

# Roxburgh as Place Name and Family Name Over the Centuries

by Prof. Donald C. MacGregor



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The information given in this paper has not extended to genealogy proper, which is found elsewhere, but there is reason to believe that most if not all of those who bear the name have inherited it from a common ancestral family. It does not at present seem possible to extend even the longest genealogical records back on a son-to-father basis more than three to four centuries at most, but records of the name in recognizable form, as well as the places where it is found, show that it has been borne first in the south-east and then in the south-west of Scotland for at least eight centuries.

The records also display the movement first to Ireland after 1600, then to the American Colonies after 1700, then to Canada about 1800 and finally across both countries to the Pacific. For more than two centuries the information is extensive and reliable.

Despite the exodus from the British Isles and the scattering across North America it is pleasant to know that a good measure of communication has been either preserved or revived over the whole area among descendants who share an interest in common origins and a stirring past.

D.C.MacGregor -- 1965 --

## I. Origins

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## I. Origins

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The surname Roxburgh, which has been spelled in the same way for five or six centuries, is the still-living root from which come similar names or variants beginning in Ros-, Ross- and Rose-. Examples of the variants are Rossburgh, -borough, -brugh and -brough. Among those beginning in Ros- we find the same endings and also the ending -boro, while for those beginning in Rose- there are also the endings -braugh and -burrough and possibly -burrow. Some of the variants are confined to the United States, where the tendency to phonetic spelling is especially noticeable.

Five or six centuries ago, before the name had become Roxburgh, it was Rokesburg or Rokesburgh as we will show below. Still earlier there had been a Celtic predecessor which is mentioned in the ancient Welsh Book of Taliessin, a collection of poetry written mainly in the sixth century.

It is hard, at first, to understand why the early Welsh bard Taliessin would have had occasion to refer to the south of Scotland. In the early fifth century, however, what are now England and the Scottish lowlands were still inhabited mainly by the Welsh or Cymric peoples. When the protection of the Roman armies was withdrawn from Britain for the last time about the year 400 the invaders from across the North Sea and from Scotland began almost immediately to drive the Welsh toward the far southwest of the island. For two centuries the Welsh fought a delaying action Under the leadership of the celebrated Arthur who was either a king or a chieftain, and of his successors, before they were at last confined to what are now Wales and Cornwall.

It is from the period of this ancient struggle that the earliest known predecessor of the names Rokesburg and Roxburgh can be traced. The Welsh form of the name, as it appears in the Book of Taliessin, is Caer Rywc, meaning fort of Rywc or Rywg. The next form was the Anglo-Saxon Rauics Burh and the next appears to have been Roca or Rawics burg, the word burg at that period meaning a fortified settlement. The name Caer Rywc in Taliessin ("between Caer Ryan and Caer Rywc", in the tenth poem, Daronwy, as given in W. F. Skene, cited below) referred not to Roxburgh Castle, however, but to a fort located near the River Nith, a stream that flows south-east from central Ayrshire into Solway Firth. From the fort's location it is thought that it was used for defense against the Picts, and in imagination one may ask the natural but unanswerable question, was it ever visited by King Arthur himself? Today the name Caer Rywc survives locally in the name Crawic Water, a nearby tributary of the Nith that enters it from the north a little above Sanquhar,

Rawic's name was not confined, however, to an obscure fort in the hills. According to Sir Herbert E. Maxwell, in his Scottish Land Names, p.142 "this Rawic seems to have left his name attached to a better known place; Roxburgh, spelt of old Rokesburgh is Rawic's Burgh".. The Welsh passage in the Book of Taliessin, mentioned earlier, is found in W. F. Skene's The Four Ancient Books of Wales volume 1, p. 270, line 50, and in volume II, page 148, next to last line.

The name Rokesburg appears in a deed or charter granted about the year 1120 by David, Earl of Lothian and Cumbria. It is worth recalling that David was the fourth son of Malcolm III of Scotland. Malcolm to whose name the appellation Canmore (i.e. "big head") is usually applied, had overcome Macbetfi in 1054 with the aid of MacDuff, regaining the throne of Duncan his father whom Macbeth had murdered. Malcolm (whose wife, Margaret later became a Saint) died in 1093 and was succeeded in turn by his three older sons before David came to the throne in 1124. During David's constructive reign of 30 years Rokesburg, located at a strategic point on the River Tweed, suddenly became noteworthy as the site of a royal castle that was protected by unusually strong fortifications. The charter granted by David, already referred to, gave lands and buildings for the perpetual support of a monastery at Selkirk Abbey. Some of the property given for the Abbey is described in the charter as "in burgo de

Rokesburge. This charter or deed, which contains perhaps the first mention of Rokesburg in a reliable document, is reproduced in Appendix I.

Many of David's later official acts were completed at Rokesburg, the place having become one of the four royal burghs from which the perambulating government of those days was from time to time administered. Rokesburg is for this reason mentioned at least fifty-one times in the documents in Sir Archibald Lawrie's collection of Early Scottish Charters prior to A.D. 1153.

The spelling of the name varies considerably, however, the first syllable appearing in three other ways as in Rochesburg, Rogesburg and Roxburg. In addition there are four main spellings of burg, not counting the required Latin ending in e following the preposition in. The full range of twelve spellings of the whole word will be found in Appendix II. It is clear from this that differences and errors in spelling the name are not confined to modern times.

In the middle of the 1100's Rogesburg appears also as a family name, an Adam de Rogesburg being one of the witnesses to a charter granted by King David about the year 1150. The document is reproduced in Appendix III. A further charter, also from Lawrie's collection (No. 213) and issued in November 1150, refers in the body of the document to Adam de Rochesburgh capellanus regis (chaplain to the king). The two documents, which almost certainly refer to the same person, despite the different spelling, appear to be the earliest documentary evidence of the name as applied to a family, and from the time and circumstances it probably applied to a single family connection.

Later in the same century, between 1163 and 1185, Walter de Rokeburg appears as witness of several charters issued by the bishop of St. Andrew's. In the same period, Hugh de Rokesburc, who was chosen as bishop of Glasgow after being King William the Lion's chief minister, Chancellor of Scotland, received a royal grant of land in the abbacy of Munros. This is recorded in the Registrum de Aberbrothoc. He died in 1199 before his consecration as bishop, and was buried at Jedburgh, not far from Roxburgh.

A Rokeburgh is on record in 1269, and in 1291 William de Roxburgh was an official (the 'cellarer' or keeper of stores) of Newbattle Abbey, a little south of Dalkieth and within ten miles of Edinburgh. The cellars of this Abbey survive as foundations of the country seat, Newbattle, of the Marquis of Lothian. A little south of the Scottish border, in Northumberland, a William de Rokesburgh is mentioned in the Pipe Rolls of Edward I in 1293-94.

Another, John de Rokesburg, served in 1295 as lawyer or procurator for the monks of Kelso, only a mile from Rokesburg Castle. In 1332 William de Rokesburg was the head of a hospital in Berwick, about 20 miles downstream from Rokesburg, and a John Rokesburgh appears as defendant in a legal dispute in 1358.

No occurrences of the name in the 1400's are mentioned in George F. Black's Surnames of Scotland (New York Public Library, 1946) from which some of the above details are drawn. The absence of the name may reflect the misfortunes of the period. From 1346 to 1460 Roxburgh Castle was in English hands and on its recovery, following the siege of 1460, the great structure was demolished and the town, already much damaged no doubt by repeated warfare, declined. Another event that almost certainly contributed to the absence of the name after 1360 was the Black Death or bubonic plague which reached Scotland from England and Europe in 1350 and recurred twice in the 1360's. The plague, which carried off about half the population of Europe, including Britain, was the greatest human catastrophe on record and few places or families escaped it.

It is not possible to trace any precise relationship between the various men named above. Some tentative

conclusions may however be drawn, based on indirect evidence and probability. (1) At the first appearance of the family name in the early 12th century, we may conclude from the Latin preposition de before Rokesburg that the person named was either the descendant of an owner of a noticeable property, or himself the owner. We may draw this conclusion because the usage of early medieval times forbade persons from using either de or of in the name unless they or their forebears possessed the status of landed proprietor. In other words it is pretty certain that over the two centuries ending in 1358 the seven persons mentioned, who bore this name and held responsible posts, had a common ancestry in a single landed family. The fact that most of them are recorded in the same part of Scotland lends further support to this view.

Most of these men were clerics, though not all serving as priests. It is probable (although by no means certain, in view of frequent and often condoned lapses from celibacy in those times) that the Roxburgh family was perpetuated mainly by others not named, of whom we have no direct knowledge. As it appears that the family continued to produce people of some consequence in the same part of Scotland for at least two centuries we may conclude, from this as well as from the name that it enjoyed a better-than-average condition in terms of income, status and continuity of family affairs. Its fortunes were probably improved by the development of the fort, castle, town and seat of government near or even perhaps upon the family's lands. At a later date the family probably suffered losses when these developments were undone by Scotland's military reverses.

No further occurrences of the name Roxburgh are recorded in George F. Black's Surnames of Scotland until 1563, when it is spelled Roxburch, and four years later when it is spelled Roxburch. No information is given in Black as to the persons carrying the name in this later period- or where the name appears.

Whether those bearing the name in the 16th century and later are descendants of those of 1150-1350 we can as yet only guess. The restrictions upon the practice of taking surnames from the place of one's origin', with the preposition de or of, formerly observed as a matter of etiquette among people with noticeable country estates, were less generally recognized after the waning of the Middle Ages and the continued rise of towns. Moreover, there is no published information available to the writer to show whether the two persons mentioned in the 1560's did, in fact, use de or of before the name; to save space the later examples in Black's Surnames usually omit prepositions.

As the history of the name and the place are closely interrelated something may now be said about the history of Roxburgh as a place.

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## II Roxburgh: as a Place

The original place called Rokesburg or Roxburgh was located about a mile upstream from the confluence of the rivers Teviot and Tweed. The spot, which is no longer occupied, was a good site for a fortress owing to the height of the ground and the presence of a river on either side. In the Middle Ages it was also an important place for crossing the Tweed whose lower stretches could not be forded safely. As already mentioned it had been called Rawic's or Roc's Burgh, the earliest recorded form of the present name. It had also been known, perhaps from Roman times, as Marchedum and later as Marchmound, meaning a hill on the march or border.

Rokesburg, while it seems to have been long recognized as an identifiable place, presumably with some defenses owing to its strategic location, did not become of much consequence until the early 1100's. At that time the border between Scotland and the southern kingdoms, which formerly had been at the Firth of Forth, was established near its present location following the division of the old kingdom of

Northumbria or Bernicia between Scotland and Norman England.

By 1120 Rokesburg "was a going concern ... although possibly a recent foundation" and "from the first it was an enclosed and defensible place".. says the 14th Report on the *Ancient Monuments of Scotland: Roxburghshire* (vol. 1, p. 252).

Although little of either the fortification or the royal castle of Roxburgh has been allowed to survive, today's tourist can view the elevated site between the Tweed and The Teviot, the earthworks and the deep surrounding ditches on three sides, parts of the massive walls, and some foundations of the towers and entrances. The view from the air shows that the space within the walls, once occupied by the castle and by a church and other buildings, is now largely overgrown with trees. The ancient burgh or town of Roxburgh, which lay outside the fortification on lower land just downstream, has wholly vanished. It is not to be confused with the present settlement known as Roxburgh about 2 miles up the Teviot, nor with nearby Kelso.

The fortification was built on the exposed end of a long narrow glacial mound or kame which rose some 70, or 80 feet between the converging courses of the Tweed and Teviot. The space enclosed by the fort was some 800 feet in length and its greatest breadth, upstream, was about 300 feet. Around the whole perimeter of the mound connecting the bastions and towers rose the curtain walls to a height of about 30 feet from a massive base. The total length of the walls was no less than 2,1000 feet, enclosing an area of about 3.5 acres.

Roxburgh Castle was taken by the English in the 1340's and held by them for more than a century. In a celebrated siege in 1460 it was regained by the Scots, after which they razed most of it to the ground lest it again become an English outpost. The fortification and castle were partly replaced by the English when the place was again in their hands in 1547 and dismantled a second time, according to treaty, on their withdrawal three years later. After this it was never restored, nor was the adjoining town which had been repeatedly damaged by warfare and fire.

The person who visits this pleasant and somewhat overgrown rural spot today will not at first realize that Roxburgh Castle was throughout four centuries the strongest fortification in the strategic border country, or that it was during several reigns a royal residence and one of the four chief seats of the Scottish government. For centuries every event of consequence involving warlike relations between Scotland and England, or England and France, or at times England and Spain, must have been reflected in the doings here. Later events in the area provided much material for Sir Walter Scott's novels and poems. It will be recalled that Scott, in his later life, came to live on the Tweed at Abbotsford near Melrose, about 25 miles upstream from the site of Roxburgh.

A barony of Roxburgh, the first peerage associated with the name, was created about 1599. It was elevated to an earldom in 1616, and became the present dukedom in 1707. The name of the family which has held the title since 1599 is Ker (of nearby Cessford) and their seat is Floors Castle, situated in extensive grounds across the River Tweed immediately to the north of the ancient site of Roxburgh Castle. The choice of Roxburgh for the title of the Ker family appears to have a purely geographical reference.

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### III: People Bearing the Name

Returning now to people bearing the name, the records of the Antrim family of Mr. Gordon



ca.1693 Rossborough (the will of John R, proved 1765; born about 1693)

ca.1730 Rossbrough (the will of Alexander R, proved 1786; married in  
1754)

The tendency of the spelling to vary even for a single family over a rather short period is shown by the following extracts taken many years ago from the parish register of Enniskillen destroyed by fire in Dublin in 1922.

1703 July 18th Joseph ROSSBROUGH, of George and Margaret, Baptised.

1713 January 24th Timothy Ffoujis and Elizabeth ROSSBROUGH" Married.

1714 February 21st James ROSSBROUGH and Mary Moor, Married.

1715 November 25th Thomas ROSSBROUGH of James and Mary, Baptised. (Buried same day)

1717 8th December George ROSBOROUGH, of James and Mary, Baptised.

1719 19th October George ROSSBROUGH, Buried.

1720 16th September James RUSBROUGH, of James and Mary, Baptised.

1721 18th October a child of James ROSBRUGH'S, Buried.

1722 9th November Mary ROSBRUGH, of James and Mary, Baptised.

1723 29th August John ROSBROUGH, of James and Mary, Baptised.

1726 2nd March Grizel ROSBROUGH, of James and Mary, Baptised.

1747 February 26th Margaret, of Gabriel and Mary ROSBROUGH, Baptised.

1759 April 7th Jane, of Thomas and Anne ROXBOROUGH, Baptised.

1779 August 26th George ROSSBOROUGH and Jane Mitchell Married.

1782 August 18th Baptised James, of George and Jane ROSSBOROUGH.

1786 February 26th Baptised, Mary, of George and Jane ROSSBOROUGH.

1794 May 24th William Earl and Anne ROSSBOROUGH, Married.

These variations in form and spelling were brought from Ireland to America and further changes appeared. The principal change in the 18th century in America was probably the conversion of Ros- to Rose-. There are, however, some earlier names illustrating this change, as in Northumberland for which there is no explanation as yet although a return-from Ireland to Scotland is possible. The Parish Registers of Berwick-on-Tweed record the marriage of Jo hn Rosebroughe in 1599 the burial of Ralph the son of George Rosebrough in 1688 and of George Rosebrough in 1697. The Bambrough register

gives the baptism in 1711 of Ann, daughter of John Alexander Roxbrough.

In the Northumberland County History, Vol. II, p. 225, it is suggested that the name may have been adapted from Osberwic or Oseburghwik, the name of a spot or hamlet that subsequently became a part of the little settlement of Newstead a few miles east of Rosebrough Moor. It seems unlikely that this suggestion is correct, in view of the nearness of the well-known place Roxburgh about 20 miles due west and evidence of the surname Rokesburg long ago in the Pipe Rolls and of Rosebrough in the early parish registers.

Mention should also be made of a tradition on record at the College of Heralds (According to information from U.S. sources [Mrs. Bair W. Rosborough]). that a family which descends from a Patrick Roseborough who went from Scotland to Ireland in the 1660's was of Huguenot origin. As neither Patrick nor borough are French forms', a Huguenot bearing this name must either have come of a Scottish family resident in France, or have adopted a local name in place of a French one, which Huguenots sometimes did. It is unlikely, however, that a Huguenot settling at (say) Berwick would adopt so unusual a name, although Anglicization of a French one beginning in Rose- and even perhaps ending in bourg is a possibility. In any event the arrival of the name from France some time after 1535, when the prolonged flight of French Protestants began, would add nothing to the earlier origins described here, but might explain it at Berwick in 1599.

Many variants of the name and spelling, in addition to the persistent form of Roxburgh, are now in use in the United States and Canada. This is shown by the accompanying tabulation from telephone books based on those of 23 larger cities in the northern United States, of 6 other large U.S. cities, and in 34 cities large and small in Canada. In both countries the name is found from the Atlantic to the Pacific in one form or another" there being a greater variety of spellings in the United States.

Variants of the name Roxburgh in Ros-, Ross- and Rose- in North America

Name	Large cities in Northern United States 1962 (23 books)	Some Other US cities 1965 (6 books)	Small Cities in Canada 1962 (34 books)
Rosboro	2		
Rosbrough	2	2	
Rosborough	34	11	37
Rossborough	14	2	2
Roseboro	36		
Roseborough	37	7	22
Rosebrough	1	14	
Rosebrugh	3	1	23
Rosebraugh	3	1	
Roseburrough	1	1	
TOTALS	133	39	84

Notes: (The variant Rosebrook also occurs in the United States, having been adopted by a Rosbrugh in Ohio about 1850.)

"Other US cities included: Dallas, Houston, Kansas City, St. Louis, New Orleans', Miami.

In addition to the telephone subscribers numbered above, all of whom live in large cities, there are many others bearing one form of the name or another. They live in rural areas and in the smaller cities and towns and in suburban districts. The many telephone books that list these others especially in the United States have not been available to the writer, but the table probably gives most of the spellings now in use and a fair indication of their comparative frequency.

In Scotland the original form of the name is almost the only one to be found. During the spring of 1963 a search of the telephone books for Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Scotland West, and the book for Aberdeen, Inverness and the north showed 71 Roxburghs of whom 41 were in Glasgow, 15 in Scotland West, 9 in Edinburgh, 5 in Dundee and 1 in Aberdeen. There was one Rosborough (Glasgow), one Roseburgh (Selkirk), and were none in Ross-. Thus the name, which is not common, persists with almost no variants and those who bear it live mainly in the south-western area where it has so long been known. The Scottish information confirms the view that modern variants- began chiefly if not wholly after the move to Ulster, with the exception of the early variants in, Northumberland County.

The information given in this paper has not extended to genealogy proper, which is found elsewhere, but there is reason to believe that most if not all of those who bear the name have inherited it from a common ancestral family. It does not at present seem possible to extend even the longest genealogical records back on a son-to-father basis more than three to four centuries at most, but records of the name in recognizable form, as well as the places where it is found, show that it has been borne first in the south-east and then in the south-west of Scotland for at least eight centuries. The records also display the movement first to Ireland after 1600, then to the American Colonies after 1700, then to Canada about 1800 and finally across both countries to the Pacific. For more than two centuries the information is extensive and reliable. Despite the exodus from the British Isles and the scattering across North America it is pleasant to know that a good measure of communication has been either preserved or revived over the whole area among descendants who share an interest in common origins and a stirring past.

## APPENDIX I

**CHARTER BY EARL (LATER KING) DAVID RESPECTING  
THE ABBEY OF SELKIRK, CIRCA A.D. 1120  
(Liber S. Marie de Calchou)**

**Original Latin**

David Comes, filius Malcomi regis Scottorum, omnibus amicis suis francis et anglis et Scottis cunctisque sanctae dei ecclesiae filiiis, salutem continuam.

Notum sit omnibus praesentibus atque futuri me fundasse quoddam monasterium in Selechyrcia, scilicet ad abbatiam in honorem Sanctae Mariae et Sancti Johannis Evangelistae pro salute animae meae et patris et matris meae, fratrum et sororum meorum omniumque antecessorum.

Hujus vero ecclesiae monachis in elemosinam perpetue donavi terram de Selechirche, sicut rivulus descendens a montibus currit in Gieruam usque ad rivulum illum qui descendens de Crossinemara currit in Twodam et ultra eundem rivulum qui cadit in Gieruam, quandam particulam terrae inter viam quae vadit de castello ad abbatiam et Gieruam videlicet versus veterem villam. Et haec omnia ita donavi sicut melius habui in bosco et in plano et in aquis. Et

villam de Middelham .... Et totum dominium meum de Malros .... Et in Sprostona unam carrucatam terrae .... Et in burgo de Rokesburge unam maisuram et septimam molendini et quadraginta solidos de censu et septimam partem piscaturae ....

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Hoc factum est Henrico Rege regnante in Anglia et Alexandro Rege in Scotia et Johanne Episcopo in Glasguensi ecclesia et Herberto Abbate in eadem abbatia.

His testibus, supradicto Johanne Episcopo, Matilde comitissa, Henrico filio comitis, Gualthelmio Capellano ....., Roberto de Bruis, .... Adam Camerario.

(24 names of witnesses omitted. Italics added.)

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Transcribed from Early Scottish Charters Prior to A.D. 1153, Collected with notes and an Index by Sir Archibald C. Lawrie (Glasgow-1905). pp.26-28.

### Translation

David, the earl, son of Malcolm King of Scots, to all his friends French and English and Scottish and to all sons of God's Holy Church:

Everlasting Greeting,

Be it known to all both now and hereafter that I have founded a certain monastery in Selkirk namely at the abbey in honour of St. Mary and St. John the Evangelist, for the salvation of my soul and the souls of my father and mother, and of my brothers, my sisters and all my ancestors.

To the monks of this establishment I have given the land of Selkirk as perpetual alms, as far as the brook which descends from the mountain and runs into the River Yarrow, thence to the brook that runs down from Crossinemara to the River Tweed and, beyond the same brook which runs down into the Yarrow, all that certain parcel of land which extends between the road that runs from the castle to the abbey, and the Yarrow, that is to say toward the old village. And I have given all these, with all the rights I have in them, in the wooded land and in the open land and in the waters. And the village of Middleham ... and all my property at Melrose ... And a carrucate of land at Sprostona ... And in the borough of Rokesburg a house and lot and a seventh of the mill-house and 40 shillings of rent and a seventh part of the fishery.

Executed in the reign of Henry, King of England and Alexander, King of Scotland and of John, Bishop of Glasgow and of Herbert, Abbot of the said abbey.

Witness the above named John, Bishop; Matilda, Countess; Henry, the son of the count; Guathelmio, Chaplain .., Robert of Bruce, ... Adam, Chamberlain.

Transcribed from Early Scottish Charters prior to A.D. 1153. Collected with notes and an Index by Sir Archibald C. Lawrie (Glasgow, 1905), pp.26-28. Names of 24 witnesses omitted, Italics added. The authenticity of this charter is not questioned by Lawrie, but he suggests that the large number of witnesses may indicate that it is a consolidation of a number of separate grants. The surviving document

is not the original but a copy prepared about the year 1300.

The charter was signed about the year 1120.

## APPENDIX II

### ROKESBURG AND ITS VARIANTS, A.D. 1120-1153

Rokesburg A.D. 1139 (92), A.D. 1150 (159)

- burge c. 1120 (27), 1128 (69) 1150 (159)

- burc c. 1130 (73)

Rochesburg - c. 1126 (56), 1136 (86)

- burge - c. 1144 (132), (138)

- burc - c. 1136 (85)

- burce - c. 1150 (188)

- burh - 1150 (174). Adam.. chaplain to the King, de R.

Rogesburg c. 1150 (189). Adam de,(witness)

- burgh - c. 1150 (154, 191-39 195)

- burghe - c. 1150-1152 (194)

Roxburg(e) - c. 1150 (157)

Page numbers in brackets refer to A.C. Lawrie's Early Scottish Charters.

## APPENDIX III

**CHARTER BY DAVID I GRANTING THE CHURCH OF CLACKKANAN ETC.  
TO THE ABBEY OF STIRLING CIRCA A.D. 1150**

**(from the Chartulary of Cambuskenneth No.57)**

David Rex Scottoram, omnibus probis hominibus totius terrae suae clericis et laicis salutem.

Sciatis me concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse abbate de Strivelin et canonicis ibidem

Deo servientibus ecclesiam de Clacman cum quadraginta acris terrae et toftum sacerdotis in eadem villa .... in perpetuam eleemosinam ....

Testibus Wilelmo Moraviensi episcopo et Hugone de Morevilla; Walteris filio Alani; Adam de Rogesburg; Nicolao clerico; Walteris cancellaris; Johanne capellano.

Apud Strivelin.

**TRANSLATION:**

'David King of Scots, to all, upright men of his whole land, clergy and laymen,

Greeting:

Know ye that I have granted and by this my charter have confirmed to the abbot of Stirling and likewise to the canons of the same, servants of God, the church of Clackmanan with forty acres of land and the land of the priests in the same village .... as perpetual alms.

Witness William of Moray, bishop, and Hugh de Moreville; Walter, the son of Alan; Adam de Rogesburg; Nicolaus, clerk; Walter, secretary; John, chaplain.

At Stirling.