



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

RENFREWSHIRE

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)

21.—COUNTY OF RENFREW.

I.—COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

There were two burghs and five parishes situated partly in the county of Renfrew and partly in other counties. The burghs of Glasgow and Renfrew, and the parishes of Cathcart, East Kilbride, and Govan, were situated partly in Renfrewshire and partly in Lanarkshire, and the parishes of Beith and Dunlop were situated partly in Renfrewshire and partly in Ayrshire.

The following are the changes on the county boundaries :—

A. With the County of Lanark.

At the time of writing the burghs of Glasgow and Renfrew and the parish of Govan have not been finally dealt with. In the First Appendix, however, will be found the Draft Order containing the proposals of the Commissioners. The effect of the Order relating to the parishes of Cathcart and East Kilbride is as follows :—

1.—CATHCART AND CARMUNNOCK.

The parish of Cathcart was situated partly in the county of Renfrew and partly in the county of Lanark. The Lanarkshire portion was divided into two, one being a detached part of the parish and the other forming part of the main portion of the parish. By Clause I. of the Order printed at p. 95 the detached part of the parish was transferred to the parish of East Kilbride, thus remaining in Lanarkshire. By Clause II. of that Order the remainder of the parish of Cathcart was placed wholly in the county of Renfrew. But as this would have caused the boundary between the counties of Lanark and Renfrew to run along the centre of a road (a most inconvenient boundary), the part of that road (the road between Symshill and Croftfoot) which had been thus divided between the parishes of Cathcart and Carmunnock was placed wholly in the parish of Cathcart and in the county of Renfrew.

The following subjects, in addition to the portion of road above mentioned, have thus been transferred from the county of Lanark to the county of Renfrew :—

PLACE.	DESCRIPTION.	PROPRIETOR.
Aikenhead, . . .	Mansion-house, garden, policies, and servants' houses.	John Gordon of Aikenhead.
Do.	Home farm,	Do.
Do., Mount Florida,	Land and minerals,	Do.
Meikle Aikenhead,	Farm,	Do.
Do.	House and land,	Do.
Woodside,	Farm,	Do.

(Sheet 30 of the Ordnance Survey maps of Scotland, one-inch scale.)

2.—EAST KILBRIDE AND EAGLESHAM.

The parish of East Kilbride was situated partly in the county of Renfrew and partly in the county of Lanark, the part in the county of Renfrew being a small detached part of the parish, not shown on the one-inch Ordnance maps. By the Order printed at p. 96 no change was made on the county boundary, but this detached part (being the Renfrewshire part of the parish) was transferred to the parish of Eaglesham.—(See Eaglesham, *infra*, p. 295.)

B. With the County of Ayr.

1 and 2.—BEITH AND DUNLOP.

These parishes were each situated partly in the county of Renfrew and partly in the county of Ayr. They have now been placed wholly in the county of Ayr by the Orders printed at p. 94.—(See County of Ayr, *infra*, p. 296.)

II.—PARISH BOUNDARIES.

For possible changes on the parishes of Eastwood, Govan, and Renfrew, see First Appendix.

1.—ABBEY AND PAISLEY.

The parish of Paisley had a detached part separated from the main portion of the parish by a narrow strip of Abbey parish. Again, within this detached part of the parish of Paisley was a detached part of Abbey parish. By the Order printed at p. 96 the detached part of Paisley parish was united to the main portion of Paisley parish by the annexation to it of the small portion of Abbey parish at the River Cart, described in Clause I., and the detached part of Abbey parish was then transferred to Paisley parish.

The subjects are all within burgh and cannot be very accurately described. The changes are, however, of slight importance, and can readily be followed on the six-inch or twenty-five inch Ordnance maps. The following are the proprietors :—

PLACE.	PROPRIETOR.
(a) Detached part of Abbey Parish, . . .	Stewart Clark, thread manufacturer.
(b.) Part of Abbey Parish at the River Cart,	
North portion, . . .	Do. do.
Do. do. South portion, . . .	Robert Ramsay, miller.

2.—CATHCART.

The parish of Cathcart has been altered in area by the addition to it from Carmunnock of the portion of road above described (Cathcart

EXPLANATION OF ORDERS. 295.

and Carmunnoch, *supra*, p. 293), and by the loss of its detached part, which has been transferred to the parish of East Kilbride, in the county of Lanark.—(County of Lanark, East Kilbride, *infra*, p. 303.)

3.—EAGLESHAM.

The parish of Eaglesham has been altered in area through the addition to it of the small detached portion of East Kilbride situated in Renfrewshire, by the Order printed at p. 96. This detached part is about one acre in extent and is thus described :—

PLACE.	DESCRIPTION.	PROPRIETOR.
Kirklands,	Land on farm,	Trustees of late Robert Steel.

(Not shown on Ordnance Survey maps of Scotland, one-inch scale. See Sheet 22.)

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.