



**Places in Scotland affected by changes to
boundaries of counties and parishes**

PEEBLESSHIRE

A digital copy of
Boundaries of Counties and Parishes in Scotland:
as settled by the Boundary Commissioners under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889
By Hay Shennan, Advocate
(Edinburgh, William Green & Sons, 1892)

28.—COUNTY OF PEEBLES.

I.—COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

The county of Peebles contained a detached part of the county of Selkirk, being part of the parish of Innerleithen. There were three parishes situated partly in the county of Peebles and partly in other counties, viz.—Culter, Innerleithen, and Peebles.

The following changes have been made on the county boundaries:—

A. With the County of Lanark.

1.—CULTER.

The parish of Culter was situated partly in the county of Peebles and partly in the county of Lanark. By the Order printed at p. 119 no change was made on the county boundary, but the Peeblesshire part of the parish was transferred to the parish of Kilbucho Broughton & Glenholm.

See Culter, &c., *infra*, p. 324.

B. With the County of Selkirk.

1.—INNERLEITHEN.

The parish of Innerleithen was situated partly in the county of Peebles and partly in the county of Selkirk. The Selkirkshire part of the parish consisted of (a) a detached part of Selkirkshire, and (b) part of the main portion of the county of Selkirk, these two parts being separated from each other by the Peeblesshire part of the parish. By the Order printed at p. 116 the parish has been placed wholly in the county of Peebles.

The following subjects have thus (while remaining in the parish of Innerleithen) been transferred from the county of Selkirk to the county of Peebles:—

PLACE.	DESCRIPTION.	PROPRIETOR.
Holylee, . . .	Mansion-house, offices, policies, houses, land, woodlands, and fishings.	Major James Llewellyn Evans.
Do.	Farm,	Do.
Priesthope.	Do.	Do.
Thornilee,	Farm,	The Baroness Reay.
Do.	Fishings,	Do.
Do.	House,	County Council of Selkirk.
Do.	Do.	North British Railway Co.
Part of the North British (Innerleithen and Gala-chiele) line (1 mile 45 chains) in the vicinity of Thornilee Station,		Do.
Thornilee Station,		Do.

(Sheets 24 and 25 of the Ordnance Survey maps of Scotland, one-inch scale.)

EXPLANATION OF ORDERS.

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2.—PEEBLES.

The parish of Peebles was situated partly in the county of Peebles and partly in the county of Selkirk. By the Order printed at p. 117 the parish has been placed wholly in the county of Selkirk.

The following subjects have thus (while remaining in the parish of Peebles) been transferred from the county of Selkirk to the county of Peebles :—

PLACE.	DESCRIPTION.	PROPRIETOR.
Glensaix,	Farm (part),	Sir John Adam Hay of Smithfield and Hay stouna.
Do.	Woodlands,	Do.

(Sheet 24 of the Ordnance Survey maps of Scotland, one-inch scale.)

3.—LYNE & MEGGET.

The parish of Lyne & Megget, in the county of Peebles, had a detached part situated at the south of the county of Peebles. It consisted of the district of Megget, which drained into the valley of Yarrow Water. By the Order printed at p. 117 this detached part was transferred to the parish of Yarrow and to the county of Selkirk.

For details see County of Selkirk, Lyne, &c., *infra*, p. 326.

4.—YARROW.

The parish of Yarrow, in the county of Selkirk, had a detached part situated in the Tweed valley south of Cardrona, and nearly surrounded by the Peeblesshire parish of Traquair. Another part of the parish of Yarrow, situated in the Tweed valley north of Minchnuir, was almost detached from the main portion of the parish. By the Order printed at p. 118 both these areas (more fully described in the Order) have been transferred to the parish of Traquair and to the county of Peebles.

The following subjects have thus been transferred from the county of Selkirk to the county of Peebles (and at the same time from the parish of Yarrow to the parish of Traquair) :—

PLACE.	DESCRIPTION.	PROPRIETOR.
Cardrona Mains,	Farm (part),	Miss Catherine Isabella Williamson of Cardrona.
Fawburnhead,	Farm,	Do.
Howford,	Houses,	Do.
Easter Flora,	Farm,	Hon. Henry Constable Maxwell Stuart of Traquair.

(Sheet 24 of the Ordnance Survey maps of Scotland, one-inch scale.)

COUNTY AND PARISH BOUNDARIES.

II.—PARISH BOUNDARIES.

1.—CULTER AND KILBUCHO BROUGHTON & GLENHOLM.

The parish of Culter was situated partly in the county of Peebles and partly in the county of Lanark. By the Order printed at p. 119 the Peeblesshire part of the parish was transferred to the parish of Kilbucho Broughton & Glenholm.

The following subjects have thus been transferred from the parish of Culter to the parish of Kilbucho Broughton & Glenholm :—

PLACE.	DESCRIPTION.	PROPRIETOR.
Backshaw,	Farm (part),	Archibald Dickson, M.D., of Hartree and Kil- bucho.
Bamflat,	Farm,	Do.
Burnfoot,	Do.	Do.
Bogleaknowe,	House,	Do.
Hartree,	Mansion-house, offices, servants' houses, poli- cies, and woodlands,	Do.
Hartree Mill,	Land,	Do.
Do.	House and offices,	Do.
Old Mill, Hartree,	Houses,	Do.
Hartree Smithy,	Smithy, house, and land,	Do.
Temple, Hartree,	House and land,	Do.
Howalack,	Farm,	Do.
Do., Babylon Cottage,	House,	Do.
Knowehead,	Farm,	Do.
Pyotknowe,	Do.	Do.
Southside,	Do.	Do.
Thriepland,	Do.	Do.
Part of the Caledonian Railway line (1 mile),		Caledonian Railway Co.

(Sheet 24 of the Ordnance Survey maps of Scotland, one-inch scale.)

2.—LYNE & MEGGET.

The parish of Lyne & Megget had a detached part which consisted of the old parish of Megget. By the Order printed at p. 117 this detached part has been transferred to the parish of Yarrow, and it is directed that the remainder of the parish shall be known as the parish of Lyne.

For details see County of Selkirk, Lyne, &c., *infra*, p. 326.

3.—TRAQUAIR.

The parish of Traquair had a detached part which was separated from the main portion of the parish by a detached part of the parish of Yarrow. By the Order printed at p. 118 this detached part of the parish of Yarrow, and also another nearly detached part of Yarrow situated north of Minchmuir, have been transferred to the parish of Traquair.

For details as to the subjects transferred see Yarrow, *supra*, p. 323.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. The Counties are arranged in the same order as in the Census returns, "so that a zig-zag line beginning at the north of Scotland and carried to the south passes successively through every County." The Counties have the same numbers as in the Census returns.

2. The subjects transferred are enumerated under the head of the County or Parish to which they are transferred. Thus when an area has been transferred from County A to County B, the subjects affected are enumerated under County B, and a cross reference is given under County A.

3. The names of subjects are those contained in the Valuation Rolls. In the description of subjects the term "farm" includes the farm-house and servants' houses, and the term "croft" includes the house. But where any of the servants' houses on a farm have distinctive names, such houses are detailed separately. "House" includes cottage, and "land" includes gardens, yards, &c.

4. The names of proprietors are in almost every case those given in the Valuation Rolls of 1890-91. It is therefore to be borne in mind that in some cases those who are described as proprietors may be limited owners only, such as liferenters or leaseholders.

5. Where villages or towns are affected, the names of the subjects and the proprietors are not usually given. The description of the area transferred is in such cases quite sufficient to show whether and to what extent any subject in the village or town has been affected by the Order.

6. The Ordnance maps referred to are those published by the Ordnance Survey Department on the scale of one inch to the mile. Those published down to this date (November 1891), show the Counties and Parishes as they were before the Orders of the Commissioners came into operation. It is expected that, when the work of the Commissioners is completed, revised maps will be published to show the altered boundaries, but the sheets of the revised maps will bear the same numbers as the present maps. The Orders and the explanations can be readily followed on the maps as published at present.

7. An ampersand (&) is used where a County or a Parish has a double name, e.g., "Ross & Cromarty", "Fetlar & North Yell."

8. In most cases it is necessary to read the text of the Order along with the explanation, because the full descriptions contained in the Orders are, as a rule, not repeated in the explanation.