

Our History

Welcome to the Lochgoin Covenanters' Museum.

Almost every corner of southern Scotland has a tale to tell about the Covenanters.

I'm Callum, your Covenanter Guide! C

Meet Your Guide

Hi, my name is Callum and I will be your guide on your visit to the museum.

Join me on a journey around the Lochgoin Covenanters' Museum where you'll learn more about the men and women who supported the Covenant rather than accepting the royal decree that King Charles I was head of the church.

In the museum, if you look close enough you may even find some hidden treasure found by a cow! C

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Along your way, you will see little yellow cards beside the exhibits. These will help you learn about the fight that was undertaken in Scotland in the 17th century! **OUR HISTORY**

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The Covenanters

The Covenanters were the people who signed the National Covenant in 1638. They believed only Jesus Christ could be the head of their church, not a king.

The death penalty was imposed for even attending a Coventicle. A Coventicle is another name for a secret or unlawful church service. Sometimes these Coventicles were held in barns, houses or outside near caves.

Over 18,000 men and women lost their lives when they refused to follow the King's religious demands. This was known as 'The Killing Time'.

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The Coventicles

Coventicles were performed by church ministers who broke free when Charles II brought change to the church.

The ministers left their parishes and couldn't live within twenty miles of them.



The authorities declared Field Preaching (the holding of Coventicles) to be a capital offence. It was against the law to miss three services held in a church in a row!

Why did this happen? Write your answer below.



NSWER: Charles II went against the signing of the Covenants.

Did you know the name Covenanters is derived from covenant, a biblical term for a bond or agreement with God.

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The Covenant

In 1643 the Scottish and English Parliaments had entered into a 'Solemn League and Covenant' meaning Presbytery would govern in the churches of Scotland, England and Ireland.

The Presbytery was crucial to the Covenanters because it helped them keep their beliefs alive and allowed them to worship the way they wanted. It was like their team captain in a game against King Charles I rules for worshipping Jesus.

King Charles I signed both the Covenants when he was crowned King at Scone in Perthshire in 1650.

This covenant meant the Presbytery would govern in the churches of Scotland, England and Ireland. This was done after the Scot's army helped King Charles I when the English Civil War broke out in 1642.



Find the artefact...

Can you find the origianl visitor record that was presented to the musuem in 1869?



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Let's Explore...

And find out more information about Captain John Paton. He served in the army. Use the boards around you.

QUESTIONS Where was John Paton born?
Was John Paton a Covenanter?
What position did John Paton hold in Fenwick Church?
Who was the minister at Fenwick Church when John Paton attended?





Where was John Paton captured?

What was the final thing John Paton did before he was executed?

What can still be found today in the Fenwick churchyard to celebrate the life of John Paton?



Treasure Hunt...

Can you find the artefact used by John Paton when he was a land measurer between 1781 and 1844?

Sketch the artefact you discover in the box below!

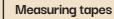
Sketch and label some equipment you use at school to help you measure.

Ø QUESTION

What would you use to measure the perimeter of your playground? Please tick the ones that you might use.

Rulers

Metre sticks







WORKSHEET FOUR

Treasure Hunt

Move around the museum carefully until you locate John Paton's chair. Find the quill and candle close to John Paton's chair.



What would we use today instead of a quill?





Important people

We are going to find out more information about Reverend William Guthrie.

He was a significant figure in John Paton's life. John Paton was an elder of Fenwick Church and Reverend William Guthrie was Fenwick parish's first minister.



6 TREASURE HUNT

Find the artefact...

Can you find the small cup that was used for communion during these times?

Ø QUESTIONS

When was Rev. William Guthrie ordained to the parish of Fenwick?

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How do we know he was well-respected in his role in the church?

Describe what 12 dragoons did to William Guthrie.

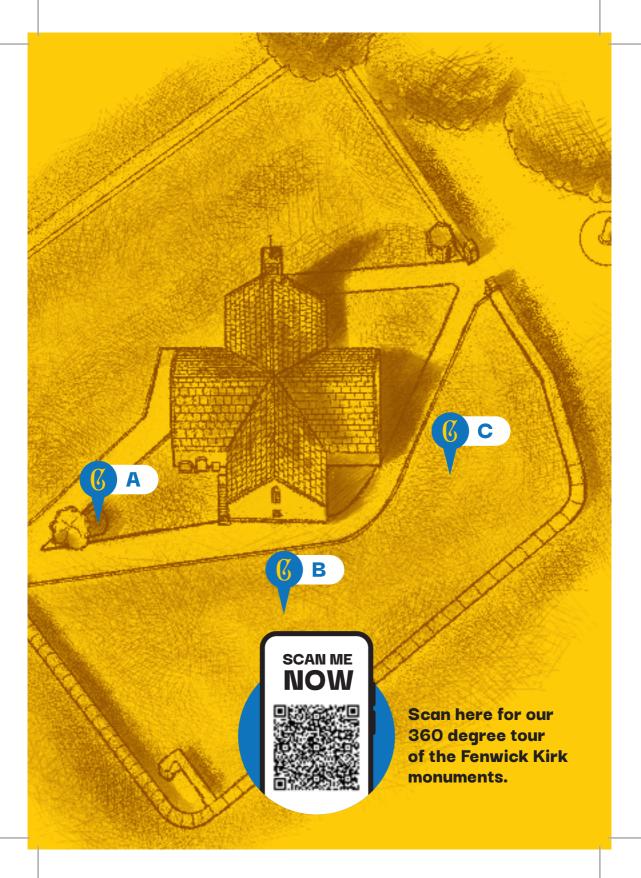
Why did the dragoons do this to William Guthrie?



Grave Reminders

Look around the museum for the map of the Fenwick Kirk and locate the monuments of the following people from the box below:

Ο ΑCTIVITY	
Add the corresponding letter that matches the grave stone.in the corresponding box below.	
John Paton John Howie William Guthire	





Treasure Hunt...

Look around the museum for some hidden treasures that were found near here.



Can you find the hidden treasure uncovered by a cow's hoof?

What was found?

Think about how we live today.

What do we use to pay for items nowadays?

6 THINK ABOUT

Think about how you pay for school dinners, school trips etc.

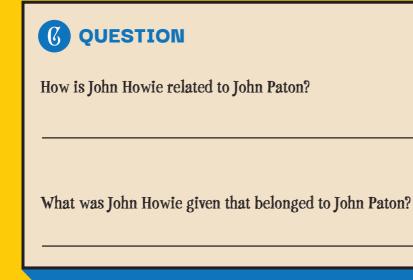
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Do you always meet the seller when you are buying things nowadays?



Who am I?

Use the information around the museum to work out how John Howie is related to John Paton.





The monument you passed on way to the museum is in memory of John Howie. John Howie (1735-1793) lived here at Lochgoin Farm. C

What did John Howie write?

Make a sketch of Lochgoin Monument when you leave the musueum.



Extra information



Who was crowned King in 2023?

King Charles III has vowed to uphold the Presbyterian system of Church governance in Scotland.

Signing an historic oath was His Royal Highness' first act after being officially proclaimed King following the death of his mother, Queen Elizabeth.





British monarchs have sworn to uphold the Protestant religion in Scotland and maintain Presbyterian Church Government and the oath reflects the constitutional independence of the Church from the state.

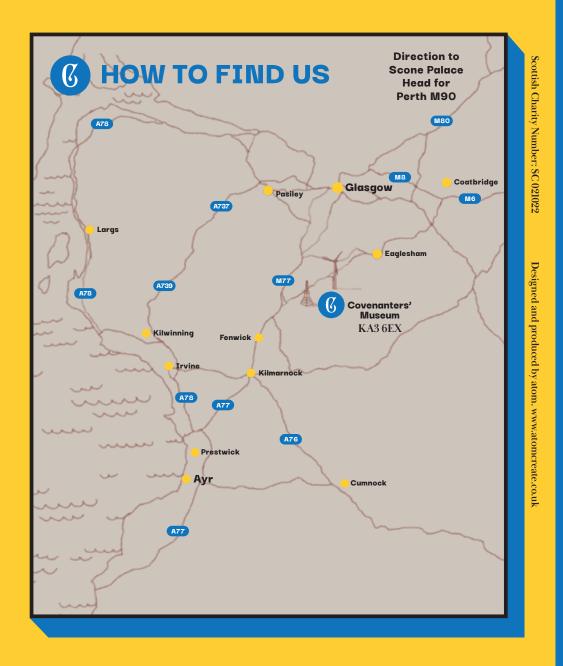
The Church of Scotland is a Presbyterian church and recognises only Jesus Christ as 'King and Head of the Church'.

King Charles III, therefore, does not hold the title 'Supreme Governor' of the Church of Scotland and when attending Church services in Scotland His Majesty does so as an ordinary member.

www.churchofscotland.org.uk

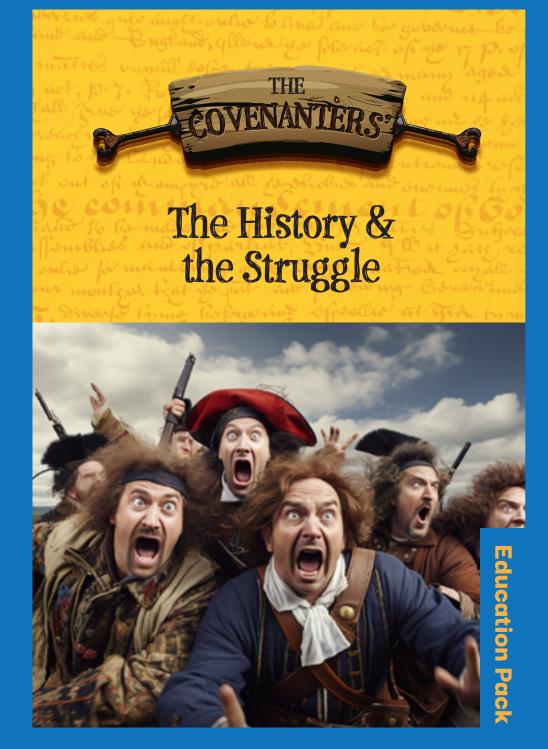


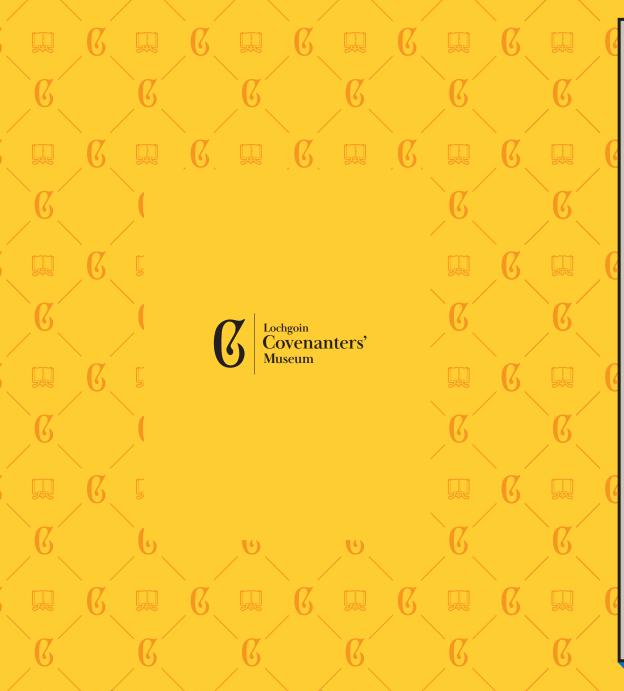
Notes





Lochgoin Farm, Fenwick, East Ayrshire, KA3 6EX







The trail connects the historic Lochgoin Museum and Fenwick Kirk.

If starting at Lochgoin you will pass through a section of Whitelees windfarm before being directed along farm tracks and pathways leading to the village of Waterside. Please be aware that the walk involves public roads, often without pavements, so may not be suitabel for those who have difficulty with walking longer distances.

Along this section you will pass by the ancient cave where many covenantors sought refuge during "The Killing Times". From Waterside the trail follows a 2-mile route along the quiet Fenwick Road bringing you to Fenwick Kirk.

SCAN ME

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You can follow the interactive trail by scanning the barcode to the right.

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Please not all of the AI generated illustrations except that of John Paton and Rev. William Gurthie have no historical value and are there purely for the purposes of this pack.