops of Glasgow, Caithness, and Brechin, on St Vincent's day (January 22) of the following year.² In regard to his election and consecration, Wyntoun thus writes (*Oryg. Chron.*, ii. p. 242, Skene)—

And eftyre that this Williame was dede,
Thare postulyd was intil his sted,
Off Dunkeldyn the Byschape
Joffray. But till hym the Pape
Be na way grawnt wald hys gud will;
Bot leve the chanownys he gave till
Agayne to mak electyown,
And for to ches a gud persoun.
Than chesyd thai Dawy off Barname,
Ane honest clerk and off guid fame,
Chwmyrlane that tyme off Scotland;

¹ Spottiswoode, in his History, calls him David Benham.

² Keith and Spottiswoode erroneously put the Bishop of Dunblane (Clement) among the consecrators, instead of the Bishop of Brechin.

That to the Pape wes welle lykand.
 And in Scotland by byschapys thre
 Confermyd and sacryde bathe wes he,
 Off Glasgw, Brechyn, and Catenes;
 This Dawy by theme mad byschape wes.

Soon after his consecration he was summoned by Pope Gregory IX., along with the other Prelates of Christendom, to a general council at Rome, for the purpose of attempting to hurl the emperor, Frederick II. of Germany, the so-called great enemy of Christianity, from his throne. "But Frederick, in the year 1241, captured the Genoese fleet which was carrying the greater part of the prelates to the council at Rome, and seizing the persons and the treasures of the Prelates he cast them into prison" (*Mosh. Cent.*, xiii. part 2, chap. ii. sec. 10). David de Bernhame and the Bishop of Glasgow¹ were evidently among the captives, for Spottiswoode (*lib. ii. pp. 43, 44, Lond. 1655*) states that Frederick "set them at liberty upon their promise to return home—a promise which they gave, but nevertheless sent on their procurations to Rome by some other religious person."² Soon after his return to Scotland, David de Bernhame evidently set about the work of discharging vigorously his episcopal functions, among which there was the consecration of the churches of his extensive diocese—a diocese which at that time extended from the English Border to Aberdeen. The work of consecration commenced early in the summer of 1240, and being taken up at intervals ended in the autumn of 1249. With the king's consent, according to Spottiswoode (*lib. ii. pp. 43, 44*), David de Bernhame called an assembly at Perth in 1242, at which the king and many of

¹ It is evident that the Bishop of Glasgow, who accompanied Bishop de Bernham to the General Council at Rome, which was called by Pope Gregory IX. in 1240, was William de Bondington, a native of Berwickshire, and formerly rector of [Edelstone] Eddleston, in Peeblesshire. This bishop previously held various offices under Alexander II., was elected Bishop of Glasgow in 1232, "and consecrated in the Cathedral Church by Andrew, bishop of Moray, 'Dominica post nativitatem beatae Mariae, anno Dom. 1233 [Melros].'" This bishop finished the Cathedral of Glasgow out of his own liberality, and in the last year of his life introduced into his diocese the use of the liturgical form of the church of Sarum or Salisbury. Some say he died in 1257, others in 1283. He was interred in the Abbey Church of Melrose, near the high altar (Keith, *Cat. Scot. Bishops*, pp. 238-39).

² The council was not held, for Gregory IX. soon after died.

the nobility were present. This assembly met in June and July, and there "many good constitutions" were erected for the "reformation of abuses," and for securing the "clergy in their possessions and rights."¹ In 1249 (8th July) Alexander II. died at Kerrera, near Oban, in the West Highlands, and David de Bernham performed the ceremony of anointing Alexander III. at his coronation at Scone, on the 13th July 1249. He was also present at the translation of Queen Margaret at Dunfermline, on the 13th July 1250, regarding which Wyntoun thus writes (B. vii. 10):—

The thryd Alysandre bodyly,
 Thare wes wyth a gret company
 Of erlys, byschapys, and barownys,
 And mony famows gret persownys ;
 Of Saynt Andrewys thare wes be name
 The Byshope Davy of Barnhame,
 Robert of Kyldleth syne
 That Abbot was of Dunfermylne,
 Powere had thai than at fulle
 Grawnted be the Papys bulle
 To mak that translaytoun.

Alexander III. was crowned when he was eight years old, and at the age of ten he was married to Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England. This ceremony was performed at York, and David de Bernhame and several of the nobility of Scotland attended "to see all things duly performed." On the 26th April (vi. Kal. Maii) 1253 Bishop David de Bernhame died at Nenthorn (Narthanthira), and was buried in Kelso, "contra protestationem ecclesiae Sancti Andreae," having been bishop thirteen years three months and nine days (John de Fordun, *Scot.*, lib. vi. cap. 42).

The editor of the Pontifical expresses his surprise "that so many as 140 churches should have been dedicated by one bishop in the space of about ten years," and suggests that a constitution proceeding from a Legatine Council held in Edinburgh in 1239, under the authority of Cardinal Otho, was the cause of so much zeal (*Pont. Eccl. S. And.*, p. v.). But probably the activity and success of the Dominican and Franciscan

¹ In the spring of the same year, a synod is said to have been held at Musselburgh, where some canons were enacted (*Pontif. Eccl. S. And.*, p. xxi.).

Fathers, who had shortly before this come into Scotland, had a good deal to do with the energy now displayed in the work of consecration by the authorities of the Church.

It may be sufficient to close this notice of David de Bernhame by the following from John of Fordun (lib. vi. cap. 42):—

“Hic collegio suo durus et inhumanus exstitit diversis exactionibus, auguriis et extortionibus fatigavit; et ecclesiam de Inchture, quam pie memorie rex Willelmus Canonicis ante dederat, injuste et de facto abstulit: sed inde modicum lucri reportavit, quia subito post, in aegritudinem incurabilem incidit, per quam ad extremam horam perveniens, restituta tamen eis ecclesia.”

However, from what has been already said, it will be seen that David de Bernhame must have been an earnest and zealous prelate of the church. The diocese of St Andrews in his days included at least Berwickshire, all the Lothians, and the counties on the east coast of Scotland between the Forth and the Dee, and in it there were 8 deaneries and 234 churches (*Pont. Eccl. S. And.*, p. xxv. note).

The following is the list of churches contained in the Pontifical. No mention is made of any cemetery or altar having been consecrated:—

“Hae sunt ecclesiae quas dedicavit Epc. David.”

[A.D. 1240.]

St Edwin's, Lasswade (Lessewade),	6th May.
The Preaching Friars of Perth (fratrum predicatorum de Perth),	14th May.
St Nicholas', Berwick (Sci. Nicholai de Berwyeh),	8th July.

[A.D. 1241.]

Kirkton (Kirketun), now St Ninian's, Stirlingshire,	16th August.
Mertoun (Mertun juxta dribgh), Berwickshire, near to } No month or	} day mentioned.
Dryburgh,	
St Cuthbert's, Yester (Yestrith), in Gifford, Haddingtonshire,	do.
St Baldred's, Linton (Lintun), Haddingtonshire,	do.
Forteviot (Fertheuiet), Perthshire,	do.
Kinnettles, Forfarshire,	11th November.
St Cuthbert's, Mid-Calder (Calledouere Com.), Mid-Lothian,	14th March.

St Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, under the Castle (Sci. Cuthberti de Edenburgh. sub Castro),	16th March.
Holy Innocents' Church, Channelkirk (Childenechirch), Berwickshire,	23rd April.

[A.D. 1242.]

St Michael's, Gordon (Gordun), Berwickshire,	28th March.
St Nicholas', Stichill (Stichill), Roxburghshire,	30th March.
Chapel of Lord W. son of Con. Fogo (capella domini W. fil. con. apud Foggho), Berwickshire,	2nd April.
Greenlaw (Greenlawe), Berwickshire,	4th April.
Langton (Langetun), Berwickshire,	6th April.
St Kentigern's, Polwarth (Poulwurth), do.,	7th "
Chirnside (Cherneside), do.,	10th "
Holy Trinity, Berwick (See Trinitatis de Berewych), " <i>reconciliata post effusionem sanguinis</i> ,"	15th "
Baro (Baruwe) (Garvald), Haddingtonshire,	24th "
Pencaitland (Penkathland), do.,	1st May.
Cockpen (Kokepen), Mid-Lothian,	4th May.
St Michael's (Arch.), Linlithgow (Linlitheu)	22nd "
Collace (Culas prope Pert), near Perth, S. Ucan,	4th June.
Falkirk, " <i>Eccl. que vocatur varia capella</i> ,"	12th "
Strachan (Strachyn), Kincardineshire, B.V.M.,	16th "
Nigg, " <i>Nig ultra le moneth</i> ," do.,	30th July
St Ternan's, Arbuthnott (Aberbuthenoth), do., No month or day mentioned.	
St Arnold's, Kineff, do.,	5th August.
¹ St Cyrus (Cyricus), " <i>Eggesgerch</i> ," do.,	7th "
Marykirk, B.V.M., " <i>Aberluthenoth</i> ," do.,	9th "
St Arnold's, Tannadice, " <i>Tanetheys</i> ," Forfarshire,	11th "
Inverkeilor (Inuerculethere), (St Macconoc), do.,	17th "
St Vigeans of Arbroath (Sci. Vigiani de Aberbroth), do.,	19th "
Aberlemno (Aberlimenach), do.,	21st "
St James', Forfar (Forfare), do.,	23rd "
St Fergus', Glamis (Glammes), do.,	25th "
St Medan's, Airlie (Erolyn), do.,	27th "
Newtyle (Newetyl), do.,	29th "
St Mernans, Fowlis Easter (Fugeles), (Lundie), Perthshire,	31st "
St John the Baptist, Perth (Perth),	5th September.

¹ Nine dedications marked with an asterisk in Bishop de Bernham's list are also mentioned in the *Regist. Prior. S. Andreae*, p. 348. These are St Cyrus, Linlithgow, Fowlis Easter, Scoonie, St Andrews, Markinch, Portmoak, Rossie in Inchture, and Lathrisk.

Abdie (ebedyn), Fifeshire,	5th September.
Flisk (Flisch), St Macgridan or St Adrian, Fifeshire,	7th „
Woolmet (Wymeth), Newton, Mid-Lothian,	4th October.
Seaton (Seethun), Haddingtonshire,	6th „
St Andrew's, Gulane (Golyn), do.,	8th „
North Berwick " <i>Eccl. monialium conuentual de North-</i> <i>bewych</i> ," Nuns of N. Berwick, Monastery of S. Mary,	10th „
St Michael's (Arch.), Innerwick (Inuerwych), Haddington-	
shire,	17th „
Oldhamstocks (Aldhamstoch), Haddingtonshire,	19th „
Legerwood (Leiardeude), Berwickshire,	30th „
Wedale (Wedal), Stow, B.V. Mary, Mid-Lothian,	3rd November.
Earlston (Erseldun), Berwickshire,	20th March.

[A.D. 1243.]

Kelso (Kalcho), B.V.M. and S. John, Roxburghshire,	27th March.
Fogo (Fogeho), Berwickshire,	29th „
Lennel (Leinhali), Coldstream, do.,	31st „
Hilton (Hiltun), Whitsome, do.,	2nd April.
Horndean (Woruerden), Ladykirk, do.,	4th „
Hutton (Hotun), do.,	6th „
Aldham (Aldha), St Baldred's, Haddingtonshire,	23rd „
Smallholm (Smalha), Roxburghshire,	29th „
Carrington (Kerintun), Mid-Lothian,	2nd May,
Ratho (Rathewe), B.V.M., do.,	5th „
Carriden (Karreden), Linlithgowshire,	7th „
Airth (Erth), Stirlingshire,	10th „
Kinghorn (" <i>Magna Kingorn</i> "), Fifeshire,	17th „
Kinghorn (" <i>Parua Kingorn</i> "), do., Kirkton, Burnt-	
island, St Serfs,	19th „
Kinglassie (Kinglassyn), St Glascianus', Fifeshire,	27th „
Scoonie (Seonyn), St Memma V., do.,	30th „
St Andrews, " <i>Eccl. Parrochialis Sci. Andree</i> ," Holy	
Trinity,	Fifeshire, 17th June.
Kelly (Kellyn), Carnbee, do.,	19th „
Craill (Kara), St Maelrubha, do.,	21st „
Kilrenny (Kilretheny), St Ethernanus, do.,	26th „
Anstruther (Eynstrother), St Adrian's, do.,	28th „
Kilconquhar (Kilcunewath), St Monan's, do.,	12th July.
Newburn (Nithbren), do.,	15th „
Largo (Iargath), do.,	17th „
Markinch (Marking), St John Baptist and St Modrust, do.,	19th „

Portmoak (porthmooch), St Stephen's and St Moan's, Kinross-shire,	23rd July.
Kilgowrie (Kilgoueryn), Kilgovn, Falkland, Fifeshire,	26th "
Lathrisk (losserech), St John Evan. and St Athernise, Fifeshire,	28th "
Collessie (callesyn), Fifeshire,	30th "
Dairsie (deruesyn), B.V. Mary, do.,	2nd August.
Cults (Cuilte),	8th "
Errol (Erol), Perthshire,	9th "
Inchture (Inchethor), do.,	11th "
Rossie (Rossinclerach), Inchture, St Laurence M. and St Coman C., Perthshire,	13th "
Barry (Barri), Forfarshire,	18th "
Craig, " <i>Inchebrioch</i> ," St Braoch's, do.,	23rd "
Logie (login cuthel), St Martin's, do.,	25th "
Aldbar (Aldebar), do.,	27th "
Restennet (Rustinoth), St Peter's, do.,	30th "
Kirkden (Edvin), Idvies, Evies, St Ruffus, do.,	1st September.
Meithie-lour (Mathynlur), do.,	3rd "
Inverarity (Inverarethin), St Monan's, do.,	6th "
Benvie (Banevyn), do.,	9th "
Lochee, Forfarshire (Logyndud),	11th "
Blairgowrie, Perthshire (Blare),	13th "
Auchterderran, Fifeshire (Vrchardereth),	27th "
Livingstone, Linlithgowshire (Leuingest),	30th "
St Giles, Edinburgh (Sci. Egidii de edenbgh),	6th October.
Longformacus, Berwickshire (Ellum),	11th March.

[A.D. 1244.]

Athelstaneford, Haddingtonshire (Elftanefford),	7th April.
Tranent, do., (Trauernent),	11th "
Cranstoun (cranestun), Mid-Lothian,	17th "
Salton (Saultune), Haddingtonshire,	21st "
Church of the Minorites of Berwick (Eccl. fratrum minorum de Berewich),	6th May.
Inverkeithing (Inuerkethyn), Fifeshire,	26th August.
Leuchars (Loeres), (S. Athernise), do.,	4th September.
Kemback (Kenebach), do.,	6th "
Liston (Listun), Kirkliston, Linlithgowshire,	11th "
Ecclesmachan (Eglemanechy), Linlithgowshire,	13th September.
Bolton (Boltun), Haddingtonshire,	18th "
Scotland's Wells (hospital de fonte scot.), Kinross-shire,	10th October.

Fordoun, S. Palladius (Fordune), Kincardineshire,	17th October.
Laurencekirk, Conveth (Cuneueth), S. Laur., do.,	19th „
Heriot (Heriet), Mid-Lothian,	6th March.
Morham (Morham), Haddingtonshire,	9th „
Kirkaldy (Kirkaldin), S. Pat. (or) (S. Britius?), Fifeshire,	21st „

[ANNO 1245.]

Dysart (Disarth), S. Serf's, Fifeshire,	26th March.
Leslie, Fetkill or Fitekill (Methkal), do.,	28th „
Auchtermuchty, Holy Trinity (Vchermukedi), do.,	31st „
Scotstarvit, Cupar (tharvet), do.,	3rd April.
Moonzie (Vchthermunesin), do.,	5th „
Whittingham (Wytingeha), Haddingtonshire,	7th May.

[ANNO 1246.]

Eassie, S. Fergus's (Essy), Forfarshire,	15th May.
Fetteresso, S. Caran's (Fetherassach), Kincardineshire,	25th „
Kinross, S. Serf's (Kinross), Kinross-shire,	27th June.
Hirsel, Coldstream (Hershill), Berwickshire,	31st July.

[ANNO 1247.]

Gogar, Corstorphine (Goggere), Mid-Lothian,	23rd May.
Kirknewton, S. Cuthbert's, East Calder (Calledoure Clere), Mid-Lothian,	31st „
Methven (Methfen), Perthshire,	25th August.
Swinton, Simprin (Simprig), Berwickshire,	25th June.
S. Monace's, Abercrombie (Abercrumbin), Fifeshire,	24th October.

[ANNO 1248.]

Hales, S. Cuthbert's, Colinton (Halis), Mid-Lothian,	27th September.
Eccles, S. Cuth. and S. And. (Eccles), Berwickshire,	4th October.
Coldstream (Kaldestrem), do.,	6th „

[ANNO 1249.]

Kettins (Ketenes), Forfarshire,	18th April.
Strathmartin, S. Martin (strahittinmartin), Forfarshire,	18th May.
Clackmanan, S. Serf. (clacmanan), Clackmannanshire,	24th August.

[ANNO 1276.]

Hee sunt ecclesie quas dedicavit Eps. Wills (Bishop William Wishart).	
Dunottar, S. Ninian (Dunothy),	15th May.
Chapel of Cowie, Feteresso B.V.M., Kincardineshire (Capella de Collyn, &c. Ita quod nullu preiudiciu generetur matrici ecclesie de Fethyressach),	22nd May.

The identification of many of the places in the above list, with the

names of the Saints, is due to the research of the Rev. James Gammack, M.A., Drumlithie, now of Wellington House, Aberdeen, whose interesting "Itinerary of a Bishop of S. Andrews in the Thirteenth Century, communicated in February 1883 to the *Scottish Guardian*, is inserted in a more correct form in the *Pontificale*. With the consent of Mr Gammack, "*Listun*" and "*Eglemanechy*" have been taken out of Forfarshire, and identified as churches in Linlithgowshire. The days of the month, in Bishop David de Bernham's list, are indicated by the Nones, Kalends and Ides of the Roman Calendar. And the list itself establishes the fact that all the above mentioned churches were in existence in Scotland in the thirteenth century.

Of course, nothing is here said of the *matter* and various *forms of devotion* embraced in the Pontifical itself.