Oak tree and memorial, Giffordgate, Haddington, marking the site of the house in which John Knox was born in 1505.

Near this spot stood the house in which
was born
John Knox
A.D 1505
In commemoration an oak tree was here planted
29th March 1881
after the wish of the late Thomas Carlyle.

Inscription on John Knox’s memorial.
Knox Institute, Haddington.

Attribution: James Denham

Life-size statue of John Knox on the Knox Institute, built in honour of the great 16th century Reformer.

James Learmont, of Haddington, was executed at the Grassmarket in Edinburgh in 1678.

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HALLHILL  (See IRONGRAY)
Near Dumfries, Dumfries and Galloway  [84] NX 909 797

HALLSCAUR  (See SCAR VALLEY)
HAMiLTON
South Lanarkshire
Churchyard (Parish Church)

[Image of the Old Parish Church, Hamilton.]

The Old Parish Church, Hamilton.

The Old Parish Church, Hamilton.

Information board at the Old Parish Church churchyard.

Attribution: Paul Macrae
The Memorials on either side were erected to honour Covenanters killed for their support of a particular form of Church worship and organisation. They took their name from the National Covenant of 1638 which upheld the Protestant and Presbyterian system established in Scotland after the Reformation of 1560, and which opposed Charles I’s attempts to impose a more Episcopal order similar to the Anglican Church in England.

The Covenanters not only sought religious freedom, but also the independence of Parliament from state control-political freedom.

Opposition was widespread and consistent, and particularly strong in the area of west and south Scotland. Many people suffered fines, imprisonment, banishment or execution in the reign of Charles II (1660-85) and there were two major revolts which were defeated.

The first began in Dalry (Kirkcudbrightshire), and ended at Rullion Green near Edinburgh, on November 28th in 1666. The stone to your left commemorates four men executed for their part in it. The second began at Drumclog, near Strathaven and ended at Bothwell Bridge on 22nd June 1679. The stone to your right commemorates three men executed for their part in that revolt.

The violence did not end until the Revolution Settlement in 1690. At that time the Scottish Parliament under William and Mary passed an Act establishing the Presbyterian Government of the Church of Scotland which continues to this day.

There are many other covenanting sites in this area worth visiting. For further information, visit Hamilton Museum in Muir Street.

Erected by the Scottish Covenanters Memorials Association.
COVENANTERS MEMORIALS

At Hamilton
lie the heads of
JOHN PARKER, GAVIN HAMILTON,
JAMES HAMILTON
and
CHRISTOPHER STRANG;
who suffered at
EDINBURGH
Decr 7th 1666

Stay, passenger take notice
what thou reads.
At Edinburgh lie our bodies,
here our heads.
Our right hands stood at Lanark
these we want,
Because with them we sware
the Covenant
Renewed
MDCCCXXVIII

THE FOUR HEADS MONUMENT

PARTICULARLY HEAVY GOVERNMENT
REPRESSION, IN THE SOUTH WEST OF
SCOTLAND, LEFT MANY SMALL COMMUNITIES
DESTITUTE AND SPARKED OFF A
COVENANTING REBELLION, WHICH WAS
DEFEATED AT RULLION GREEN IN
THE LOTHIANS.

THOUGH PROMISES WERE MADE TO THE
CONTRARY, A NUMBER OF COVENANTERS
WERE EXECUTED AT EDINBURGH AND
THEIR DISMEMBERED BODY PARTS
EXHIBITED AS A WARNING
THE HEADS OF THESE FOUR LANARKSHIRE MEN
WERE SENT TO HAMILTON FOR DISPLAY AND THEIR
RIGHT HANDS TO LANARK.

Wording on information board.

At Hamilton
lie the heads of
JOHN PARKER, GAVIN HAMILTON,
JAMES HAMILTON
and
CHRISTOPHER STRANG;
who suffered at
EDINBURGH
Decr 7th 1666

Stay, passenger take notice
what thou reads.
At Edinburgh lie our bodies,
here our heads.
Our right hands stood at Lanark
these we want,
Because with them we sware
the Covenant
Renewed
MDCCCXXVIII

‘Heads’ memorial, Hamilton.

Inscription on memorial.
**EARNOCK - HAMILTON STONE**

I am happy to report that the badly vandalised Earnock memorial has been removed from its temporary haven of safety, and installed beside the famous ‘Heads’ monument in Hamilton Old Kirkyard.

There is still a great deal to be done however. The protective paint which had been applied to it in its previous position will now have to be removed by a chemical process. This is because few, if any, stones in Hamilton kirkyard are painted, and the Earnock stone would stick out like a sore thumb. The main plaque will have to be re-faced and the inscription re-cut. This will, of course, be an expensive job, but we are hopeful that little expense will be incurred in the future.

The Rt. Rev. Hugh Wyllie, M.A., who has just finished his duties as Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and who is also minister at Hamilton Old Parish Church, has signified his willingness to lead a conventicle at the memorial when the work is complete. ¹

**EARNOCK ARCHIVES**

The work being carried out on the Earnock monument has been keeping John Reardon very busy. In addition to all the physical work he has been doing, he has been immersed in research on the subject. His enquiries led him recently to contact Sir John Watson of the Ross House, Hamilton, whose family were owners of the Earnock Estate. Sir John kindly allowed us to view an album of photographs of the old estate. This album is unique, as it had been compiled by Thomas Annan of Glasgow on the orders of the Watson family. Apparently Annan was an expert photographer, and this was confirmed to us by examination of the truly wonderful prints. Our main interest was in the photographs of the Earnock monument in its original condition, and in the pictures of the three pine trees on the knoll, where the three Covenanters were put to death as they fled from the field of Bothwell Bridge. An additional artefact shown to us was a large gun-cabinet, which had been constructed from timber taken from one of the original pine trees.

Sir John gladly gave us permission to photograph the original photographs, and the two Roys got to work with their equipment. Both are experts, but David, maintains that son, Ian is a better photographer - praise indeed! We look forward to seeing the finished results in the near future.

Sincere thanks are due to Sir John Watson for receiving our deputation in his home, and for permitting us to copy this valuable archive material. ²

**ACKNOWLEDGED WITH THANKS**

We have received a cheque for £75 from Fulton Fork Lifts of Hamilton. This is the firm which was concerned with the removal of the Earnock memorial to its new site within the kirkyard of Hamilton Old Parish Kirk.

The movement of the extremely heavy monument was a tricky business, - not only getting it through the streets of Hamilton, but having to manoeuvre it between several headstones. Having visited the site on a few occasions, I know that there were only inches to spare, and a wrong movement could have resulted in headstones being overturned or broken. Even the grass in the kirkyard had been protected, and when I called there a day or so later, there was no trace of the passage of a heavy load having traversed the area. Big sighs of relief all round!

We are grateful to Mr. G. J. Fulton, - not only for his generous cheque, but for the expertise of his staff. ³

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¹ *Scottish Covenanter Memorials Association Newsletter*, No. 52, June 1993, pp 6-7
² *Scottish Covenanter Memorials Association Newsletter*, No. 52, June 1993, p 10
³ *Scottish Covenanter Memorials Association Newsletter*, No. 53, September 1993, p 5
EARNOCK MEMORIAL

You will recall that this huge monument to three Covenanters, shot after the Battle of Bothwell Bridge was removed from its original, isolated, site, where it was being vandalised. It now rests in Hamilton Old Parish Kirkyard, close to the famous ‘Heads’ Covenanter memorial. I am informed that work on the entire re-facing and re-inscription of the stone is well in hand. Once the entire job is complete, it is hoped to hold a conventicle there, led by the parish minister, Rt. Rev. Hugh Wylie. ¹

‘HEADS’ MONUMENT, HAMILTON

The above John Young has been pointing out to me what, in his opinion, is a mistake in The Martyr Graves of Scotland by Rev. J. H. Thomson. (I told him I had come across quite a few myself in the same book!). Describing the four martyrs, commemorated on the stone in Hamilton Kirkyard, the Rev. Thomson states that one of them, James Hamilton, was a tenant in Killiemuir. Mr. Young is convinced that this should be Kittymuir, which is a farm, still occupied in the Stonehouse area, and has proved by his research that Hamiltons were resident there during the ‘Killing Times.’ Apparently, Naismith’s History of Stonehouse confirms this. This may seem like a small quibble nowadays, but if you happened to be researching the Hamilton family tree, a wee mistake like that could send you up the wrong branch! ²

HAMILTON CONVENTICLE

Bill Niven

On Sunday 18th June, 1995 a most inspiring conventicle and unveiling of the Churchyard Memorials took place.

At the Battle of Rullion Green in 1666, four Covenanters - John Parker, Gavin Hamilton, James Hamilton and Christopher Strang were captured and killed for their beliefs. This battle began the First Uprising and in the Kirkyard of the Old Parish Church is a monument, erected in 1828, to the four men. They were executed at the Grassmarket, Edinburgh. The right hands of the martyrs were exhibited at Lanark, for here it was that these men had signed the Covenant. The bodies were quartered and the heads, for long, were grisly ornaments at the Old Tolbooth at Overtown. Thirteen years later, in 1679, after the Battle of Bothwell Bridge, three men, two by the name of Smith and a third whose name has not been handed down, were overtaken at Little Earnock in Hamilton. They were cornered in the upper part of the garden close to the burn and killed on the spot.

A monument was erected to their memory but it suffered much vandalism over the years. The upper section, containing a cross, was totally destroyed and steps were taken by Hamilton District Council to remove the monument to the graveyard at Hamilton Old Parish Church where it has been erected adjacent to the Rullion Green memorial.

Three members of the S.C.M.A. played an active part in the proceedings which were blessed with good weather. The Rev. A. Douglas Lamb, M.A. of St. Margaret’s Parish Church, Dalry, shared the duties of officiating minister with the Parish Minister, the Very Rev. Dr. Hugh R. Wyllie, M.C.I.B.S., M.A., D.D. David Roy, our Hon. Vice-President, was in tuneful voice leading the praise as precentor and Bill Niven spoke on ‘Our Covenanting Tradition.’ Pickets were posted by the Scottish Rifles, and over one hundred people attended. The unveiling of the plaque was carried out by the Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, Hutcheson B. Sneddon, C.B.E.,J.P. and the Hamilton District Council were well represented at official and elected member level.

¹ Scottish Covenanter Memorials Association Newsletter, No. 55, June 1994, p 6
² Scottish Covenanter Memorials Association Newsletter No. 56, September 1994, p 4
Dr. Wyllie delivered a fine address which encapsulated precisely the real meaning of the struggle of the Covenanters and its relevance to these modern days. The event was organised in a most professional manner by David Roy, David Bryce and John Reardon. The collection taken during the service raised £130 for the funds of the Association.

The proceedings closed with afternoon tea in the Church Halls, prepared by the ladies of the Church, where the provost of Hamilton, Sam Casserly, J. P. made a gracious speech of thanks. ¹

**SERMON AT HAMILTON**

*Part of an address by the Very Reverend Dr. Hugh R. Wyllie at a conventicle on 18 June 1995 and reproduced with permission*

On Saturday, the 21st June, 1679, on the very outskirts of Hamilton, here, the blue and white flag of the Covenanters, with its gold letters boldly declaring their cause, ‘CHRIST, CROWN AND COVENANT’, fluttered and flapped in the breeze that came up from the River Clyde.

Opposing the Covenanters on the other bank of the river were the Scots Dragoons supported by Highland Militia and English soldiers, - at least 15,000 men led by the formidable Duke of Monmouth. All that separated these two unequal forces was the River Clyde spanned by a single bridge, - the old Brigg of Bothwell. Away back in 1679 that bridge was no more than 12 feet broad. The Guard House that stood in the centre of that narrow bridge was the key of the Covenanters’ defence. It was also the target of the English’s attack.

All morning David Hackston and his 300 Covenanters from Galloway held that bridge. But in the early afternoon they had to fall back. They had to retreat because, first of all, none of the leaders of the Covenanters had given the order for the reserves to move forward to support them. Secondly, because none of the leaders had given the order for fresh supplies of ammunition to be brought up. And thirdly, because not one of the leaders had given the order to mine the bridge itself. The English Artillery and Army were then able to cross in force. And so the day, though not the cause, was lost, and the Covenanters were routed. Because of paltry, petty and persistent arguments among the leaders of the Covenanters (arguments that had lasted through the whole of the previous week and then through the very eve of the Battle itself), - the energy, and effort, and enthusiasm that should have gone into their greatest priority - the preparations for the Battle of Bothwell Bridge itself were dissipated, diminished and distracted, and so they lost.

What cost them so dearly is surely something we must guard against today, - that is our being so obsessed with the peripheral and with the trivial, so that our main purpose or task fails by our neglect and our default. Like the Covenanters, it is so easy to let ourselves, as members of God’s Church, be distracted from our primary purpose, - which is to glorify God, to deepen our knowledge of Him, and to win those outwith the Church to faith in Jesus Christ as Saviour and Lord. That is our calling. That is the hope of the Church. That is the latent strength of the church.

Is the problem of the world’s indifference, the weakening of Christian virtues, and the erosion of Christian standards, not a reflection of our inability to speak for Jesus Christ and to show the good that society has derived and needs all the more to derive from the Church? Surely the problem does not lie with God, nor with His saving and healing message for every soul? Instead, is the problem not one of the messengers, and that is ourselves? Just think for a moment of what the Covenanters endured for the Bible, for the proclamation of the Gospel and for the Church.

In the graveyard here there is the gravestone marking the burying of the heads of four executed Covenanters, - and this new one dedicated today. We are no longer like the Covenanters, being asked to give our lives nor to suffer banishment and slavery and death. What we are being asked to give is of our time and our thinking, - to study and approve ourselves more knowledgeable.

¹ Scottish Covenanter Memorials Association Newsletter, No. 59, September 1995, p 3
about our Christian faith, and to have more courage and conviction and confidence in sharing that knowledge with others.

**FOOTNOTE**: With the erection and dedication of the Earnock memorial close by the ‘Heads’ monument in Hamilton O. P. Kirkyard, a considerable amount of co-operation between our Association and Hamilton District Council has borne considerable fruit. The District Council members and officials have expended a great deal of time and money, and the landscaping of the area has been expertly carried out to enhance the appearance of the memorials. The Association has spent a considerable amount of money in sculptor’s fees and the provision of an explanatory plaque, to be erected very soon between the stones. The wording of this plaque was the work of Ms. Allison Reid of Hamilton D. C. Many thanks are due to all concerned, - including our local members, John and Tom Reardon, David Bryce, and David Roy. Many special thanks to John Reardon for his very generous donation towards the cost of the plaque, and for his part in its erection. ¹

**HEADS MEMORIAL, HAMILTON**

The iconic memorial built into the wall of Hamilton Old Parish Church has become worn and difficult to read. Rebuilding or re-cutting the stone was disallowed due to its historical significance, so it was decided to erect a plaque alongside the stone, detailing the inscription. A signpost directing visitors to the graves was also erected at the same time. A service of re-dedication has been organised for Sunday 27th June at 3.00 pm, in association with Veterans’ Day. ²

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**Earnock**

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**UNDER THE KNOLL**

indicated by the three pine trees
lie two brothers
of the name of SMITH, belonging to
Earnock-Muir,
and a Man whose name has not
been handed down

they had fought in the ranks of the covenanting Army at Bothwell Brigg
Sunday 22nd June 1679
and in the retreat
had reached the upper part of this garden close to the burn
when they were overtaken by the Royalist Soldiers and killed upon the spot.

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Covenanters’ grave (old). ³

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Inscription on Covenanters’ grave (old).

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¹ Scottish Covenanter Memorials Association Newsletter, No. 59, September 1995, p 4
² Scottish Covenanter Memorials Association Newsletter, No. 103, June 2010, p 11
³ This stone used to be situated next to the ‘Heads’ grave at Hamilton Old Parish Church, but was relocated and renewed in 2008.
Covenanter memorial in whinstone boulder with Scots Pine Trees.

Plaque on grave.

COVENANTER MEMORIAL

HERE LIE TWO BROTHERS OF THE NAME OF SMITH BELONGING TO EARNOCK MUIR AND A MAN WHOSE NAME HAS NOT BEEN HANDED DOWN. THEY HAD FOUGHT IN THE RANKS OF THE COVENANTING ARMY AT BOTHWELL BRIG SUNDAY 22ND JUNE 1679 AND IN THE RETREAT HAD REACHED HERE WHEN THEY WERE OVERTAKEN BY THE ROYALIST SOLDIERS AND KILLED ON THIS SPOT FOR CHRIST’S CROWN AND COVENANT

Inscription on grave plaque.
EARNOCK GRAVES

The site of three Covenanters’ graves at Earnock, on the edge of Hamilton, will have a special tree planting ceremony on 25th September at 3.00 pm. The mound marking the martyrs’ graves still survives, and for many years was marked by three Scots Pine trees. One of these was blown over in a storm in 1900, and was never replaced. Wood from this tree was later made into a gun cabinet, which is still preserved at Ross House, near Hamilton, by the long-time owners of the estate. The grave was, for many years marked by a stone memorial, built into the wall of the Meikle Earnock estate policies, but following considerable vandalism, it was decided to have it removed to a spot adjacent to the ‘Heads’ Memorial in Hamilton Old Parish Churchyard. This took place in 1993. At the same time an informatory plaque was added, located between the two stones.

UNDER THE KNOLL
indicated by the three pine trees
lie two brothers
of the name of SMITH, belonging to
Earnock-Muir,
and a Man whose name has not
been handed down

they had fought in the ranks of the
covenanting Army at Bothwell Brigg
Sunday 22nd June 1679

and in the retreat
had reached the upper part of this garden
close to the burn
when they were overtaken by the
Royalist Soldiers and
killed upon the spot. ¹

¹ Scottish Covenanter Memorials Association Newsletter, No. 89, September 2005, p 11
EARNOCK

Members will recall the erection and vandalism of a memorial stone at Little Earnock in Hamilton, notified in recent newsletters. A new boulder of whinstone has been put in place at the site and a plaque adjacent. The stone has been donated by Duntillard Quarry and delivered free of charge. South Lanarkshire Council have been involved in preparing for the new memorial and there is a commitment to maintain the surroundings in the future. Hopefully this will mean that the memorial will be better cared for. The conventicle at the site will take place at 3.00 pm on Sunday 7th September 2008. The memorial will be unveiled by Sir Simon Watson Bart., a member of the S.C.M.A. and a descendant of the original owners of the memorial’s location. The service will be conducted by Rev. Fraser Aitken, minister of St. Columba’s Parish Church, Ayr. The Provost of South Lanarkshire, Russell Clearie, will be in attendance. Townhill Primary School Choir will sing, and a piper will play at the site. This is more of a celebration than most conventicles, and members are urged to try to attend if possible. The location is quite difficult to find, despite being within the bounds of Hamilton itself. From Woodfoot Road turn into Sherry Drive and then first right into Lady Watson Gardens. Immediately to the left a track leads up past a cottage in the woods and to the memorial. Parking will be difficult, and cars may have to be left at Sherry Drive, or thereabouts. ¹

Cadzow Bridge

Cadzow Bridge, Hamilton, which spans the Cadzow Burn where the battle of Hieton was fought.

Image copyright: Rab Prentice and used with permission

The Battle of the Hieton was a skirmish fought on the 1st December 1650 between a Covenanter party and an English garrison. The site of the battle was by the Cadzow Burn, near the present day town centre of Hamilton.

¹ Scottish Covenanter Memorials Association Newsletter, No. 98, September 2008, pp 4-5
The banks of the stream where the Battle of the Hieton took place in 1650.
Artefacts to go here
The former Hamilton Palace circa 1880 (demolished in 1921). After the Battle of Bothwell Bridge many Covenanters sought refuge in the grounds of the palace. The Duchess of Hamilton was sympathetic to the Covenanters and protected them by sending a message to Monmouth not to visit because it might 'disturb the game'.

OTHER COVENANTERS FROM HAMILTON

- **Andrew Paterson** was imprisoned in Dunnottar Castle and then transported on the ship *Henry and Francis* to New Jersey in 1685.
- **Arthur** (or Andrew) **Tacket**, a tailor, was executed at Edinburgh in 1684.

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1 image: http://www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk/usbiography/h/annehamilton.html
HARBOUR CRAIG
Near Carlops, Midlothian
Rock

Harbour Craig - Covenanters are said to have hidden here and James Gifford's initials are carved into the rock. ¹

Images copyright: Mike J. Richardson and used with permission

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¹ These are not definitely the initials of James Gifford; the date 1662 suggested a possibility.
HARTHILL
Near Harthill and Shotts, North Lanarkshire
Field

[65] NS 899 625

Covenanter’s memorial on the moors at Harthill.

Inscription on memorial.

1 Harthill, also known as Benhar
THE PEDEN STANE, HARTHILL

This is the memorial which David Roy, his family and friends lavished so much effort and care upon last year. Since his car accident, David has been unable to carry out any continuing work on the memorial. However, he posted some appeals for help from local people, and this has apparently produced results.

On a recent visit to the site, David was delighted to note that the monument had been repainted, and the surrounding grassy area had been mowed by machine. David gives thanks to the local people who have responded to his appeal, and hopes that this little tribute will be seen by those responsible. ¹

Bank of Scotland

Banner to go here

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¹ Scottish Covenanter Memorials Association Newsletter, No. 68, September 1998, p 8
HAUGHHEAD
Near Eckford, Scottish Borders
House (ruins)

Haughehead - said to be the home of Covenanter Henry Hall who was fatally wounded at Queensferry.

Image copyright: Margaret Jeary and used with permission

Ruins at Haughhead - there is some contention that this was actually Henry Hall’s house, and sources disagree about the exact location too.

Image copyright: Margaret Jeary and used with permission

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HAWICK
Scottish Borders
Tower

This is in the middle of the town of Hawick. The Tower of Drumlanrig stands within this building. It was built and owned by the Douglas’s of Buccleugh – William and James. William became the first Duke and Marquis of Queensberry. He was a staunch royalist, building Drumlanrig Castle near Thornhill through the fines imposed upon persons who refused to attend church conducted by the curates who had usurped positions of ministers once held by Covenanters. The brother of the Marquis, James, was a cruel persecutor of the Covenanters.

This tower in Hawick was one of the Royalist strongholds of the Borders. In June 1679 a party of Covenanters led by Thomas Turnbull (of Bothwell Bridge) laid siege to the Tower and took it!

Inscription on the Tableau on the Tower Wall.

Image copyright Mark Murphy and used with permission
INCORPORATED WITHIN THESE WALLS IS THE
BLACK TOWER OF DRUMLANRIG
HAWICK RESIDENCE OF THE DOUGLAS FAMILY
AND LATER OF THE SCOTTS OF BUCCLEUGH
THIS TOWER, BUILT IN THE 16TH CENTURY ON AN
L-SHAPED PLAN ALMOST CERTAINLY REPLACED
A STILL EARLIER TOWER WHICH IN ITS TURN
HAD BEEN PRECEDED BY THE LATE 12TH CENTURY
WOODEN TOWER OF THE LOVELS ON THE MOTE

Inscription on the tableau.

When Monmouth (who was one of the principal agents of Charles II involved in the suppression of the Covenanters) came north in 1679, a band of Covenanters, numbering five or six hundred, formed themselves into troops and companies and entered the Border towns in which the King’s militia were stationed. About 120 horsemen rode into Hawick where they besieged ‘the Tower and Castle of Hawick, and by storm and violence did take the same.’ How they took the Tower is not known, but evidence suggested that the old churchyard was used. During the attack several of those loyal to the King who were inside the Tower were badly wounded. The Covenanters succeeded in carrying off the town and militia arms which had been left there for safe-keeping. After this siege the Tower was abandoned and left to fall into ruin. ¹

Figure of a dragoon in the hall of the tower.

William Laing, of Hawick, was banished to South Carolina on The Rising Sun in 1684.

Parish Church

Memorial to Alexander Orrock to go here.

Stop Traveller!

Here lies the body of Alexander Orrock
A most faithful messenger of God’s Word in
the Church of Hawick
He was a man truly exemplary
In denouncing the depraved, courageous in the
last degree
Famous for his wide and deep scholarship and
unsullied character
Highly approved by the learned and the pious
In the training of a divine inferior to none of
his contemporaries
Who having discharged the duties of the
pastorate in this Church for 22 years
To the Public School 9,000 merks to the
needy, poor, 1, 600 merks
Appropriated in his will
At length he fell asleep in the Lord
Being in his 60th year.
On the First of May 1711
“As of his bounty he dispersed to the poor
His liberality shall endure forever.”
Psalm CXII.9

Translation of Latin inscription
on the memorial.
Alexander Orrock, Minister of Hawick, born 1659, died 1711. He was a man of note and great benevolence, as a tablet erected to his memory amply testifies. He also suffered imprisonment for his opinions, but ended his career in peace, after an incumbency of twenty two years. Orrock was licensed in 1687, and in a sermon called the king an idolater, and declared that Episcopacy was not of God's planting. He was seized by command of the Archbishop of St. Andrews, when attempting to preach in that city, and was removed to Edinburgh by order of the Privy Council. The whole case was referred to His Majesty, but the revolution followed, and nothing was done. The author of the Fasti Ecclesise says, “He protested against an act of the synod of Merse and Teviotdale, asserting their principles with respect to the established government of the church, and concurring reported to have been a rigid disciplinarian, and as an instance of this, he summoned the magistrates before him for some offence, which he would not overlook, till upon bended knees they asked pardon of God, and also of the Kirk Session.” Notwithstanding his austerity, he must have retained the sincere respect of his people, for they urged him to decline a call he got to Kelso (approved by the church courts), which he did, thereby reciprocating the good feeling of his flock. ¹

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HAZELDEAN
Near Stonehouse, South Lanarkshire

Farm

Hazeldean - Margaret Law, wife of John Nisbet, lived here when she was forced to move out of the family home during the years of persecution. She died here in 1683, after enduring a lot of suffering for the Covenanting cause. John Nisbet buried both his wife and daughter in Stonehouse churchyard. ²

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¹ Walter Riddell Carre, Border memories; or, Sketches of prominent men and women of the border. Edinburgh: J. Thin, 1876.
² Unmarked grave.
HIGH ARDWALL
Near Anwoth, Dumfries and Galloway
Farm
[83] NX 578 556

High Ardwall - home during Covenanting times of fugitive, Grizel Gordon.

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HIGHSIDE
Near Darvel, East Ayrshire
Farm
[71] NS 587 399

Highside Farm - home during his adult life of James Nisbet ¹ who was executed at Howgate Head, Glasgow in 1684.

¹ James Nisbet was one of the Nisbets of Hardhill. He recounts his life story in the Private Life of the Persecuted, or memoirs of the First Years of James Nisbet, One of the Scottish Covenanters. This account is preserved in the Signet Library in Edinburgh.
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HIGHTAEE
Near Lockerbie, Dumfries and Galloway
Church and Manse (Parish Church)

Manse at Hightae.

Church at Hightae.
Rev. J. H. Thomson was minister here for 23 years, during which time he wrote, The Martyr Graves of Scotland.

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HIGH WALTON
Near Neilston, East Renfrewshire
Field

View down Walton Burn Valley from High Walton. Two unnamed Covenanters are said to have been executed near here, following a conventicle.

Attribution: W. F. Millar

HIGH WATERHEAD
Near Lesmahagow, South Lanarkshire
Farm

High or Upper Waterhead Farm - home during Covenanting times of John Steel who suffered, but survived the times of persecution. The stone that he inserted in his repaired house can be seen to the left of the downpipe.

Image copyright: Fiona Armstrong and used with permission
The stone that **John Steel** inserted after repairing his house in 1709, after the times of persecution.

**John Steel** and his wife, **Marion**, both suffered horrendously during the times of persecution and narrowly escaped death, but survived. **John Steel** is buried at **Lesmahagow** beneath a stone with no name or date.

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**HILL OF BEATH**

Near Cowdenbeath, Fife

**Hill**

Hill of Beath (780 ft.). A conventicle was held here in 1670, conducted by the **Revs. John Blackadder** and **John Dickson**. It was at this conventicle that the Covenanters first turned up bearing arms.

Attribution: Robert Struthers

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


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**HOLM HOUSE** (See **BALMACLELLAN**)

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**HOLM OF DALTALLOCHAN**
Near Carsphairn, Dumfries and Galloway

Holm of Daltallochan Farm - home during Covenanting times of fugitive, **William McCall**.

Attribution: Leslie Barrie

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**HOLY LINN**
Near Balmaclellan, Dumfries and Galloway

The Holy Linn is on the Garple Burn on Barscob Estate, near Balmaclellan, Galloway. Meetings were held here secretly by the Covenanters (as they were in many other remote places in southern Scotland). At one service at the Holy Linn, the **Rev. Thomas Warner** baptised 36 children.

Attribution: Bob Peace

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Love, D. *Scottish Covenanter Stories*. p 26
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HOUSE OF THE BINNS
Near Linlithgow, West Lothian

House of the Binns - home to the Dalziel family for over 400 years. The notorious persecutor of the Covenanters, **General Thomas Dalziel** lived here and added the first of the towers and the western range.

Former M.P. Sir Tam Dalyell (b.1932) still lives in the western range of the house.

The house is now owned by the National Trust for Scotland, and is open to visitors during the summer. Many artefacts belonging to **General Dalziel** (including his boots) are still located at the Binns.

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HUNTINGTOWER (See TIBBERMORE)