

The Development of the Designed Landscape at
St Bride's Collegiate Church Graveyard
Bothwell Parish Church



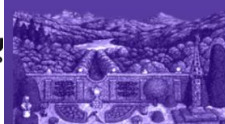
**GLORIOUS
GARDENS**

Rediscovering our hidden gardens and forgotten landscapes



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St Bride's Collegiate Church, Bothwell,
NGR: [NS 70490 58604]

Report on the development of the designed landscape
on behalf of
Scotland's Garden & Landscape Heritage
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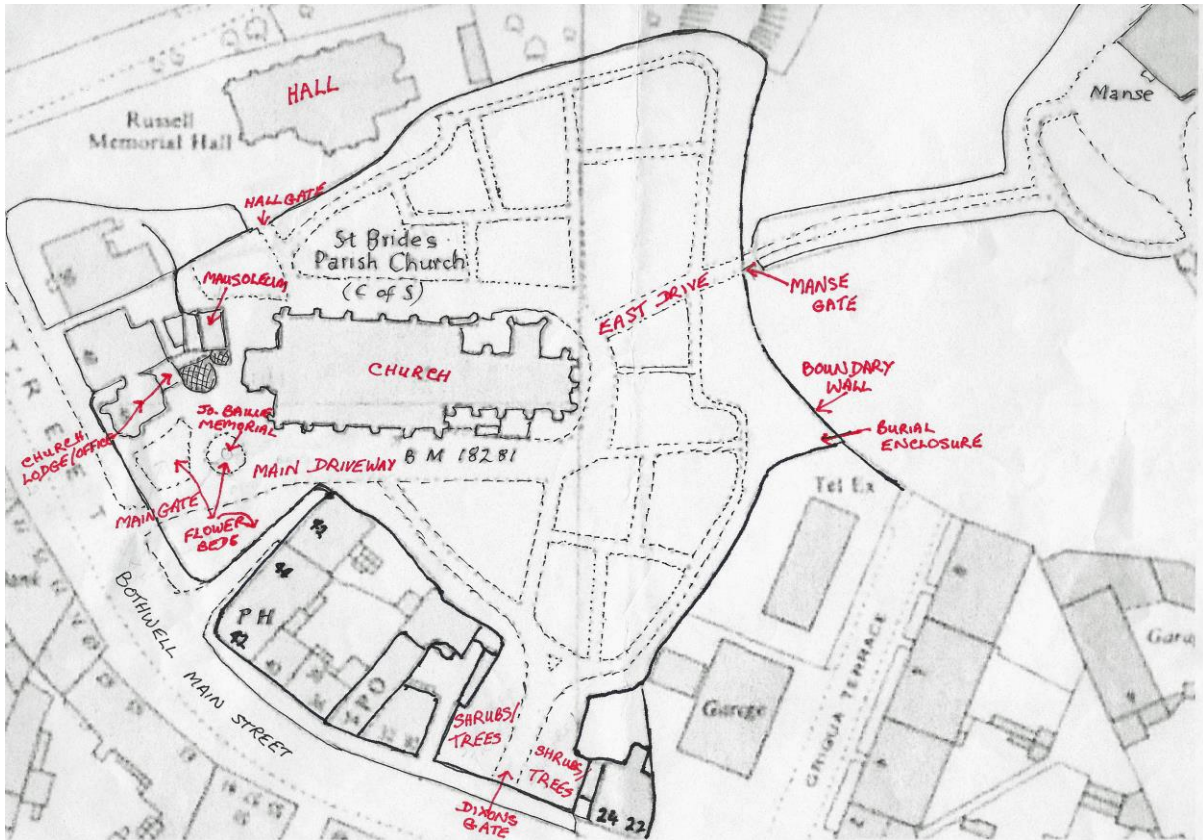
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Illus.1 Location Plan

A plan of the graveyard based on O.S.1:1.1250/1:2500, NS 7058 SE-A, Revised 1963, Published 1964.



1.0 Introduction to Glorious Gardens bis

Glorious Gardens *bis* (GG1*bis*) is an extension of GG1, a pilot project to develop a methodology and related materials to enable volunteers to research and record historic gardens and designed landscapes in their area. Glorious Gardens was initiated and is managed by Scotland's Garden and Landscape Heritage (SGLH). Both GG1 and GG1 *bis* have taken place in two areas of Scotland, the Clyde and Avon Valley in collaboration the Clyde and Avon Landscape Partnership (CAVLP) and in the Falkirk Council area with in-kind Council support. The focus has been on properties which are not listed in the Historic Scotland Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, but not exclusively so; which still retain evidence for their development; and which potentially have some conservation value. The project extension in the CAVLP area is funded by HLF through CAVLP and by HES while that in the Falkirk local authority area is funded by SGLH. During GG1*bis* in the CAVLP area, use has been made of the Conservation Strategy and Conservation Guidance Notes for Landowners produced for CAVLP during the second stage of the Glorious Gardens project (GG2).

2.0 Introduction to St Bride's Collegiate Church, Bothwell Parish Church

Bothwell Parish Church Kirkyard (NGR: NS 70490 58604), in the conservation village of Bothwell, South Lanarkshire, is the site of what is said by some to be the oldest collegiate church in Scotland (1398) and stands on the site of a former 6th century church. It is one of a number of collegiate churches "built as burial places for members of great families and as a fitting setting for the perpetual recitation of prayers for their welfare in life and salvation in death" (Close & Gifford, *Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire*, 2016).

Bothwell lies on the east bank of the River Clyde on the B7071 which runs from Uddingston in the north to Hamilton in the south. The M74 motorway runs along its eastern boundary, with Blantyre to the west. The church and graveyard are situated on Main Street, between Green Street and The Glebe.

The church and graveyard are listed, as are the Church Lodge, the Russell Memorial Hall and the monument to Joanna Baillie, playwright and poet. The churchyard and the Joanna Baillie Monument are both designated At Risk.

Name	Designation	Grade	ID	Web link
St Bride's Collegiate Church (Church of Scotland), including graveyard, boundary walls, gate piers and gates	Listed	A	LB5134	http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB5134
St Bride's Church Lodge, 46 Main Street	Listed	B	LB45081	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB45081
Joanna Baillie Monument	Listed	A	LB5135	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB5135
Russell Memorial Hall, Main Street Bothwell, including gate	Listed	C	LB47151	https://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB47151

piers, boundary walls and railings				1
St Bride's Churchyard	At Risk	A	4701 HS ref: 5134	www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk
Joanna Baillie Monument	At Risk	A	4703 HS ref: 5135	www.buildingatrisk.org.uk

3.0 Methods

GG1bis followed a revised version of the GG1 methodology, as detailed in the Glorious Gardens Method Statement. The methodology was further revised (2018) for use with cemeteries, with reference to Dingwall, *Landscaping for the Dead: The Garden Cemetery Movement in Dundee and Angus* in *Eds.* Susan Buckham, Peter C. Jupp and Julie Rugg, *Death in Modern Scotland, 1855-1955*, Historic England, *Landscapes of Remembrance*, 2015 and Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment, *Cemeteries, Church Yards and Burial Grounds*, 2007.

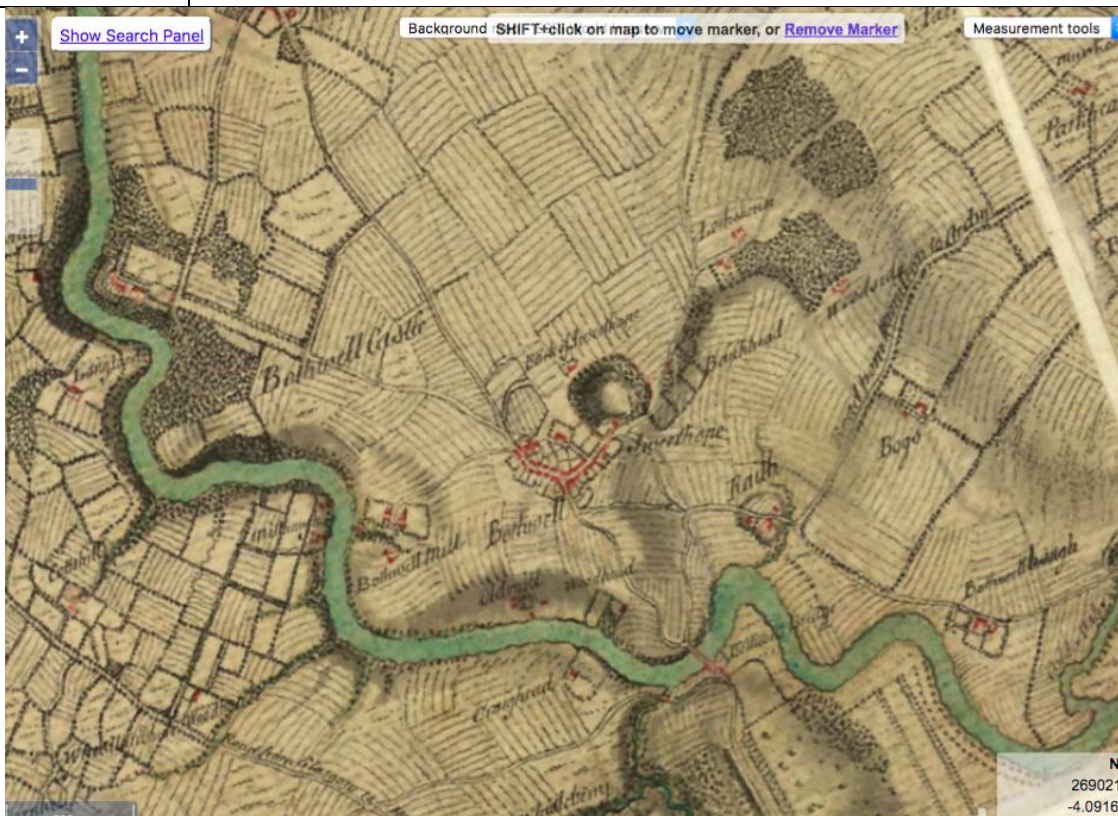
It involved the consultation of key historic maps, aerial photographs, local and national archives, and databases of heritage assets and statutory designations. The sources consulted are listed in Section 8. The desk-based research was followed by a systematic walkover survey to identify and record surviving components of the historic designed landscape and their key elements. The survey employed written field notes and site plans, on-site commentary recorded on mobile phones and also photographs taken by mobile phone. The information gathered was then synthesised to establish a baseline understanding of the development of the designed landscape and its current state, including its overall structure, and conservation opportunities identified with the help of the Conservation Strategy (GG2 2018) and the Landowners' Conservation Guidance Notes (GG2 2018), both based on data provided by GG1.

4.0 Desk-based Research

Bothwell Parish Church Graveyard appears on maps from the mid-18th century onward. This section summarises the changes to the designed landscape which are captured on each of the more informative historic maps. Section 6 draws out further evidence from the maps as it relates to specific components of the landscape.

4.1 Historical Maps

Illus.	2
Cartographer	William Roy
Titel:	Roy's Military Survey – Lowlands
Date:	1752-55



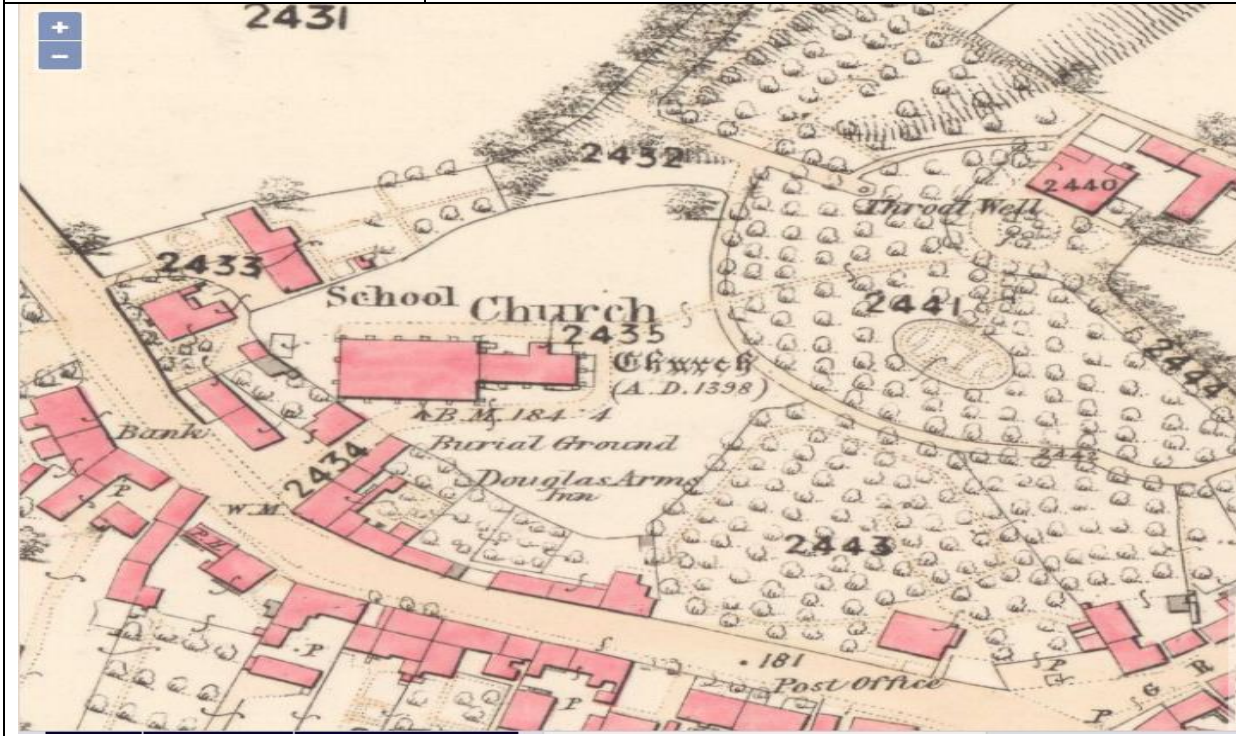
Roy's map of 1752 – 55 is the earliest showing the church and kirkyard. It is marked by a cross and sits on a road (now Main Street) bordered by buildings. The Manse, to the north of the graveyard and NE of the church, is separated from the graveyard by a road (now Fairyknowe Gardens) running from present day Green Street, which in turn runs NE from Main Street. The area between the church, manse, Main Street and Green Street appears to have been sub-divided into 10 irregular plots. A road is evident running from Green Street to the Manse.

Illus.	3
Cartographer:	William Forrest
Title:	The county of Lanark from actual survey – counties of Scotland 1
Date:	1816



Forrest's map of 1816 shows the position of the church (Kirk) with a 2-storey tower, and a manse, with a road from present-day Main Street to the church and another from present-day Green Street to the manse. The surrounding landscape seems to be shrub land with a few trees between the church and the manse. The manse here appears to be a two-storey building. There is evidence of buildings between the entrances to the church and manse. Another house, Sweetthope, to the NE of the Manse appears to belong to Mrs Clerk.

Illus.	4
Cartographer:	Ordnance Survey
Title:	O.S. 25-inch 1 st edition 1855 - 1882
Date:	Surveyed 1858 – 59 Published 1860



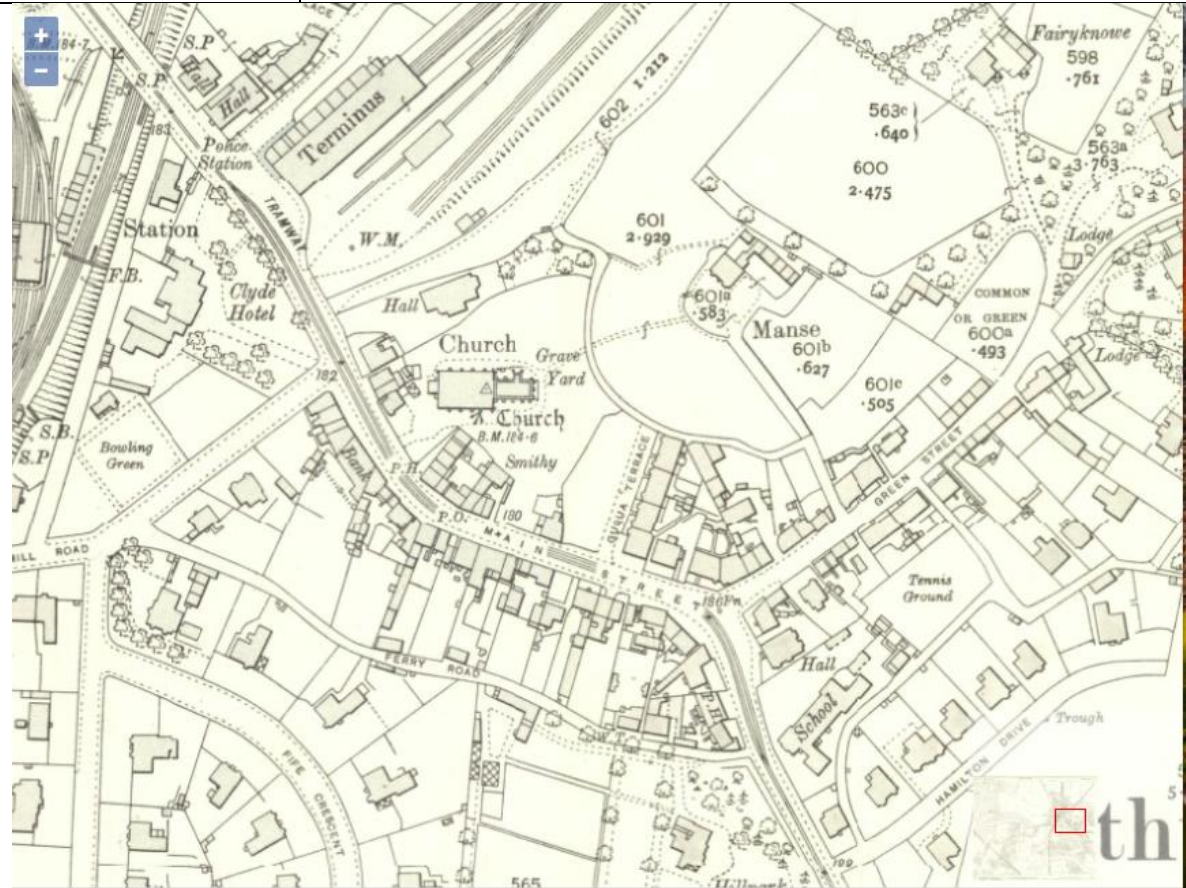
The O.S. 25-inch 1st edition map of 1860 clearly shows the extent of the churchyard, enclosed by a wall. The road from Green Street to the manse now branches off and runs through woodland/orchard and along the NE boundary of the graveyard. A building designated 'School' appears outside the wall to the NW of the church. The churchyard is now surrounded by deciduous woodland, or possibly orchard, from NE to SE and there is what appears to be a walled garden laid out in symmetrical beds among the trees about halfway between the church and the manse. The new statistical account of 1834 – 45 notes that the manse has an orchard of nearly two acres, but that the soil and situation are not suitable for fruit trees. There are two circular beds in front of the manse, and Throat Well is indicated to the west.

A path now runs from Main Street along Kirk Style, around the church and on through a gap in the wall to the manse.

The area south of the church is now designated 'burial ground' and the church itself is shown in two sections, with the date of the original church, 1398, indicated.

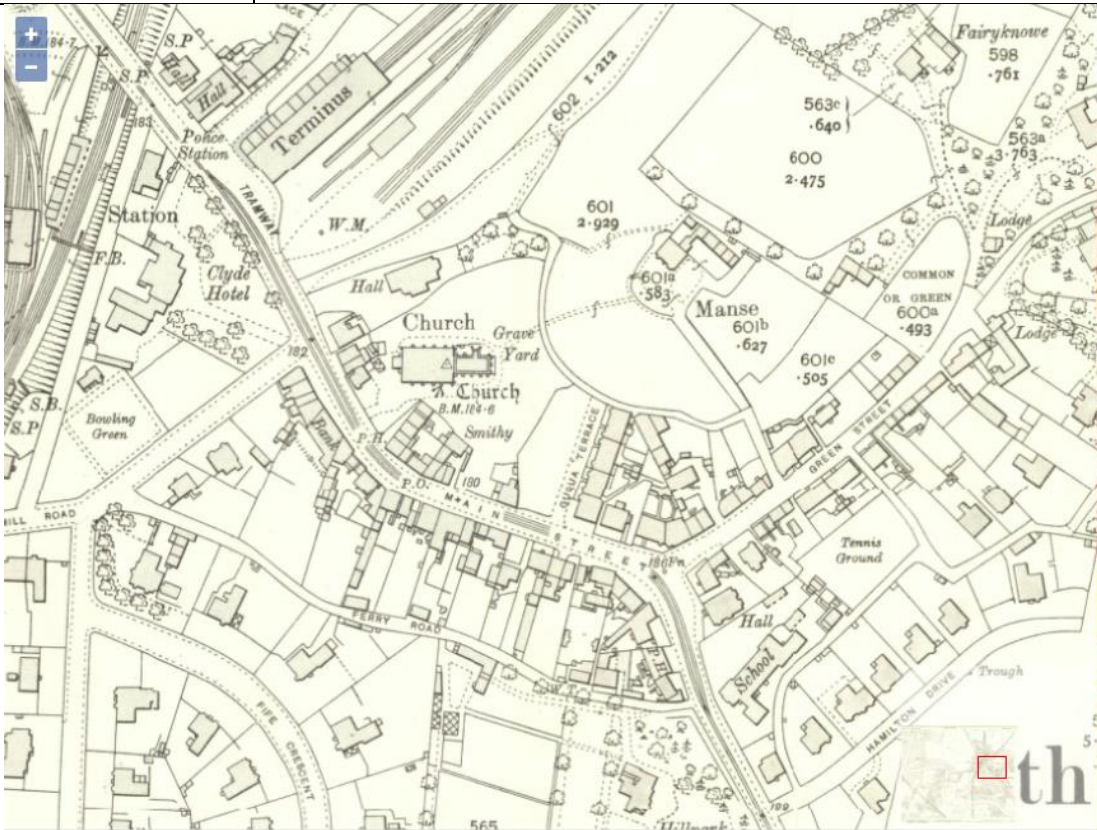
There are now buildings forming a right angle along Kirk Style and Main Street, with the Douglas Arms Inn at the corner. There are various buildings on the opposite side of Kirk Style, to the west and SW of the church, surrounding a rectangular wooded area. There is no evidence of planting in the graveyard itself, apart from one tree in the NE corner.

Illus.	5
Cartographer:	Ordnance Survey
Title:	O.S. 25-inch 2 nd and later editions 1892-1949 Lanarkshire Xi.11 (Blantyre; Bothwell)
Date:	Revised 1879 Published 1898



The O.S. 25-inch 2nd edition Lanarkshire Xi.11 map of 1912 shows that all areas of woodland or orchard around the churchyard and manse have now disappeared. The school building has now been replaced by the Russell Memorial Hall, built circa 1906 in memory of Archibald Russell who donated the land to the church. The area to the SW of the church has been largely cleared of its clutter of buildings. These were demolished by James Donald in 1898 to upgrade the appearance of the centre of the village. In their place is now the Church Lodge (built circa 1899), a small square building, possibly storage, and a crisscrossed building denoting a conservatory or glasshouse. The main gateway, with stone piers decorated with a design of arrows and mounted by octagonal gas lanterns, was probably also built at this time. (The arrow design possibly commemorates the legend of the arrows fired by the archers of Archibald the Grim to mark the proposed site of the new church in 1398.) An arrow on the map pointing to the south facing wall of the church possibly indicates its main entrance at this time. Between Kirk Style and the lodge there are two areas, one on either side of a wide path opening out from Main Street towards the church, which were planted with trees and shrubs when the lodge was built.

Illus.	6
Cartographer:	Ordnance Survey
Title:	O.S. 25-inch 2 nd and later editions 1892-1949 Lanarkshire Xi.11 (Blantyre;Bothwell)
Date:	1912



The O.S. 25-inch 2nd edition Lanarkshire Xi.11 map of 1912 shows that all areas of woodland or orchard around the churchyard and manse have now disappeared. The school building has now been replaced by the Russell Memorial Hall, built circa 1906 in memory of Archibald Russell who donated the land to the church. The area to the SW of the church has been largely cleared of its clutter of buildings. These were demolished by James Donald in 1898 to upgrade the appearance of the centre of the village. In their place is now the Church Lodge (built circa 1899), a small square building, possibly storage, and a crisscrossed building denoting a conservatory or glasshouse. The main gateway, with stone piers decorated with a design of arrows and mounted by octagonal gas lanterns, was probably also built at this time. (The arrow design possibly commemorates the legend of the arrows fired by the archers of Archibald the Grim to mark the proposed site of the new church in 1398.) An arrow on the map pointing to the south facing wall of the church possibly indicates its main entrance at this time. Between Kirk Style and the lodge there are two areas, one on either side of a wide path which opens out from Main Street towards the church, which were planted with trees and shrubs when the lodge was built.

Illus.	7
Cartographer:	Ordnance Survey
Title:	O.S. 25-inch 2 nd and later editions 1892-1949 Lanarkshire sheet XI.11
Date:	Revised 1936



The O.S. 25-inch 2nd edition Lanarkshire sheet XI.11 of 1936 shows the existence of a wall along each side of the path to the manse. It also shows a second gateway to the graveyard further west, along Main Street at Dixon Gate, built in memory of James Stedman Dixon LL.D (1845 – 1911) who donated the clocks and chimes to the church.

4.2 Aerial Photographs

Illus.8

Date: 16 October 2012 RCAHMS Aerial Photography Digital

Catalogue No. DP 144522 Collection/1313569

Oblique aerial view of St Bride's Collegiate Church, Bothwell taken from SW.



Illus.9

Date 16 October 2012 RCAHMS Aerial Photography Digital

Catalogue No. DP 144525 Collection/1313572

Oblique aerial view of St Bride's Collegiate Church, Bothwell taken from S.SE.



5.0 Timeline for the Development of the designed landscape of St Bride's Graveyard

Date / Period	Event / Phase of Development
1398/99	Charter allowing donation of Collegiate Church by Archibald the Grim 1398. Confirmed by Royal Charter 1399.
1422	Oldest gravestone dated 1422 located at F:8 in graveyard
1560	Following Reformation of Scotland burials within churches became illegal. Erection of memorials to mark graves then developed.
1600 - 1649	Number of known interments in graveyard - 1.
1719	Spire added to church
1762	Joanna Baillie, poet and dramatist, born at Bothwell Manse 11 th September. Father, James Baillie, minister of Bothwell Parish Church.
Late 1820s - 1933	St Bride's quire fell into disrepair in the late 1820s. It was restored in 1898 by Sir Robert Rowan Anderson. A new church was built beside it in 1833 – architect David Hamilton. Both churches were joined by a tower in 1933 – architect J. Jeffrey Waddell.
1845 - 1911	James Stedman Dixon LL.D born Glasgow 1845. Died 1911. Donated clocks and chimes to church in 1904. Commemorated by Dixon Gate leading into kirkyard from Main Street to East of main gate.
1850 - 1899	Number of interments - 600.
1855	Official registry of births, deaths and marriages began. Before that date Old Parish Records are fragmentary.
1899	Monument to Joanna Baillie, 12' high and showing 4 panels with scenes from her life, unveiled.
1914 - 1918	5 men who fell in WW1 are commemorated on gravestones in Bothwell Kirkyard.
Pre 1929	Bothwell Parish Church was also known as St Mary's.
1929 - 1978	Church known as St Bride's Parish Church
1933	1 st entry in South Lanarkshire Council Cemeteries Dept record of burials.
1967	Maintenance of kirkyard taken over by Lanarkshire County Council in Nov.

1978	St Bride's Parish Church became known as Bothwell Parish Church
2000 - 2017	Number of interments 14 (ashes only)
2016 - 2017	Historical Society undertakes survey of gravestones in 2016 at request of Rev. Jim Gibson. Published in 2017.
2018	Renovation of wall, railings and gate at entrance to church from Main Street known as Dixon Gate. Original railings were removed to support the war effort.

6.0 Components of the Designed Landscape

The following designed landscape components still exist at Bothwell Parish Church Cemetery.

In the following descriptions, the letters A – M will be used to identify the various areas of the graveyard as seen in illustration 10.

Component	Element
6.1 Context	<p>a. Bothwell Parish Church and Graveyard stands in the conservation village of Bothwell, S. Lanarkshire on the B7071. Illus.11(6.1a) It is situated on Main Street, which runs from Uddingston in the west to Hamilton in the south, and dominates the centre of the village by virtue of its 137 foot tower. The tower was built in 1933 to join the two parts of the church, the mediaeval quire and the rebuilt nave section.</p> <p>b. There are buildings and shops along Main Street on both sides of the churchyard and a line of shops on the opposite side of the street. Illus.12 (6.1b) To the NW of the graveyard, behind the 8 feet high boundary wall, is the new Church Centre which is situated in the old Russell Memorial hall with a new conservatory section housing the Chapterhouse Café, built in 2007.</p> <p>c. The gate in the NE wall, between Areas G and H, Illus.13 (6.1c) originally gave way onto a path leading to the Manse, but although the Manse is still in existence, the vista to it is now blocked by modern flats and by ash, holly, beech and laurel which have grown up on the slope falling away from the path down towards the NE boundary wall. Illus.13 (6.1c)</p>
6.2 Layout	<p>a. The area of Bothwell Parish Church Graveyard is mainly flat, apart from the slope down from the path at Areas F and E towards the NE wall and shorter slopes on either side of the gate which originally led to the Manse. Some areas of the graveyard are well cared for, others have been left in a wilder condition, and there are many sunken areas where graves and headstones have subsided. At Areas J, K and M the ground is fairly uneven because of sunken graves. There are many fallen stones in these areas. There are a few fallen stones in Areas C and D and some stones in poor condition. In Areas E and F the grass has not been well maintained and is mainly moss. The ground is uneven owing to subsidence and many stones are in poor condition. Some of the memorials here are surrounded by metal railings and there is evidence of other railings in the corner stones and metal supports which are left, although often the grave slab has also disappeared. Here the ground slopes gradually to the path and then drops steeply for about twenty feet, leaving only the copes on the boundary wall visible. Some</p>

headstones are also visible partly buried on this slope. **Illus.14 (2a) / Illus.15(2a)**

- b. The graveyard is divided into fourteen areas, with another area of ancient graves inside the quire. These areas are bordered by straight paths, about 1m wide, which are surfaced with red grit, with curving paths around the perimeter of the graveyard. The paths around and behind Church Lodge, leading to the Chapterhouse café, are concrete slabbed. The wider paths around the church are surfaced with red tarmac and red gravel chips. **Illus.16(6.2b)** On entering from the main gate there is an area of parking on the tarmac path opposite Area N. The surface grit on the paths towards the North and NE of the graveyard has largely disappeared, and the paths are mainly surfaced with moss, fallen leaves and twigs. **Illus.17(6.2b)** Forrest's map of 1816 is the first to show a path to the churchyard, but the earlier Roy Lowland map of 1752 – 55 shows a path from Green Street to the Manse. The O.S. 25 inch 1st edition map of 1860 shows a road leading from Green Street to the Manse which now branches off to run alongside the NE boundary wall and a path from the Manse, running through woodland/orchard, and crosses this road to enter the churchyard. This map also shows that the entrance to the church from Main Street is now along Kirk Style. The O.S. Lanarkshire sheet XI.11 map of 1912 now indicates that buildings to the SW of the church have been demolished and a new entrance created.
- c. There are two short driveways, one from the main entrance on Main Street which passes Church Lodge and the Joanna Baillie Monument before continuing around the church to the right, **Illus.18 (6.2c)** and one farther east on Main Street, first noted on O.S. map of 1938, which enters at Dixon Gate and stops at Area K, where it diverges into paths. These driveways are roughly 5m wide and are surfaced with red tarmac or red gravel chips. The entrance to the church from Main Street was originally along Kirk Style, but a new gateway was made when Church Lodge was built in 1899. This first appears on the O.S. 25-inch 2nd edition Lanarkshire map of 1912.
- d. It is not known whether flower beds existed pre-1950s but, as a conservatory was built at the same time as Church Lodge and is shown on the O.S. 25-inch Lanarkshire map of 1912, it is possible that plants were grown there by the Church Officer, or another member of the congregation, for planting into flower beds. There are no flower beds as such in the graveyard but there are crocosmias and probably Spring bulbs growing among the shrubbery on either side of Dixon Gate. There are annual flowers growing within the symmetrical, elliptical beds of box topiary on either side of the main gate, **Illus.19(6.2d)** and in the circular topiary surrounding the Joanna Baillie Monument.
- e. The borders on either side of the main gate are well maintained areas of lawn planted with three rowan trees in each section. There is an elliptical shaped box parterre in front of Church

	<p>Lodge and a symmetrical one on the opposite side of the gate. Illus.20(6.2e) The O.S. 25-inch 2nd edition Lanarkshire map of 1912 is the first to show irregular borders on either side of the main gate. On either side of Dixon Gate there is also a well maintained grassy area. On the eastern side this is planted with a lime tree, an ash, a large rhododendron and other smaller shrubs, interspersed with crocosmias. On the western side there is an ash tree, crab apple, buddleia, pieris and other small shrubs, again interspersed with crocosmia and probably underplanted with Spring bulbs.</p> <p>f. An old drawing of the church and part of the graveyard from 1833 shows a complete absence of trees or shrubs, apart from some trees in the background which may be outwith the graveyard. Illus.37(6.5a) The O.S. 25-inch Lanarkshire map of 1860 shows the graveyard surrounded by trees/orchard, but only one tree in the northern corner of the graveyard itself. No planting has been recorded within the graveyard on any map since. By 1898 the O.S. 25-inch Lanarkshire XI.11 map shows that the trees surrounding the graveyard have largely disappeared. When Church Lodge and the Joanna Baillie Monument were built circa 1899, trees and shrubs were planted nearby. There are still shrubs growing against the low boundary wall opposite the Church Lodge. There are now many trees and shrubs throughout the graveyard, but no specific area of woodland, apart from the overgrown area sloping down to the NE wall. There are areas of shrubbery on either side of Dixon Gate, including rhododendron, laurel, buddleia, pieris and crabapple. Illus.21.(6.2f/6.5b) Trees in this area include lime, holly, ash and beech. In Areas J, K and M there are several varieties of holly, a mature beech, sycamore, ash and cypress. There is also a recent planting of maple and a weeping fruit tree. There is evidence of trees having been felled and a variety of small shrubs among the graves, possibly planted by families. Areas A, B, C, D and G, the areas nearest the Church Centre, are well kept grassy areas with a variety of holly trees and some ornamental trees – probably acers. Here the ground slopes gradually to the path and then drops steeply for about 20 feet where only the copes on the boundary wall are visible. The vegetation growing down the slope is mainly holly, beech, laurel and ash. The trees in Areas H and I are mainly holly and cypress, with rhododendrons, laurel, brambles and ferns scattered about. The trees at Areas J and K, directly opposite Dixon Gate, and Area M, include holly, cypress and yew with shrubs growing in and among the graves. In Area K, where ashes have been scattered or buried since the graveyard closed in 2001, the trees are whitebeam and cherry.</p>
6.3 Entrance(s)	<p>a. Forrest’s map of 1816 shows there is only one entrance to the church from Main Street along Kirk Style, with another road to the Manse from Green Street. The O.S. 1st edition map of 1860</p>

now shows the road running NW from Green Street extends along the NE boundary wall of the graveyard where it is crossed by a path running west to the church and east to the Manse. By 1912 there are two gateways to Bothwell Parish Church. The main gate enters from Main Street SW of the church. The second gateway, further east along Main Street and south of the church, is known as Dixon Gate, in memory of James Stedman Dixon LL.D who donated the church clock and chimes in 1904. Since renovation this gateway has been narrowed and is now pedestrian only. **Illus.22(6.3a)** and **Illus.23(6.3a)**

- b. There is a metre wide opening in the northern section of wall opposite Area C. This would have given access to the old school/hall but is now blocked by overgrown vegetation. The gate in the NE wall between Areas G and H originally gave access to the church from a path which crossed the SE road from Green Street and turned east into the graveyard or west to the Manse. There is no evidence of the steps which must have led down to this road. The metre wide original wrought iron gate, with its quatrefoil design, is in poor condition. **Illus.24(6.3b)**
- c. The octagonal, red sandstone ashlar gate piers at the main entrance and at Dixon Gate have curved dentilled caps. Both sets of gate piers are decorated with an arrow design, possibly harking back to the old legend of Archibald the Grim, who hoped to mitigate his sins by having his archers fire two arrows and building a church where they landed. The main gate piers have original gas lanterns which have now been converted to electricity, **Illus.25(6.3c)** as have the piers flanking the entrance to the quire section of the church. Grey sandstone piers, with flat pyramidal copes and without the arrow design, support the Manse gate which has a quatrefoil design, matching the new Dixon Gate and railings. One of these piers is badly cracked.
- d. The 1912 O.S. 25 inch 2nd edition Lanarkshire sheet XI.11 shows that the buildings to the west of the main gate have been demolished and Church Lodge and a new gateway have been erected (circa 1899). This was carried out by James Donald to upgrade the appearance of the centre of the village. The 2-storey red sandstone lodge, with bay window and gothic style upper windows, has a Tudor arched door surround with replacement timber door and originally housed the church officer. **Illus.26(6.3d)** Ecclesiastical references were made by use of pointed, arched and trefoil headed windows. Red sandstone was used to tie the building to the church and nearby Joanna Baillie Monument. Church Lodge is now a Listed building and is currently used as an office with entry through a modern conservatory style building. An old chimney behind the modern conservatory is all that remains of the original conservatory/glasshouse which is evident on the O.S. 25-inch 2nd edition Lanarkshire XI.11 map of 1912.

	<p>e. Although the churchyard is designated At Risk, the sandstone ashlar boundary wall is excluded from the record. The wall maintains a height of about 7-8 feet in most places. Along the length of Area G, to where the wall ends at Area F, there are several memorial stones set into the wall, Illus.27(6.3e) the most impressive of these being the Addie memorial which is surrounded by wrought iron railings. Where the land falls away at Areas F and E the wall largely disappears and only the copes can be seen at the bottom of the slope. The remains of 18 inch metal posts with rings for wire fencing can be seen on the copes. The wall begins to rise again towards the Manse gate. Beyond the Manse gate, in Area H, where the wall has now risen again to full height, three large memorials enclosed by ornamental railings stand against the wall. Illus31(6.3e/6.4c) The names on these are Pearson/Unknown/Colquhoun and Dalziel. A fourth more impressive memorial, enclosed in railings in the style of a Greek temple, has a missing gate, but a metal nameplate lying nearby, and possibly from the missing gate, has the name William Robertson of Viewpark (House?). At areas J and K and on both sides of Dixon Gate the wall is in need of some repair. Against the west wall at Dixon Gate are memorials to James Stedman Dixon, benefactor to the church, and to Rev. John Pagan (author of Antiquities of Bothwell 1892). Against the east wall are two impressive celtic crosses , dedicated to Ethel Marion King, daughter of Sir James King, and Colonel James Neilson. The section of wall from opposite the Joanna Baillie Monument to the main gate is now reduced in height to about 2 feet.</p> <p>f. The railings at Dixon Gate, replaced after the war, have been newly refurbished and replaced on repaired walls. Illus.23.(6.3a /6.3f) They have a modern quatrefoil design, possibly a reference to the design on the Manse gate. The remains of the old railings showed that they were decorated with an arrow design similar to that on the gate piers. There are no railings on the walls on either side of the main gate but it is possible that they too had railings with the old arrow design. The double wrought iron gates with arched tops and gold painted finials have been renewed and are in good condition. Many important memorials are still surrounded by ornamental wrought iron railings, Illus.28(6.3f) but many more have disappeared, with only small cornerstones or metal supports to show that they existed. The best ones exist at Areas A and H and around the Addie memorial at Area C.</p>
6.4 Buildings	<p>a. Bothwell Parish Church, which is surround by its cemetery, has seen many changes. It was previously known as St Bride’s Collegiate Church and was built in 1833 by architect David Hamilton to the West of the fourteenth century quire. Illus.29(6.4a) It is believed that there may have been a chapel on this site since the sixth century, and fragments of stone grave slab unearthed when the church was reconstructed in</p>

1933 point to a twelfth century building here. The quire section of the church was built in 1398 by Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas. In 1828 the quire fell in to disuse and was closed until 1898, when it was restored by Sir Robert Rowand Anderson. During the reconstruction of 1933 the floor of the church was lowered by four feet, and a 137 foot, 3-storey tower was built to join it to the quire. The roof of the quire is covered with large, old stone slabs weighing 2 cwt each. The rectangular, red sandstone ashlar church, with polished ashlar dressings, has gothic style windows with stone mullions and transoms. It has a square entrance porch to the centre and a castellated stone cornice with quatrefoil design surrounding the flat roof. The impressive stained glass window depicting the nativity at the East end of the church was designed by Burne-Jones, and there are wall-mounted memorials to the 3rd Duke of Hamilton (1634-94) and the Earls of Douglas. The 3-stage pinnacled tower which joins the old and new structures has a clock on each face at the first stage, traceried windows at the second stage and trefoil-headed louvered openings at the third stage.

- b. In 1898 James Donald demolished unsightly buildings to the SW of St Bride's Church in order to upgrade the appearance of the centre of the village. The asymmetrical, gabled, gothic Church Lodge was built to accommodate the Church Officer and abuts the adjacent property to the left (W). It is now used as the church office, with entry through a modern conservatory to the right. **Illus.30(6.4b)** It is constructed of bull-faced red sandstone ashlar and has a green slate roof and red clay ridge and finials. There are tall ashlar chimney stacks to the centre of the roof and cast-iron rainwater goods with square hoppers. Built circa 1899, with later additions and alterations, red sandstone was used to tie the building to the church and the Joanna Baillie Monument which was built around the same time. Ecclesiastical references were made by use of pointed-arched and trefoil-headed windows. The 2-storey building has a large bay window on the east elevation (office entrance) with a trefoil headed window above and to the right. The south elevation (facing onto Main Street) has a shallow Tudor arched doorway with square stone surround and replacement timber door. Entry to the upper-floor flat is through this door. There is an oriel window with pointed arches above and to the right of the door. Other windows are mullioned and transomed with some casement openings. This gift by James Donald of the Lodge, conservatory, Baillie monument and ground forming the main entrance is commemorated by a plaque on the Lodge wall at the entrance to the office.
- c. Although there are many plots in the graveyard surrounded by ornate railings, there is only one burial enclosure, situated on the East boundary wall at Area H. **Illus.31(6.4c)** A metal nameplate for William Robertson of Viewpark (House?) lies within the enclosure and was likely fixed originally to the missing gate.

- d. Tombs - none
- e. In the kirkyard graves generally faced East in anticipation of the Second Coming of Christ as foretold in Matthew 24:27. The only record of burials is held by South Lanarkshire Cemeteries Dept, the first entry in the ledger being May 1933. Bothwell Historical Society undertook a survey of the gravestones in September 2016. The kirkyard divided into 15 Areas, (including the interior of the quire), and volunteers photographed the stones and transcribed their inscriptions exactly as they appeared on the gravestones. Under each photograph and inscription there is a biography of the person/s where available. Information was gleaned from the National Records for Scotland (births, deaths, marriages and census records) and from the internet. Official registration of births, deaths and marriages began in 1855. Prior to that Old Parish Records are fragmentary and, unless notable, there is little information about anyone dying before 1855. The vast majority of headstones in the graveyard are from the 19th century, although almost every area has a few from the 18th century. Areas E and O have the most 18th century memorials with 7 and 5 respectively. Areas A, C, D and O have only one 17th century stone each and Area E has two. At Area A the headstone of James Naismith (died 1612) describes him as 'Portioner', an old Scots term for a small land-owner, resulting from the division of a piece of land among co-heirs. The oldest stone (1422) is situated in Area F. **Illus.33 (6.4e)** There are surprisingly few 20th century stones and these are distributed throughout the cemetery. The smallest number is 1 at Areas G, K and N and the highest numbers 6 and 5, respectively, at Areas E and O. Most areas have a number of stones where the legend has been eroded over the years. This is especially true in Areas C, D, E, H, I and J. Area E has the most fallen facedown stones. Many 18th and early 19th stones have a double curved top similar to the top half of a heart shape. Many notable people have memorials either within the quire or in the graveyard. At Dixon Gate there are memorials to Rev. John Pagan, author of Antiquities of Bothwell and James Stedman Dixon who donated the church clocks and chimes. **Illus.32(6.4e)** There are three other former ministers interred in the cemetery. Inside the quire are memorials to the 1st and 2nd Earls of Forfar and the 3rd Duke of Hamilton. Outside the quire is an impressive memorial to the family of Sir Henry Montague Hozier, whose daughter Clementine married Winston Churchill. There is a memorial to the Tunnock family of bakery fame at Area M and also in this area is the memorial to the Gilchrist family, whose daughter Marion was the first woman in Scotland to graduate from Glasgow University and to gain a medical degree. One of the largest memorials, surrounded by impressive railings, is for the Addie family against the boundary wall at Area G. There are a few unusual stones in the kirkyard. At Area E stone 39's only inscription is a tool shaped like a trowel. Another stone at Area

	<p>D marks the resting place of a smith/farrier and records the following verse: 'My sledge and hammer lies declined, My bellows pine have lost its wind, My forge's extinct my fire decayed And in the dust is my wife laid My coal is spent my iron is gone My nails are drove my work is done.' The 21st century stones at Areas J and K probably mark where ashes have been buried or scattered following the closure of the kirkyard last century.</p> <p>f. The ruins of a small structure exist to the east of Church Lodge. This is a mausoleum containing the remains of the Hamiltons of Bothwell Park, a minor branch of the Hamilton family. Illus.34 (6.4f) The roof has either fallen in or been removed, exposing the iron bars installed to prevent the bodies being stolen by resurrectionists and sold to anatomists. Illus.35 (6.4f)</p> <p>g. The Joanna Baillie Monument was bought and erected by James Donald and unveiled in 1899, around the same time as Church Lodge was being built. Illus.36(6.4g) The area around these structures was planted with trees and shrubs, greatly enhancing the church environs. The Italianate monument was raised on a square polished granite plinth and situated SE of the church. It is made of red Doulton ware with framed, mosaic panels on each elevation. The ogee roof has square Doulton ware tiles and has a seated cherub at each angle. The cherubs represent music, poetry, literature and drama. The mosaic panels depict i) a portrait of Joanna Baillie, copied from a painting by Masquerier, ii) an image of Bothwell Castle and the River Clyde, from a painting by Horatio McCulloch, iii) two cherubs and iv) fruit trees. The mosaic panels are Venetian and manufactured by the Murano Glass Company. It is likely that the Baillie monument was ordered from Doulton & Co., London (or from their works in Rowley Regis, opened in 1889) and assembled on site. Joanna was born in the Manse behind the church on 11 September 1762 and was the daughter of the minister of St Bride's. When her father died in 1776 the family moved to Hampstead where she lived the rest of her life and is buried. Here she gained notoriety as a poet and playwright, often writing in Scots dialect. She died on 23 February 1851. There is no war memorial in the grounds of the church but the names of the dead of both world wars are commemorated within the church.</p> <p>h. Shelter - none</p>
6.5 Plantings	<p>a. A drawing of the Church and graveyard from 1833 shows an area completely devoid of trees or shrubs. Illus.37 (6.5a) It is known that the area at the main gates, near Church Lodge and the Baillie memorial, was planted with trees and shrubs circa 1899. These have now been replaced with five ornamental trees. A photograph from 1977, showing a view over the graveyard to the rear and sides of the church, shows well clipped flowering bushes, probably rhododendrons, and occasional young trees. There are now many trees throughout</p>

the graveyard. **Illus.38(6.5a)** At Areas J, K and M the majority of the trees are various species of holly, some ash, beech, sycamore and cypress and some newish plantings of maple and weeping fruit trees. Here there are stumps from felled trees which were probably uprooting headstones. At Area B there are various hollies and some ornamental trees, probably maples. At Areas C and D there are hollies, cypress and lime and again a few ornamental maples. At Area I the trees are mainly holly. Holly, cypress and yew are growing in Areas J and K, with whitebeam and ornamental cherry growing near the latest memorial stones. The slope down to the boundary wall at Areas E and F has been colonised by holly, ash and beech saplings. A large ash tree is growing directly in from the Dixon Gate entrance.

- b. Shrubs have been planted in Area L and the most southerly section of Area H at either side of Dixon Gate.

Illus.21(6.2f/6.5b) These include azalea, skimmia, pieris, rhododendron, buddleia, pyracanthus, flowering currant, potentilla, laurel and spirea. To the left (S) of the main entrance there is a well kept area of hebe, holly, euonymus and spirea growing beside the low boundary wall. There are shrubs growing throughout the graveyard, some possibly planted by relatives of the deceased. In the less well maintained areas of the cemetery there are some very large rhododendrons and laurels while Area I has brambles and ferns.

- c. Flowers are mainly seen in the two elliptical topiary beds set in lawn on either side of the main entrance and the circular bed surrounding the Joanna Baillie Monument. The topiary is low, clipped ornamental box, infilled with bedding plants, including begonias, pelargoniums and French marigolds. **Illus.39**
- d. **(6.5c)** At Dixon Gate crocosmia can be seen among the shrubs and it is probable that snowdrops and other bulbs will appear in Spring.



Illus.10 Plan of graveyard showing lettered areas.



Illus.11 (6.1a) View of Bothwell Main Street with Church Lodge and main gateway to Bothwell Parish Church on right.



Illus.12 (6.1b) View of shops opposite church on Main Street from restored Dixon Gate.



Illus.13 (6.1c) Vista to old Manse blocked by overgrown vegetation and blocks of modern flats.



Illus.14 (6.2a) Boundary wall at NE section of graveyard slopes away to a 20 foot drop where only visible part of wall is coping stones. Retaining wall is also visible on opposite side of path running alongside boundary wall.



Illus.15 (6.2a) Gardener working on steep slope down to boundary wall at NE corner of graveyard.



Illus.16 (6.2b) Well maintained path between Areas I and J.



Illus.17 (6.2b) Neglected path between Areas M and JK. Most of red grit has disappeared and has been replaced by fallen leaves and twigs.



Illus .18 (6.2c) Red tarmac driveway from main gate with parking to the right, changing to red gravel as it winds around behind the church.



Illus.19 (6.2d) One of a pair of symmetrical flowerbeds set within box parterres in lawn either side of main gate.



Illus .20 (6.2e) Borders set to lawn either side of main gate with box topiary, infilled with annual flowers and matching design around base of Joanna Baillie Memorial, just seen top right.



Illus.21 (6.2f) Shrubbery and trees in borders either side of Dixon Gate.



Illus.22 (6.3a) Gateway at Dixon Gate, before restoration of new gate and railings, showing remains of old railings with arrow design matching same on gate piers. Finial on metal post matches dentilled design on pier cap further along.



Illus.23 (6.3a/6.3f) Restored gateway at Dixon Gate, incorporating quatrefoil design, matching gate leading to old Manse. New gates have reduced the width of gateway.



Illus.24 (6.3b) Disused gate formerly leading to manse with same quatrefoil design as new Dixon Gate.



Illus.25 (6.3c) Red sandstone gate piers at main entrance with arrow design and dentilled caps topped by original octagonal gas lanterns, now converted to electricity.



Illus.26 (6.3d) Red sandstone Church Lodge, west of main gate. Once home of church officer, now used as office, with residential flat on second floor entered through arched door facing onto Main Street



Illus.27 (6.3e) Memorial stones set into boundary wall at Area G.



Illus.28 (6.3f) Wrought iron, ornamental railings, in reasonable condition, at Area A.



Illus.29 (6.4a) Bothwell Parish Church with view of nave which was built in 1833 and refurbished in 1898. The quire (the roof of which can be seen to the rear) was 4.5 feet lower than the nave, but the two were united by the tower when a massive reconstruction programme took place in 1933 and the floor of the nave was lowered.



Illus.30 (6.4b) Office located in Church Lodge at main gate with entry through modern conservatory.
Second storey is a residential flat.



Illus.31 (6.3e /6.4c) Burial enclosure, probably of William Robertson of Viewpark (House?) . Name found on metal plate inside enclosure, which likely became detached from missing gate.



Illus.32 (6.4e) Memorial stone at Dixon Gate to James Stedman Dixon who donated clocks and chimes to Bothwell Parish Church.



Illus.33 (6.4e) Oldest headstone (1422) in the graveyard at Area F.



Illus.34 (6.4f) Mausoleum at Area A of Hamiltons of Bothwell Park, a minor branch of the Hamilton family.



Illus.35 (6.4f) Side view of Hamilton Mausoleum showing structure of iron bars beneath roof designed to foil grave robbers



Illus.36 (6.4g) Commemorative monument to Joanna Baillie (1762 - 1851), poet and playwright, erected circa 1899. Red Doulton ware with Murano glass mosaic panels.



Bothwell Parish Church, from a drawing made about 1830

Illus.37 (6.5a) Churchyard in 1830 with lack of trees or shrubs. Trees in background possibly outwith churchyard.



Illus.38 (6.5a) Trees at sections J and K, mainly several varieties of holly, but also cypress, yew and birch.



Illus.39 (6.5c) Parterre planted with annual flowers. One of a pair on either side of entrance at main gate.

7.0 Assessment of significance

7.1 The concept of significance of the designed landscape

In the context of national policy, it is necessary to identify and understand the cultural significance of an aspect of the historic environment before its national importance can be considered. The concept of cultural significance, which is now widely accepted, was introduced in policy statements including the *Burra Charter* (2013). Assessment of significance is designed to help establish why a place or feature is considered to be important and why it is valued. It can be a subjective exercise – reflecting the moment in history when it is written and the state of knowledge about the site at that time. This means that the assessment of significance has the potential to change as knowledge and understanding of the site increase, as ideas and values change or as a result of alterations to the place or feature.

In order to be considered to be of national importance and therefore inscribed on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, designed landscapes must have a particular cultural significance - artistic, archaeological, historic, traditional, aesthetic, scientific and social - for past, present or future generations (*Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement*, June 2016).

The cultural significance of a designed landscape rests on three types of characteristics, as set out in the *HES Policy Statement* (2016).

1. **Intrinsic** - those inherent in the landscape and/or its constituent parts, including:
 - its condition
 - its research potential

- the length and legibility of its apparent developmental sequence
 - its original or subsequent functions
2. **Contextual** - those relating to its place in the wider landscape or body of existing knowledge, including:
- the rarity of the designed landscape or any part of it, assessed against its regional and national context
 - its relationship to other, similar landscapes in the vicinity
 - the relationship of the designed landscape and its constituent parts to the wider landscape setting
3. **Associative** - the historic, cultural and social influences that have affected the form and fabric of the designed landscape, and vice versa, including:
- its aesthetic attributes
 - its significance in the national consciousness or to people who use or have used it, or their descendants
 - its associations with historical, traditional or artistic characters or events

The grading of significance here is based on a ranking system developed from Kerr (2013) for conservation plans. It grades the **quality** of the landscape's intrinsic, contextual and associative characteristics; based on the grading of quality, it assesses cultural significance according to a **range**, as set out below.

Quality:	Outstanding	Range:	International
	High		National (Scotland)
	Some		Regional
	Little		Local

An assessment of local cultural significance does not mean that a designed landscape or its constituent parts are not worth conserving; indeed, sound conservation and management practices can enhance their significance.

7.2 The significance of the designed landscape of St Bride's Collegiate Church Graveyard

Contextual Significance

The length and legibility of the apparent development of the site are worthy of attention and hold local research potential, particularly for historians of the Douglas family. There is evidence of a church on the site since the 6th century with the additions in 1393 and 1833. Sadly, however, the churchyard is on the HES Buildings At Risk register because of its overall condition and the condition of its monuments, memorials and some of its graves. As such, it can be considered to have some intrinsic significance.

Intrinsic Significance

Within the context of the status of churches in Scotland, St Bride's is said by some to be the oldest in Scotland. Given the purpose of collegiate churches, it is part of the body of knowledge of the history of noble and landowning families of Scotland. There is little to link it with similar landscapes

in the vicinity or within the wider landscape. Given the condition of the churchyard mentioned above and the lack of links with the landscaping of other churchyards, St Bride's has a low contextual significance.

Associative

There are still aesthetic attributes which survive in the church and churchyard, including a stained glass window by Byrne-Jones and the decorative memorial to Joanna Baillie (1762- 1851), playwright and poet and friend of Sir Walter Scott. There is also evidence of the influence of the Douglas family on the form of the site. Despite the above, St Bride's churchyard appears to have little significance for the people who use or have used it, given that it is At Risk. This is possibly explained by the fact that the churchyard was closed for burials some years ago. Given the condition of the burial ground and its lack of the necessary aesthetic attributes and associations with historical, tradition or artistic characters or events, it has low associative significance.

Based on the criteria discussed above, St Bride's churchyard has low local significance. It is clear, however, that a churchyard as old as St Bride's must hold personal and emotional significance for the families of those buried there.

8.0 Sources consulted

8.1 Historic maps

<i>Cartographer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Sheet</i>
General William Roy	1752 -1755	Roy's Military Survey	Lowlands
William Forrest	1816	Counties of Scotland – The County of Lanark from actual survey	
Ordnance Survey	Surveyed 1858-59 Published 1860	O.S. 25-inch 1 st edition 1855 - 1882	XI.11 (Bothwell)
Ordnance Survey	Revised 1879 Published 1898	O.S.25-inch 2 nd and later editions 1892 - 1949	Lanarkshire Sheet XI.11 (Blantyre:Bothwell)
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Ordnance Survey	Revised 1936	O.S.25-inch 2 nd and later editions 1892 - 1949	Lanarkshire Sheet XI.11
Ordnance Survey	Revised 1963 Published 1964	O.S.1:1.1250/1:2500	NS7058 SE-A

Source: <http://maps.nls.uk>

8.2 Aerial photographs

1. Oblique Aerial View of St. Bride's Collegiate Church, Bothwell taken from S.W.

16 October 2012. Catalogue No. DP144522, Collection 1313569

RCAHMS Aerial Photography Digital

2. Oblique Aerial View of St. Bride's Collegiate Church, Bothwell taken from S.S.E.

16 October 2012. Catalogue No. DP144525, Collection 1313572

RCAHMS Aerial Photography Digital

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9.0 Acknowledgements

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Bill Gow, Bothwell Historical Society.

Staff at Bothwell Library

The National Library of Scotland Map Library