



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

SELKIRKSHIRE

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)

29.—COUNTY OF SELKIRK.**I.—COUNTY BOUNDARIES.**

The county of Selkirk had two detached parts. One was part of the parish of Innerleithen and was situated within the county of Peebles. The other was part of the parish of Ashkirk, and was situated within the county of Roxburgh. There were eight parishes situated partly in the county of Selkirk and partly in adjoining counties, viz., Ashkirk, Galashiels, Innerleithen, Melrose, Peebles, Robertson, Stow, and Selkirk.

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

A. With the County of Edinburgh.**1.—Stow.**

The parish of Stow was situated partly in the county of Selkirk and partly in the county of Edinburgh. A Draft Order was published by which it was proposed to place the whole parish in the county of Edinburgh. The Commissioners, however, by circular dated 23d March 1891, intimated that they had determined not to carry out this proposal, but simply to leave the parish, as at present, partly in two counties. They intimated their opinion, however, that an effort should be made, under section 51 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, to form a civil parish of Caddonfoot, which should embrace the Selkirkshire part of the parish of Stow.

For an alteration on the area of the parish of Stow, see County of Edinburgh, Heriot, *supra*, p. 312.

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

B. With the County of Peebles.**1.—INNERLEITHEN.**

The parish of Innerleithen was situated partly in the county of Selkirk and partly in the county of Peebles. The Selkirkshire part of the parish included (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 was placed wholly in the county of Peebles.

For details see County of Peebles, Innerleithen, *supra*, p. 322.

2.—PEEBLES.

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

For details see County of Peebles, Peebles, *supra*, p. 323.

3.—LYNE & MEGGET.

The Peeblesshire parish of Lyne & Megget had a detached part situated at the south of the county, and consisting of the old parish of Megget. It was separated by a watershed from the rest of the county of Peebles, and the district drained into St. Mary's Loch and Yarrow Valley. By the Order printed at p. 117 this detached part (Megget) was transferred to the parish of Yarrow and to the county of Selkirk.

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

PLACE.	DESCRIPTION.	PROPRIETOR.
Cramilt,	House and woodlands, .	Earl of Wemyss and March.
Cramilt, Craigierigg, and Megget Knowes,	Houses and land,	Do.
Megget Head,	Farm,	Do.
Henderland, Megget,	Do.	Do.
Shielhope,	House,	Do.
Syart,	Farm,	Do.
Winter Hope Burn,	House,	Do.
Craigierigg,	Do.	Parochial Board of Lyne and Megget.
Megget,	School and school-house, .	School Board of Lyne and Megget.
Do.	Church,	Heritors of Lyne and Megget.
St. Mary's, Megget,	Church, school, house, and land,	Megget Free Church Trustees.

(Sheet 16 of the Ordnance Survey maps of Scotland, one-inch scale.)

4.—YARROW.

The Selkirkshire parish of Yarrow had one detached part nearly surrounded by the Peeblesshire parish of Traquair, and another part nearly detached, situated north of Minchmuir. By the Order printed at p. 118 these two parts (fully described in the Order) were transferred to the parish of Traquair and to the county of Peebles.

For details see County of Peebles, Yarrow, *supra*, p. 323.

C. With the County of Roxburgh.

1.—ASHKIRK.

The parish of Ashkirk was situated partly in the county of Selkirk and partly in the county of Roxburgh. The Selkirkshire part of the parish consisted of (a) a detached part of the county of Selkirk, and (b) part of the main portion of the county of Selkirk, these two parts being separated from each other by the Roxburghshire part of the parish. By the Order printed at p. 120 the parish was placed wholly in the county of Selkirk.

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For a change on the area of the parish see Ashkirk, *infra*, p. 329.

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

PLACE.	DESCRIPTION.	PROPRIETOR.
Ashkirk,	House, offices, servants' houses, policies, and woodlands.	Alex. Cochrane of Ashkirk.
Do.	House and land,	Do.
Do.	Old Glebe fields,	Do.
Ashkirk Bridgend,	House and land,	Do.
Ashkirk Mill,	House,	Do.
Ashkirktown,	Farm,	Do.
Barbacklaw,	Farm, mill, and smithy,	Do.
Castleside,	Do.	Do.
Do.	Land, haughs, and house,	Do.
Salenside,	Farm,	Do.
Do.	Houses with land,	Do.
Ashkirk,	Smithy, houses, woodlands, and land,	Earl of Minto.
Dryden,	Farm,	Do.
Easter Essenside,	Do.	Do.
Headshaw,	Do.	Do.
New Headshaw,	Houses,	Do.
Shielswood,	Farm,	Do.
Birkwood,	Farm,	Mrs. A. E. Pattison.
Greenhill,	Farm (part),	Do.
North Sinton,	Farm,	Do.
Burnfoot,	Farm (part),	Lieut.-Col. R. D. Eliot Lockhart, in liferent.
Do.	Do. do.	C. W. Eliot Lockhart, in liferent.
Do.	Do. do.	Wm. Eliot Lockhart of Cleghorn.
Burnfoot Bridge,	Houses,	Do.
Wester Essenside,	Farm (part),	Do.
Do.	Woodlands,	Do.
Do.	Farm (part),	Lieut. A. A. Eliot Lockhart.
Clerklands,	Do. do.	Lieut.-Gen. John Sprot of Riddell.
Do.	Woodlands,	Do.
Flous,	Houses,	W. Scott Bell of the Woll.
Sandy Haugh,	Land and house,	Do.
Woll,	Mansion-house, offices, servants' houses, policies, land, and woodlands,	Do.
Wollrig,	Houses,	Do.
New Woll,	House,	Do.
Ashkirk,	Church, manse, glebe, &c.	Heritors of Ashkirk.
Do.	Free Church, manse, and garden,	Ashkirk F.C. Trustees.
Do.	School, houses, and land,	Ashkirk School Board.
Do.	Houses and byre,	Mrs. Jean Millar, in liferent.
Do.	Police station and house,	County Council.

(Sheet 17 of the Ordnance Survey maps of Scotland, one-inch scale.)

2.—GALASHIELS.

The parish of Galashiels was situated partly in the county of Selkirk and partly in the county of Roxburgh, the Roxburghshire part of the parish consisting of the old parish of Lindean. By the Order printed at p. 120 the parish of Galashiels was placed wholly within the county of Selkirk. For a change on the parish boundaries see Galashiels, *infra*, p. 330.

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

PLACE.	DESCRIPTION.	PROPRIETOR.
Faldonside,	Mansion-house, offices, servants' houses, land, and woodlands.	Mrs. Elizabeth Boyd of Faldonside.
Do.	Farm (part),	Do.
Do.	Do. do.	Miss Marion Milne, Otterburn.
Bankend,	Houses,	C. H. Scott Plummer of Middlestead.
Bridgehough,	Farm,	Do.
Do.	House and land,	Do.
Lindean,	Farm,	Do.
Do.	Joiner's shop, smithy, mill, houses, and land.	Do.
Do.	Glebe, park, and woodlands,	Do.
Lindean Mill,	Houses,	Do.
Over Whitlaw,	Farm,	Do.
Nether Whitlaw,	Do.	Charles Erskine.
Do.	Woodlands,	Do.
Lindean,	Fishings,	John Scott of Gala.
Do.	School, house, and garden,	Galashiels (Landward) School Board.
Do.	House and land,	North British Railway Company.
Part of the North British Railway line (1 mile 50 chains),		Do.
Lindean Station,		Do.

(Sheet 25 of the Ordnance Survey maps of Scotland, one-inch scale.)

3.—MELROSE.

The parish of Melrose was originally situated entirely in the county of Roxburgh. By Statute, however (30 & 31 Vict., cap. 85, and 39 & 40 Vict., cap. 60), it is secured that whatever part of the parish of Melrose may be at any time included within the police limits of the burgh of Galashiels, shall *ipso facto* become part of the county of Selkirk. A considerable portion of the parish of Melrose was thus placed within the county of Selkirk. By the Order printed at p. 120, so much of Melrose parish as was at the date of the Order situated within the county of Selkirk (*i.e.*, so much of Melrose parish as lay within the burgh of Galashiels) was transferred to the parish of

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Galashiels. No change was made on the county boundary, which accordingly is the Galashiels burgh boundary along that part of its course which ran formerly through the parish of Melrose.—(See Galashiels, *infra*, p. 330.)

4.—ROBERTON.

The parish of Robertson was situated partly in the county of Selkirk and partly in the county of Roxburgh. By the Order printed at p. 121 the parish was placed wholly in the county of Roxburgh.

For details see County of Roxburgh, Robertson, *infra*, p. 333.

5.—SELKIRK.

The parish of Selkirk was situated partly in the county of Selkirk and partly in the county of Roxburgh. By the Order printed at p. 120 the parish was placed wholly in the county of Selkirk, and at the same time a detached part of the parish in Selkirkshire was transferred to the parish of Ashkirk (see Ashkirk).

The following subjects have been transferred by the Order from the county of Roxburgh to the county of Selkirk :—

PLACE.	DESCRIPTION.	PROPRIETOR.
Ettrickbank,	House, offices, servants' houses, policies, and woodlands.	C. H. Scott Plumber of Middlestead.
Do.	Farm,	Do.
Greenhead,	Farm,	James Toner Hay.
Do.	Land and woodlands,	Do.
Whitmuirhall,	House, garden, and servants' houses.	C. W. Dunlop of Whitmuirhall.
Do.	Houses, land, and woodlands,	Do.
Trotters and Byreshole Park, Strandhope and Blackerook Knowes, . .	Land,	Do.

(Sheets 17 and 25 of the Ordnance Survey maps of Scotland, one-inch scale.)

II.—PARISH BOUNDARIES.

1.—ASHKIRK.

The parish of Ashkirk has been altered in area through the transference to it of the detached part of the parish of Selkirk by the Order printed at p. 120.

The following subject was thus transferred from the parish of Selkirk to the parish of Ashkirk (while remaining in the county of Selkirk) :—

PLACE.	DESCRIPTION.	PROPRIETOR.
Todrig,	Farm,	A. D. R. Pott of Todrig.

(Sheet 17 of the Ordnance Survey maps of Scotland, one-inch scale.)

2.—GALASHIELS.

The parish of Galashiels has been altered in area through the addition to it of the Selkirkshire part of the parish of Melrose by the Order printed at p. 120. As already explained (Melrose, *supra*, p. 328), the part thus transferred to Galashiels is simply that part of the parish of Melrose which at the date of the Order was situated within the police limits of the burgh of Galashiels. The subjects thus transferred are too numerous to detail, being of an urban character, but it will be a sufficient guide to remember that by the Order the burgh of Galashiels, as defined for police purposes at the date of the Order, is placed wholly within the parish of Galashiels. The area thus transferred includes 1 mile 36 chains of the North British Railway line and also Galashiels station.

(Sheet 25 of the Ordnance Survey maps of Scotland, one-inch scale.)

3.—SELKIRK.

The parish of Selkirk had one detached part situated on the south-west border of the parish of Ashkirk. By the Order printed at p. 120 this detached part was transferred to the parish of Ashkirk.

For details see Ashkirk, *supra*, p. 329.

4.—YARROW.

The parish of Yarrow had one detached part which was almost surrounded by the Peeblesshire parish of Traquair. It had also a part nearly detached which was in a similar position. By the Order printed at p. 118 both these areas have been transferred to the parish of Traquair and to the County of Selkirk. The parish of Yarrow has been further altered in area by the Order printed at p. 119, which has transferred the detached part of the Peeblesshire parish of Lyne & Megget to the parish of Yarrow and to the county of Selkirk.

- (a.) For the subjects thus transferred from the parish of Yarrow to the parish of Traquair, see County of Peebles, Yarrow, *supra*, p. 323.
- (b.) For the subjects thus transferred from the parish of Lyne & Megget to the parish of Yarrow, see Lyne, &c., *supra*, p. 326.

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.